

Canada Parliament, House of Commons
Journals



JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
CANADA

From Monday, May 8, 1967 to Tuesday, April 23, 1968, both days
inclusive, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of the
Reign of our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth the Second

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THE HONOURABLE LUCIEN LAMOUREUX, SPEAKER

SESSION 1967-68

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Proclamation	iii
Journals of the House of Commons	1
Proclamation re Dissolution	843
List of Appendices to the Journals	845
The Ministry and their Parliamentary Secretaries	847
Officers of the House of Commons	850
Alphabetical List of Members with their Constituencies	851
Alphabetical List of Constituencies and Members thereof	855
Index to Journals	859

PROCLAMATION



CANADA

ROLAND MICHENER
[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

TO OUR BELOVED AND FAITHFUL THE SENATORS OF CANADA, AND THE MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada and to each and every of you,

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to Monday, the eighth day of the month of May 1967, these Presents are therefore to command and enjoin you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested that on the said Monday, the eighth day of the month of May, 1967, at four o'clock p.m., at Our City of Ottawa, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Canada, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, ROLAND MICHENER, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this eighth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JEAN MIQUELON,

Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

No. 1

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1967.

4.00 o'clock p.m.

This being the day on which Parliament has been convoked by Proclamation of the Governor General for the despatch of business, and the Members of the House being assembled:

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

8th May, 1967.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will arrive at the Main Entrance of the Parliament Buildings at 4.00 p.m. on this day Monday the 8th May, 1967, and when it has been signified that all is in readiness, will proceed to the Chamber of the Senate to open formally the Second Session of the Twenty-seventh Parliament of Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ESMOND BUTLER,
Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Message was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

"Mr. Speaker, His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate".

The House attended accordingly;

And being returned.

Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-1, An Act respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office, which was read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported that, when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General this day in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, and to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy, which is as follows:

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

As my words are being broadcast throughout Canada I should like to begin on a personal note. I want to say that I am deeply conscious of the possibilities for good for Canada of my new office and duty—that which brings me here today to open the Centennial Session of Parliament. May I renew my pledge at the ceremony of Installation: that my sole purpose and effort will be to merit the confidence which had been reposed in me by Her Majesty our Queen on the advice of her Canadian Ministers and by the countless Canadians from every region who have so freely offered their good wishes. My wife and I are deeply grateful for such messages and greatly encouraged by them.

On this occasion we feel again the sadness of our loss in the recent death of His Excellency General Georges Vanier, my much beloved predecessor. His courageous and lifelong devotion to all that is good and honourable sets an example to inspire all Canadians.

The careers of my two distinguished Canadian predecessors have added to the traditional and constitutional functions of the Governor General as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen of Canada, that of representing the Canadian people in a broad range of their activities and attitudes. In this role I shall try to encourage the best features of our national life, in all its diversity, and to symbolize the unity and continuity of the Canadian people as expressed in their federal institutions.

With you, I look forward this summer to the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The presence of our Sovereign and the Heads of State of other countries will bring added joy and festivity to our land as it celebrates the centennial of its Confederation.

This Centennial Session of Parliament provides an opportunity to begin to give effect to our aspirations for the second century of Confederation.

The weak colonies joined together in 1867 have grown today into a prosperous and dynamic country. That so much could have been accomplished in the face of great difficulties is a tribute to the courage, determination and faith in human progress of countless Canadian men and women of all origins. It is also a tribute to the wisdom and foresight of the Fathers of Confederation who created the constitutional framework without which much of this progress would have been impossible.

Our country was not founded in 1867. It is far more deeply rooted in time than that. But, one hundred years ago, our predecessors—men of many races, creeds and tongues—embarked upon a great exercise in statecraft of which we, today, are the trustees. They laid the foundations. They anchored them in a fundamental sense of unity that generations of conflict had taught was vital to the common weal. With this realization they erected a structure of government for the freedom, welfare, and prosperity of all who might come in time to inhabit this land. They built according to a federal plan because they knew that unity, with cultural and regional diversity could be harnessed to a positive and enriching rôle in no other way.

The concept of Confederation was a call to Canadians to occupy and develop half a continent. In terms of physical effort, it demanded constructive work of a magnitude and in the face of obstacles never before tackled anywhere in the world. In terms of intellectual endeavour, it required the revolutionary application of federal arrangements to a parliamentary system in a sparsely populated country of enormous area.

The path of Confederation has been beset with great difficulties—some natural, some inevitable and some of our own making. Succeeding generations of men and women, however, had the courage to overcome these difficulties and make possible the material and social progress we today enjoy. They had the conviction of their forefathers that a sense of basic unity alone would secure the preservation of both the individuality and the diversity which they cherished. They knew that, while Confederation could never be perfect, it was in the last analysis the mainstay of their various interests and that, while there would inevitably be occasional failures in the tolerance and understanding essential to our political system, a fundamental friendship between our people remained and could be relied upon. They knew, above all, that there was no difference of opinion so great, no misunderstanding so deep, that could prevent men of good will from repairing the particular in order to preserve the whole.

During the past one hundred years the world has changed beyond the recognition of anything within the experience of those who laid the foundations of Confederation. That our constitutional structure has endured and served so well the progress of our country is a measure of the basic soundness of its principles as well as the willingness of those concerned to adapt their application to changing needs and changing conditions.

It is in this spirit that the government has in recent years actively promoted the reform of detailed federal-provincial arrangements which, with the fundamental law, compose the constitutional structure of our country. Such reform includes improving procedures for federal-provincial consultation and coordination that are increasingly vital to the effective operation of modern government.

The government is aware of its unique responsibility to ensure that our fundamental law is readily adaptable to our changing social needs. It is also conscious that the advantages and disadvantages of the present constitutional structure are deeply intertwined. While orderly reform may well be the best way of preserving and strengthening our heritage, the most careful considera-

tion must be given to what we do. Studies to obtain the best advice on this important matter are now underway with a view to subsequent consideration of the whole problem by Parliament.

It was possible to think, in 1867, of the public responsibility primarily in terms of state responsibility. The new challenges, which we must and will meet, require the involvement of the whole society and the efforts of all our people. In this time of fast-changing dimensions, the central concern of Canadian society must be the well-being of each individual, so that, regardless of his place or station at birth, he will have an equal chance to realize his full potential in the economic, social, political and cultural sense. A country is a home; it must be built and furnished for the good life of its people.

With our forefathers, the fight was against the immense odds of nature on our half of this continent. Today the main struggle is against social injustice, against cultural mediocrity, against spiritual stagnation and against all forms of intolerance.

During the first one hundred years of our Confederation we have been evolving, out of our bilingual and bicultural beginnings, an ideal of statehood that promises a new dimension of democracy: the dimension of social and cultural diversity within a political unity. Out of the two great cultural streams of our beginnings, we have evolved in Canada an independent statehood which has welcomed and been enriched by people of many other cultures. As we enter our second century of Confederation, we can take pride in a sense of purpose that, while taking account of our own national needs, also includes a unique capacity to contribute to the whole world community of man.

Today, relations among industry, labour and governments at all levels are taking on a new significance. To maintain and improve Canada's economic strength it is necessary to exercise wisdom and restraint in our demands upon one another; to show a high degree of cooperation and a sense of responsibility in dealing with each other and with our respective institutions, including all levels of government.

The government is conducting a fundamental review of the many significant factors involved in the relationship between industry, labour and government. From this review, it will secure the best advice available in shaping new policies and determining the most effective day-to-day rôle for the federal government.

Honourable Members of the Senate,

Members of the House of Commons,

As our Centennial Session opens, more Canadians are employed than ever before in our history. To ensure that jobs keep pace with the labour force, the capacity, quality and productivity of Canadian manufacturing industries must be increased. The government will take further appropriate measures to promote an environment in which industries can develop in the broad interests of the country, and promote increasing employment opportunities.

The government will also take special measures in particular designated areas where human resources are not adequately utilized. While efforts by the government in this regard during recent years have met with a large measure

of success, they are to be made even more effective. Parliament, therefore, will be invited to broaden the scope of the Area Development Incentive program and to provide increased funds for it. Continuing encouragement will be given to the work of the Atlantic Development Board in promoting industrial development in the Atlantic Region.

Our strong and dynamic economy has made possible a broad program of social security which is available to all Canadians. Social legislation in Canada has been advanced to a remarkable degree in recent years. This does not mean to imply that all our programs are complete. Improvements will be required, such as the amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which Parliament will be invited to consider.

Parliament will also be asked to enact a measure further to assist Canadians when moving from their homes in order to obtain employment. This will be accompanied by administrative action to increase the effectiveness of Canadian manpower centres. A full service will be developed for counselling individuals looking for work and for helping all workers to take advantage of employment opportunities. At the same time the adult retraining program will be strengthened and, in consultation with the provinces, a number of pilot training projects will lay concrete plans for new approaches in manpower development.

While the government is conscious of the desirability of a greater degree of domestic control of our resources and our key industries it is also aware of the continuing importance of inflows of foreign investment in order to ensure an optimum development of the economy. To enable Canadians to gain a clearer understanding of these issues, a White Paper on this subject will be laid before Parliament.

The government attaches great importance to opening up new ways for the participation of our people in the ownership of our industrial institutions. You will therefore be asked to consider a bill to establish a Canada Development Corporation in order to further the industrial development and trade of this country by reinforcing the supply of Canadian equity capital ready to share the risks as well as the rewards of investment in Canadian business.

Federal-provincial cooperation through the Fund for Rural Economic Development will permit a major effort for regional planning for particular areas in Canada. Implementation of development projects in Northeastern New Brunswick, at Mactaquac in New Brunswick and the Interlake area of Manitoba will provide the Federal Government with tools of knowledge and experience for the benefit of other regions throughout the country. You will also be invited to approve the establishment, with the Government of Nova Scotia, of a Crown Corporation to phase out the uneconomic coal mining operations in Cape Breton, while creating alternative industrial employment.

Greater emphasis and encouragement, consistent with federal responsibilities, will be given to community development programs throughout Canada. In no case is the need for these more fully demonstrated than in the case of the Indians and Eskimos of Canada who face grave problems in their attempts to share the benefits and opportunities of our society. The government will therefore put before the Centennial Session amendments to the Indian Act and it will take other administrative measures to encourage the process of community development, for the benefit of the Indian and Eskimo people.

In foreign affairs Canada has put its major effort into the pursuit of peace. Our diplomacy aims at strengthening Canada's position in the councils of

nations so as to work towards that world peace and stability that is the agreed objective of all sectors of public opinion in this country.

The most serious situation in the world today remains that in Vietnam. The government continues to attach the highest priority to initiatives designed to bring about a peaceful settlement of this conflict and we will continue to exert every effort to this end through diplomatic and other peaceful means. The government is prepared to cooperate in the establishment of an international presence in Vietnam to provide the assurances and guarantees which may have to form part of any settlement. We are also prepared to assist in the economic reconstruction and rehabilitation in that area once peace has been restored.

The government will also continue to press vigorously for effective international action in the field of disarmament. It regards curbing the nuclear arms race as a first and essential step on the road to general disarmament.

With these objectives in mind, Canada is joining with its NATO partners in a review of the future tasks of the alliance. Besides the changing requirements of collective defence, we will have in mind the progressively important political rôle which NATO has undertaken in the pursuit of a peaceful settlement in Europe.

The United Nations remains for Canada a major consideration in foreign policy. Until the end of 1968 Canada will have the responsibility of membership on the Security Council, and in that rôle the government will strive to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations fully to discharge its proper functions.

It is also expected that the "Kennedy Round" of International Trade and Tariff Negotiations will soon be completed in Geneva. In the light of its conclusions, you will be asked to approve changes in tariffs and related laws necessary to implement the undertakings Canada will give in order to gain improved access for Canadian products in export markets.

The government also intends to play an active part in the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as it attaches great importance to the trade problems of less-developed countries.

Unless there is a concerted international endeavour to promote economic, technical and social advances in the developing countries, the world will soon face a major crisis. The advances painfully won by the nations of Asia, Africa and the Americas must not be lost through the lack of aid or through impediments to trade. Steps will be taken further to develop Canada's special relations with the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean.

The government also intends to seek approval for a substantial increase in the external aid program, as a further step towards the aid target of one per cent of national income.

External aid, trade and the activities of a host of international agencies today bind the peoples of the world more closely together than ever before in human history. There is an international flavour to modern life that was unknown to all but a select few in years past, but which will become commonplace for people generally in the years ahead.

All this is dramatically demonstrated by Expo 67 which recently opened in Montreal and by the Pan American Games to take place in Winnipeg this summer. These are features of our Centennial party, to which the whole world has been invited. Expo provides an extraordinary opportunity to extend hospitality to those who join with us in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Confederation. It is attracting visitors to Canada in greater numbers

than ever before, and provides us with an unprecedented opportunity to display our achievements to the rest of mankind. Our country will also be receiving an increasing flow of people who will remain with us, to add to the variety and strength of our country. You will be asked to consider a complete revision of our immigration legislation.

If the century that has passed can be characterized by the development of the resources of our land, it is likely that the century to come must be marked by an increasing concentration upon the development of the resources of the mind and the spirit.

The government has already embarked upon a number of programs to increase substantially the level of scientific innovation, but much information of potential use in upgrading the technological capability of our country is not being fully utilized. The government has therefore initiated a study which will lead to a program to provide for the efficient dissemination of the latest scientific and technological information throughout Canada. The government also intends to recommend substantial expansion in its assistance to science and technology in their broadest senses and to develop a climate conducive to more expenditure in this area by Canadian industry. Particular attention will be given to developing a climate of cooperation among governments, universities, and industries, that will provide effective solutions for the great problems associated with our environment: with health, transportation, energy, communications, housing and urban renewal, food production and many others that have particular relevance to this country.

The arts, humanities and social sciences also have an importance to our future that needs no elaboration. In recent years the government has taken vigorous action to ensure unprecedented support for those branches of learning essential to the enrichment of the spirit and to the government of men. More remains to be done so that there will be provided a host of challenging opportunities to Canadians of all ages: opportunities of the kind that will excite the interests of our best minds; opportunities that, accepted with spirit and vigour, can lead to progress of exceptional significance in the social and economic life of Canada.

Recognizing that broadcasting is an important cultural instrument the government supports a comprehensive and balanced national broadcasting service for Canadians of all ages, interests and tastes. Toward these ends a measure will be put before this Session for better regulation and use of broadcasting privileges and responsibilities. Legislation will also be placed before Parliament concerning the provision of broadcasting facilities for educational purposes.

The government is profoundly aware of the economic, social and cultural issues concerned in the development of satellite communications. Studies of this important matter are now underway and will be pressed to completion so that you may be thoroughly informed on all aspects when grave decisions as to use, ownership, regulation and control must be reached. A committee of Parliament will be invited to study the issues involved in this new means of communication.

In one form or another science is already reaching into the very heart of the community to transform the lives of each of us. It is essential that the control and development of our environment keeps apace. We have built towns and cities, canals and railroads, highways and other great works of construction at an unprecedented pace. But we have too often in the past made beauty the poor sister of material gain and careless workmanship the price of easy

profit. We must lose no more time in making ugliness in our environment as unwelcome as financial losses in our balance sheets.

One of the great challenges of the century will be our capacity to plan our urban development so that Canadians in the future will continue to enjoy the benefits of living in health and harmony with their surroundings. To this end, the government intends to propose to the provinces that a special study of urban development be undertaken in close consultation with all the authorities concerned, which would be available to the federal, provincial and municipal governments and to the public generally; so that all Canadians will be aware of problems which lie ahead and so that governments at all levels, will have the best possible advice to assist them in their own planning and in their respective contributions to this great problem.

You will be invited to consider new housing programs which, while recognizing the primary responsibility of the individual and the other levels of government in the provision of housing, will help to fill requirements that clearly lie ahead.

The impact of science, industrialization and urbanization and the changing conditions in Canada and abroad also demand that our agricultural goals and policies should be kept under continuous examination. The government, confident that Canada can look forward in its second century to continuing as one of the great agricultural countries of the world, proposes to establish a Special Task Force under the Minister of Agriculture. It will be charged with projecting agricultural goals for the future and recommending policies to meet these goals. A firm basis should thus be provided for the development, in full cooperation with the provinces, of a national agricultural policy. This national policy will be designed to bring greater returns to the efficient farmers of this country consistent with those of other segments of our economy and consistent with the contribution to our well-being that is made by the agricultural segment. At the same time plans will be developed that will permit the retraining of those who wish to leave the agricultural field.

The changing needs of rural communities also deserve special attention. During the present Session, you will be asked to approve legislation to provide long-term loans to agricultural and fisheries associations and corporations to permit them to develop facilities commensurate with the needs of such communities. The pattern of agriculture is changing and with the change there is increased need for capital to permit the development and maintenance of a competitive agricultural structure. Therefore you will also be asked to broaden the scope of the Farm Credit Act, in particular to enable young men and farmers' sons to develop or acquire efficient and viable production units.

The great natural resources that we take into our second century will be vital to us in meeting our needs and in maintaining our position as a major world trader. Measures will be introduced by the government at the present Session arising out of the need to conserve and preserve the great wealth with which Canada has been so richly endowed. Water itself is becoming a more and more valuable resource. Efforts to combat pollution are taking on an economic as well as a social significance and the federal government intends to press forward in cooperation with the provinces. In keeping with this objective, you will be asked to approve a new Canada Water Act which will provide a framework for the improvement and implementation of Canadian water policy.

At the same time, the search for new resources hastens the opening of the North. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the government of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, and the government intends

to undertake new incentives for industry and regional economic planning intended to strengthen the economy of the North.

The encouragement of scientific and intellectual endeavour, and the development of natural resources, will be of no great benefit to Canadian society in its second century of Confederation unless a concerted effort is made to bring about a better relationship between the individual and his government. The government therefore attaches great importance to administrative and law reform so as to assure the citizen an understanding and sense of identification with what is going on, the better to assure his support of and participation in the social institutions of our country. You will be asked to examine legal procedures and administration, not only with a view to their efficiency, but also as regards their simplicity and efficacy in so far as the individual citizen is concerned. Canada must set itself the task of developing a society in which every citizen can become an informed and real participant and plan a rôle to the measure of his wishes and abilities.

The Standing Committee of the House on Privileges and Elections will be asked to continue its study of the Report from the Committee on Election Expenses. When this study has been completed, the government will put forward proposals for your consideration.

You will be asked to consider reforms in our laws governing divorce. The government will also put forward a proposal concerning capital punishment. In all of these matters where decisions depend so much on personal judgement and belief, careful consideration will be given to procedures for handling them in Parliament. Early action will also be taken to seek other amendments to the Criminal Code.

In the highly complex society of today, the interests of the consumer must be taken fully into account in the formulation of government policy. It is abundantly clear that in the whole area of matters affecting the investor and the consumer, the federal government has special obligations arising out of its general responsibility for the economic well-being of the nation as a whole.

The rights of the consumer can be advanced through corporate and individual responsibility but they also impose an obligation on governments at all levels. At this Session government measures recommended for the promotion of consumer interests will include the designation of a department of corporate and consumer affairs. Within this department there will be created an organization responsible for developing new policies and coordinating programs undertaken within the federal government to assist the consumer and protect the small investor. It will also maintain liaison with the provinces in these fields.

The government also attaches great importance to the encouragement of more efficient allocation of capital resources and to the creation of a situation in which any Canadian can invest in companies operating in Canada on the basis of comprehensive and accurate information. To this end, you will be asked to approve amendments to the Canada Corporations Act. They will ensure that federally incorporated companies are obliged to respect modern and high standards of financial disclosure and that their affairs are conducted in a way which will encourage a favourable investment climate.

Related to this is the improvement of the efficiency and stability of financial markets and institutions. Important changes were brought about in the last Session of Parliament with respect to banking legislation and the control of other financial institutions. The objective of the government is to encourage development of efficient financial institutions, with full regard for the public

interest including the provision of adequate safeguards for depositors and investors. The government is prepared to exercise its responsibility in fields where it has jurisdiction. In these fields as well as in areas where jurisdiction is divided, it will seek to cooperate with all provincial governments.

Another matter of fundamental importance in our highly industrialized society is safety. The government proposes to review the whole area of its jurisdiction with respect to the setting and enforcement of safety standards in all the areas where they are required if the day-to-day life of the average citizen is to be adequately safeguarded.

As we observe this year the beginning of a new century of Confederation, we who find ourselves in positions of authority must always remember that it is our responsibility and our opportunity to serve the needs and aspirations of the Canadian people. Ours is a proud past. Together we in Canada have a future as promising as that of any other country in the world. But, above all, we are a people of the present. It is well that in giving thought to the goals of the second century of Confederation, we be aware that, as our success and promise of today rest on the actions of the past, so what we have tomorrow will depend on what we do today.

Members of the House of Commons,

The legislative program that the government proposes is large, and many of the issues it contains are complex. This has consistently been the case in recent years. It is a natural result of the growth and development of our country, the involvement of government in many matters, and the increasing technicality of modern society and the methods of its regulation. Parliament today requires virtually the full-time attention of its members, and this has been appropriately recognized. Likewise, you have recognized that the rules and methods of parliamentary government must be revised. In the last Session you established a Committee on the Rules of the House which made valuable progress in this regard. In this Session you will be asked to continue and expand that Committee's work. Canada in embarking upon its second century of federal government, must provide its Parliament with every facility to ensure that efficiency and thoroughness of deliberation which, in the consideration of every item of public business, is alone the sure protection of the liberty and well-being of our people.

You will be asked to appropriate the funds required for the services and payments authorized by Parliament.

Honourable Members of the Senate,

Members of the House of Commons,

It is our honour and privilege to be responsible for the government of our country in this one hundredth year of confederation. It is our duty to govern well.

In addition to the measures already specified, you will be asked to consider a number of other legislative proposals.

In conclusion, I would end today, as the first Governor General of our country did one hundred years ago:

"Within our borders peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work

of union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.”

May divine Providence guide you in your deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), it was ordered,—That the Speech of His Excellency, delivered this day from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Right Honourable Horace Maybray King, Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, conveying the text of a resolution of that House as follows:

The Prime Minister

Mr. Edward Heath

Mr. Jeremy Thorpe

Centenary of the Canadian Parliament: *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That this House, mindful of its debates in February and March 1867, which led to the passage of the British North America Act and to the establishment of the Parliament and Dominion of Canada and recalling the hopes then expressed that the foundation had thereby been laid for the development of strong and self-reliant parliamentary institutions in that country; notes that these hopes have been amply fulfilled in the continuing vigour and vitality of the parliamentary system in Canada and sends most friendly greetings and warm congratulations to the Canadian House of Commons on the centenary of its establishment, and all good wishes for the second century of its existence.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Diefenbaker, it was resolved,—

THAT THIS HOUSE,

Acknowledging the Resolution of the British House of Commons, conveying most friendly greetings and warm congratulations on the centenary of the establishment of the Canadian House of Commons, and all good wishes for the second century of its existence;

Recalling the unflinching goodwill extended to it by the British House of Commons at the time of Confederation, and throughout the century that has followed;

Mindful that parliamentary institutions, our heritage from the Mother of Parliaments, have served Canada well during the past hundred years;

Requests Mr. Speaker to express to the British House of Commons sincere and grateful appreciation for its kind greetings and congratulations.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

ROLAND MICHENER:

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a certified copy of an approved Order in Council appointing the Honourable George James

McIlraith, the Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen, the Honourable Maurice Sauvé and the Honourable Edgar John Benson to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, intituled: An Act respecting the House of Commons.

Government House,
Ottawa,
May 8, 1967.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—it was resolved,—That a Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of this House; the said Committee to be composed of Messrs. Knowles, Laprise, Leboe, MacEachen, Pilon, Rapp and Starr.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), Maurice Rinfret, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Saint-Jacques, was appointed Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), it was resolved,—That a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe), Baldwin, Brand, Caouette, Faulkner, Knowles, MacEachen, Nugent, Olson, Richard and Stewart, be appointed to consider and, from time to time, to report upon the advisability of making permanent, with or without amendment, any or all the several changes in the procedure of this House as adopted for the Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament on April 26, 1967, and, in particular, to consider ways and means for giving to the Opposition during the Second Session of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament an opportunity to select the order in which departmental estimates will be discussed, and such other changes as the committee may deem suitable to promote the more expeditious dispatch of the business of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Speaker,—Report of the Parliamentary Librarian, pursuant to section 2 of the Regulations respecting the Library of Parliament, (English and French) which is as follows:

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Parliamentary Librarian has the honour to submit his report for the Calendar year 1966. The last report was presented to both Houses on January 18, 1966, and covered the Calendar year 1965.

The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament met twice last year, on March 24th, and November 17th, to review library matters, chiefly salary revisions. At the meeting on March 24th, a Sub-Committee was set up "to Examine the Research Branch, Automation, and Related Matters". Under the Joint Chairmanship of the Speakers, this Sub-Committee consists of the

Hon. Muriel Fergusson, the Hon. Paul Yuzyk, Mr. Gordon Fairweather, M.P., Mr. Gérard Pelletier, M.P., and Mr. Robert Prittie, M.P.

Before dealing with library statistics in detail, the essential difference between our reference and research services should be explained. Essentially, the difference is this: if information is required, either brief information, a reading list, or copies of foreign censorship laws, for example, this is reference work; if a digest of a subject or a detailed paper is required, this is research. The reference staff provides raw material, the research staff writes reports.

Reference and Circulation Branch: Miss Simonne Chiasson, chief.

The twenty-eight members of this Branch continued to answer inquiries and to circulate books and periodicals. This Branch also continued publication of the "Selected Additions List", revised the special bibliography *Background to Parliament/Le Domaine Parlementaire*, prepared one on *Inflation*, a *Selected Reading List Related to Topics on the Agenda of the Twelfth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference*, and shorter reading lists for individuals.

Reference inquiries totalled 3,871, an increase of 1,328 over 1965. Circulation totalled 18,487, an increase of 2,917 over 1965. Vertical File inquiries totalled 738, and 4,791 copies were made of this material, largely press clippings. Inter-library loans continued to decrease, but the number of outsiders using our bound and microfilmed newspapers jumped from 167 in 1965, to 258.

A spot check of library use in November and December was undertaken to discover who was making greatest use of our reference service. In November the Reference Branch handled 232 inquiries from Senators and Members; 137 from the government benches, and 95 from the opposition parties; in December, 88 government and 86 opposition inquiries, a total of 174, were handled. Questions also came from the Civil Service, embassies, parliamentary staff, the press gallery, and others.

Our first indexer left us to join the staff of the House of Commons Index and Reference Branch (the third staff member to do so), but we were extremely fortunate to be able to replace him with Miss Lois Nelson, formerly Chief Librarian at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Our Chief Reference Librarian, Miss Simonne Chiasson, and three of her staff, Mr. J. E. Monette, Mrs. T. Foster, and Mr. Louis Tarte, received the 25 year service pin inaugurated last year by the Civil Service Commission. Two reference Librarians left, and were replaced by two experienced librarians, Miss Susan Anderson and Mr. Lloyd Heaslip. We are, however, in desperate need of an additional French Reference Librarian.

Research Branch: Mr. Philip Laundry, Chief.

The major improvement in library service in 1966 was made possible by filling the five vacant research positions, in effect, doubling the Branch staff. Mrs. H. Immarigeon, B.A., LL.D., Mr. E. J. Brower, B.A., an experienced economist, and Mrs. M. Wetzstein, a senior secretary, joined us in February. In July, Mr. J. A. Gatner, M.A., an experienced researcher, came, and finally, in November, Mr. M. R. Pelletier, B.A., LL.L., D.E.S.D., completed the staff.

Despite being under strength for most of 1966, this Branch quickly established itself and completed 195 projects during the year, 110 for the government benches, 64 for the opposition parties, and 21 for parliamentary associations. Only one complaint has been received by the Parliamentary Librarian. Of the

367 Parliamentarians, 68 took advantage of this new Branch. Thirteen papers were prepared for Senators. These figures should help clear up some prevalent misconceptions regarding research assistance available to Parliamentarians.

Cataloguing Branch: Miss Florence Moore, Chief.

The thirteen members of this Branch catalogued and classified 14,627 volumes, an increase of 2,784 over 1965. The total number of volumes re-catalogued since the fire of 1952 reached 234,031 at the end of December, 1966. Three trained librarians were added to the staff; two of these remain; Mr. D. Michaelson, and Mrs. G. Kaufman. We are in desperate need of an additional French cataloguer, however.

The most unusual item added to our collection in 1966 was, undoubtedly, a tape of the bomb explosion which occurred just outside the Ladies Gallery of the House of Commons on May 18, 1966.

Administrative Office

Our three-man administrative section exists to assist the Parliamentary Librarian, the Associate Parliamentary Librarian, the Assistant Librarian, Branch Heads, and all other staff with personnel and financial matters. Obviously, the officer in charge of this section holds a responsible position.

We thus very much regretted the departure from our staff of Mr. Jack Bennett after 21 years service. He has well-liked and considered indispensable in the Library, but in March he accepted a position as a Clerk of Committees with the House of Commons. We were fortunate, however, also in March, to secure as Library Administrative Officer, Mr. W. G. Sims, B.A. He has 18 years experience with the Civil Service Commission.

House of Commons Reading Room

Mr. J. E. Desjardins retired from his position as head of this unit after almost 50 years continuous service on Parliament Hill. He was well-known and well-liked, and is missed. But we were fortunate in being able to replace him with another member of the Library staff, Mr. J. Houle, formerly Periodicals Clerk in the Library. This Reading Room's 841 newspapers, 235 periodicals, and some 4,000 novels are now serviced by three bilingual clerks.

At the request of the Joint Committee, additional important dailies are now received by air mail.

Bindery

The three members of this section bound 1,920 volumes, 524 more than in 1965, and also repaired and stamped more books. We hope to find more space for this useful unit.

MISCELLANEOUS

Additional Space:

Requests for additional space have been made repeatedly throughout the year, and there can be few persons in the Department of Public Works in ignorance of our need. Repeated promises have been made however, and we confidently expect that in 1967 our immediate needs will be met.

Gifts:

During 1966 a total of 970 volumes of duplicate Canadian parliamentary documents were given to six Canadian academic libraries, a larger number of

volumes to the National Library, and smaller numbers to many other Canadian libraries.

As in July, 1966, the Parliamentary Librarian became the Canadian Correspondent for the International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation at Geneva. Much pertinent material was also provided to this organization.

Vandalism:

We note with regret that some zealous persons, during the heat of the debate on capital punishment, removed many pages from our valuable collection of British Hansards which recorded the debates on the same subject which took place there over a period of approximately 20 years. This was serious, expensive, and quite unnecessary vandalism. As Xerox copies of these debates could have been readily provided, such "self-service" is deplored.

Visitors:

Many important visitors called during the year in addition to the 639,864 tourists conducted to our Library by the House of Commons Protective Staff. Not all can be mentioned in this brief report, but those from foreign countries were Mr. B. Cheeseman, Librarian, Commonwealth Relations Office, London; Mr. Athol Johnson, Assistant National Librarian, Australia; Herr Wolfgang Brockhaus, Publisher, Stuttgart, Germany; Mr. Enos Sewlal, Director, National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago; many delegates from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; Miss Tongyod Pratoomvongs, Thammasat University Library, Bangkok, Thailand; Mr. Kahn Chima Okorie, Director, Library Services, Eastern Nigeria Library Board, Enugu, Nigeria; Mr. James Traue, Chief Reference Librarian, General Assembly Library, New Zealand; Dr. Cheddi Jagan, former Prime Minister of Guyana. Two Parliamentary delegations, one from the USSR, and one from Czechoslovakia also called, as did the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Malta.

Finally, arriving in September to stay for a year, is Mr. Terence Goonetilleke, the Parliamentary Librarian of Ceylon. Mr. Goonetilleke is in Canada for training under the Colombo Plan, and has been working for us part-time for additional experience. He has also been attending the University of Ottawa Library School for academic instruction in librarianship.

Visiting:

In addition to visitors, the library also visited many by means of television, National Film Board photographs, and a postage stamp. The five cent postage stamp issued on the occasion of the 12th General Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association featured this Library. As well as serving as a background for interviews, a scene from the TV series *Quentin Durgens M.P.* was filmed in our main Reading Room.

Parliamentary Librarians

In addition to their regular duties, the Associate Parliamentary Librarian, Mr. Guy Sylvestre, and the Assistant Librarian, Miss A. Pamela Hardisty, participated in a number of other ways in the cultural and professional life of Canada. Members of both Houses may be interested in these activities.

Miss Hardisty continued as President of the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario for six months to complete her term of office, and continues to serve as a Director. She attended both the IPLO meetings in Ottawa and Directors' meetings in Toronto. The Ontario Library Association also met in Ottawa, and Miss Hardisty attended and gave the Reference Workshop a tour

of this Library. In September Miss Hardisty became Chairman of The Government Reference Librarians' Committee of the Canadian Library Association, and in November attended the Ontario Library Association's Reference Workshop in Toronto.

Mr. Sylvestre, in March, spoke to the students of Laurentian University in Sudbury, and gave a public lecture in the evening. In Sherbrooke, in June, he gave papers at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, and in August, attended the Annual Meeting of the Association canadienne des Bibliothécaires de Langue Française in Moncton. Finally, as Chairman of the Organizing Committee, World Poetry Conference, to be held in Montreal in September of 1967, the Associate Parliamentary Librarian visited Europe in November, and in Paris called at the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Library of UNESCO. In addition, Mr. Sylvestre travelled to Quebec City in May to interview candidates for research positions, and in November represented the Library at the funeral of Madame St. Laurent, wife of the former Prime Minister, also in Quebec City.

The Parliamentary Librarian, who is also a Director of the Canadian Library Association, headed the Canadian delegation to the 32nd Annual Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations held in The Hague in September. It was an interesting and important meeting dealing with international exchange, parliamentary and administrative libraries, union catalogues, international loans, libraries and documentation, National Libraries, mechanization, statistics, and exchange of official publications, to mention only the working meetings attended by the Parliamentary Librarian. The Parliamentary Librarian on the same trip visited the libraries of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the British Museum, and also our British book agents in London. After the conference, on vacation in Paris, he visited the Library of the French National Assembly. He was warmly welcomed by all his colleagues, and welcomes the opportunity to publicly express his thanks.

As was decided by the Joint Chairmen, and confirmed by the Joint Committee on the Library, we shall tender a luncheon to the IFLA delegates when they visit Ottawa in August, 1967, when, for the first time, they meet outside Europe.

The Parliamentary Librarian also attended the Canadian Library Association Workshop on Intellectual Freedom in Banff in June en route to the Annual Conference in Calgary. At the workshop he chaired a group meeting, and at the Conference he chaired a meeting on "Federal Aid to Libraries", and later spoke on "Graduate Work for Advanced Degrees and Needed Canadian Library Schools".

He attended the meetings of the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario, and the Ontario Library Association held in Ottawa in April, and spoke, on "National Implications of the St. John Report" (a partial survey of Ontario libraries) at the final luncheon. In November he spoke to the Eastern Ontario Library Trustees Association meeting in Perth.

In an effort to help improve the quality of library service generally, he has been in frequent contact with the Principal and the Librarian of the Ontario Vocational Centre in Ottawa regarding a proposed course for library technicians, and also serves on the Ontario Library Association's Education Committee.

Once again, we should like to thank our colleagues on the staff of the Senate, the House of Commons, the Department of Public Works, the Depart-

ment of the Secretary of State, and all others who have assisted us in serving the Senators and Members who use this Library.

Respectfully submitted,

Erik J. Spicer,
Parliamentary Librarian.

Library of Parliament,
Ottawa, May 8, 1967.

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copy of Contract between the Government of Canada and the Town of Battleford, Saskatchewan, for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to subsection 3 of section 20 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959.

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Privy Council,—Report of the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Iron or Steel products used in the Shipbuilding Industry—Reference No. 139, (English and French), together with a copy of transcript of evidence presented at the public hearings, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952.

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-695, dated April 13, 1967, authorizing under section 21 of the Export Credits Insurance Act, contracts of insurance by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for shipment of 120,000 metric tons of wheat to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-778, dated April 20, 1967, amending Order in Council P.C. 1966-2427, dated December 22, 1966, to authorize under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of certain capital equipment and engineering and procurement services from Montreal Engineering Company Limited, and Montreal Engineering (Eastern) Limited, and nuclear engineering services from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited by the President of India, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-779, dated April 20, 1967, amending Order in Council P.C. 1966-2428, dated December 22, 1966, to authorize under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of certain capital equipment and engineering and procurement services from Montreal Engineering Company Limited, and Montreal Engineering (Eastern) Limited, and nuclear engineering services from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited by the President of India, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—(1) Copy of Protocol extending, with the exception of Article VII, the Trade Agreement between Canada and the People's Republic of Bulgaria of 1963, done at Ottawa, April 26, 1967. (English and French). (2) Copies of letters, dated April 26, 1967, exchanged between the Minister

of Trade and Commerce of Canada and the Chairman of the Trade Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. (English and French).

At 6.10 o'clock p.m., on motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m. pursuant to Standing Order 2(2).

No. 2

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Two petitions for Private Bills were presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

ROLAND MICHENER

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Main Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1968, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

Government House, Ottawa.

Mr. Martin (Essex East), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Exchange of Letters between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Roumania concerning Canadian Claims against Roumania and Roumanian Claims against Canada, dated May 5, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Martin (Essex East), laid before the House,—Exchange of Letters between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Roumania concerning certain Consular Matters, dated May 5, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of telegrams, dated April 28, 1967, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of the Province of British Columbia concerning the possibility of serious flooding in British Columbia.

The Order for the consideration of the Speech from the Throne delivered by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada to both Houses of Parliament being read;

Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska), moved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And debate arising thereon; the said debate was, on motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, adjourned.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely;

By Mr. Speaker,—Report of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, for the period January 18, 1966 to May 8, 1967, pursuant to Standing Order 81. (English and French).

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, April 26, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Agreements made under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the said Act, chapter 5, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Reports of the Department of Veterans Affairs and of the Canadian Pension Commission for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 9 of the Department of Veterans Affairs Act, chapter 80, and section 4(2) of the Pension Act, chapter 207, R.S.C., 1952, including the

Report of the War Veterans Allowance Board for the same period. (English and French).

At 4.17 o'clock p.m., on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Turner, the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 3

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Pickersgill, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Immigration Act to increase from twelve million dollars to twenty million dollars the present limit on the total amount of outstanding advances at any one time that may be made to enable the Minister of Manpower and Immigration to make loans to immigrants to assist them with the expenses of their transportation to Canada.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Pickersgill, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for the establishment of a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council, of Advisory Boards and of regional and local manpower committees; to provide also for the appointment of the members thereof, their remuneration, allowances and other expenses; and to provide further than all expenditures for the purpose of the Act shall be paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament therefor.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Mr. Laing, seconded by Miss LaMarsh, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the National Parks Act to authorize the establishment of a Crown corporation to be known as the National Parks Leaseholds Corporation to develop, manage and maintain property in National Parks of Canada; to provide for the constitution, organization, financing and powers of the said Corporation; to authorize the Minister of Finance to lend money to the Corporation up to twenty million dollars; to authorize the Governor in Council to add Crown owned lands to existing National Parks; to establish a procedure for transfer and retransfer of the administration, management and control of certain property in the National Parks to and from the National Parks Leaseholds Corporation and to provide for property management agreements between the Minister and the said Corporation; to provide new legal description for certain National Parks and to establish another National Park in Nova Scotia; and finally to provide for other consequential changes in connection with the establishment of the Corporation and the administration of the Act.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, moved in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit any program to give effective direction with regard to Canada's constitutional development in this Centennial year and has failed to provide for the calling of a National Constitutional Confederation Conference to be widely representative of the governments, Federal and Provincial and of the Territories, and of all political parties for the purpose of repatriating Canada's constitution and revising and amending it as agreed upon so that Canada's future course may be charted in the interests of all the people with a declaration of national goals based on the confident assurance of success that was so selflessly and patriotically displayed by the Fathers of Confederation."

And debate arising thereon;

The said debate was, on motion of Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Barnett, adjourned.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended March 31, 1966. (English and French).

First Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70 (7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petitions of the following, presented on May 9, meet the requirements of Standing Order 70:

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation authorizing the Company to use the abbreviated form of its corporate name, Bell Canada, to designate the Company; to increase its capital stock from One Thousand Million Dollars (\$1,000,000,000) to One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars (\$1,750,000,000), and for other purposes.—*Mr. Honey.*

Ross Garstang Gray, James Gordon Fogo, Ronald Gary Belfoi, Douglas Charles Cryderman, Alan Robert Campbell, and Gerald Otto Siegbert Oyen, all of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, and for other purposes.—*Mr. Orange.*

At 5.41 o'clock p.m., on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 4

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Mr. SPEAKER: Honourable Members will have noticed that there are on today's Order Paper about 100 Public Bills listed for introduction by Private Members.

It would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for the Chair to review the provisions of each of these bills at this time. May I therefore suggest to the House that we adopt the procedure which was agreed upon by the House in each of the past five sessions; namely, that we proceed to the introduction and first reading of these bills, so that each may be scrutinized between now and the time appointed for its second reading, in order to determine whether there be any defect therein with respect to the practices and usages of the House.

Therefore, in order to save the time of the House, taking into consideration that perhaps more than two hours would be required to introduce each of these measures separately, it is suggested that, by unanimous consent, all the bills listed for introduction on today's Order Paper be deemed to have been introduced, given first reading and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, subject of course to a subsequent examination as to the regularity of each bill.

Accordingly, by unanimous consent, the following bills were deemed, by leave of the House, to have been introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill C-2, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton).

Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Publication of Straw Poll Results).—*Mr. Peters.*

Bill C-4, An Act concerning reform of the bail system.—*Mr. Mather.*

Bill C-5, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters).—*Mr. Brown.*

Bill C-6, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution and the Annulment of Marriage.—*Mr. Peters.*

Bill C-7, An Act respecting the Observance of Leifr Eiriksson Day.—*Mr. Stefanson.*

Bill C-8, An Act to amend the Canada Labour (Standards) Code (Three Weeks Annual Vacation after Three Years).—*Mr. Knowles.*

Bill C-9, An Act to govern, license and regulate the operation of Rain-making Equipment in Canada.—*Mr. Peters.*

Bill C-10, An Act concerning the Exportation of the Growth and Produce of Canada.—*Mr. Peters.*

Bill C-11, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Fine print clauses).—*Mr. Mather.*

Bill C-12, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters).—*Mr. Reid.*

Bill C-13, An Act to amend the Criminal Code.—*Mr. Prittie.*

Bill C-14, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters).—*Mr. MacDonald (Prince).*

Bill C-15, An Act to amend the Inquiries Act.—*Mr. Bell (Carleton).*

Bill C-16, An Act to amend the Judges Act.—*Mr. Bell (Carleton).*

Bill C-17, An Act to amend the Post Office Act (Hate Literature).—*Mr. Orlikow.*

Bill C-18, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Wire Tapping, etc.).—*Mr. Orlikow.*

Bill C-19, An Act respecting the right of privacy.—*Mr. Hertridge.*

Bill C-20, An Act to amend the Radio Act (Community Antenna).—*Mr. Peters.*

Bill C-21, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Impaired Driving).—*Mr. Mather.*

Bill C-22, An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act (St. Luke 11:46).—*Mr. Hertridge.*

Bill C-23, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act (Truth in Packaging).—*Mr. Orlikow.*

Bill C-24, An Act to amend the Oaths of Allegiance Act (Affirmation).—*Mr. Howe (Hamilton South).*

Bill C-25, An Act to Control Air Pollution.—*Mr. Haidasz.*

Bill C-26, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters).—*Mr. Schreyer.*

Bill C-27, An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act (Floor Penalties, Criminal Joint Tortfeasors, and Moieties).—*Mr. Orlikow.*

Bill C-28, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Punishment, Form of Sentence).—*Mr. Cowan.*

Bill C-29, An Act respecting Sir John A. Macdonald Day.—*Mr. Macquarrie*.

Bill C-30, An Act to amend the Immigration Act.—*Mr. Badanai*.

Bill C-31, An Act to amend the Immigration Act (Mental Retardation).—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-32, An Act to restrain the use of Tobacco.—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-33, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Preventive Detention).—*Mr. Orlikow*.

Bill C-34, An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1965, with respect to the Quorum of the House of Commons.—*Mr. Knowles*.

Bill C-35, An Act to provide for the length of Sessions of Parliament.—*Mr. Ryan*.

Bill C-36, An Act to amend the Small Loans Act.—*Mr. Orlikow*.

Bill C-37, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Political Affiliations of Candidates on Ballot Papers).—*Mr. Patterson*.

Bill C-38, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Cruelty to Animals).—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-39, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Trading Stamps).—*Mr. Howard*.

Bill C-40, An Act to establish the Office of Parliamentary Commissioner.—*Mr. Thompson*.

Bill C-41, An Act to amend the Canada Fair Employment Practices Act (Age Discrimination).—*Mr. Saltsman*.

Bill C-42, An Act to better assure the Public's Rights to freedom of Access to Public Documents and Information about Government Administration (Administrative Disclosure).—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-43, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Provincial Lotteries).—*Mr. Valade*.

Bill C-44, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 (Abolition of the Senate).—*Mr. Knowles*.

Bill C-45, An Act respecting the National Indian Day.—*Mr. Brown*.

Bill C-46, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Invasion of privacy).—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-47, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Contempt of Court).—*Mr. Cowan*.

Bill C-48, An Act to provide for Consumer Protection throughout Canada.—*Mrs. MacInnis*.

Bill 49, An Act to amend the National Capital Act.—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton).

Bill C-50, An Act to amend the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1965, (Duration of House of Commons).—*Mr. Peters*.

Bill C-51, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act. (Listing of ingredients).—*Mr. Saltsman*.

Bill C-52, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act (Internal Economy Autonomy).—*Mr. Howard*.

Bill C-53, An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Alaska-Yukon Highway Authority (Alaska Highway).—*Mr. Thompson*.

Bill C-54, An Act respecting the Metric System.—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton).

Bill C-55, An Act to amend the Railway Act (Responsibility for Dislocation Costs).—*Mr. Fawcett*.

Bill C-56, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Harassing telephone communication).—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-57, An Act to amend the Canada Labour (Standards) Code (Provision for a Ninth General Holiday with Pay).—*Mr. Knowles*.

Bill C-58, An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act and the Interest Act (Off-store Instalment Sales).—*Mr. Orlikow*.

Bill C-59, An Act to repeal the Tobacco Restraint Act.—*Mr. Cowan*.

Bill C-60, An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Canada Disaster Fund.—*Mr. Herridge*.

Bill C-61, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 (Duration of House of Commons).—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton).

Bill C-62, An Act to amend the Criminal Code.—*Mr. Stefanson*.

Bill C-63, An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act (Television receiving Apparatus).—*Mr. Prittie*.

Bill C-64, An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act (Increased prices).—*Mr. Saltsman*.

Bill C-65, An Act to amend the Small Loans Act. (Advertising).—*Mr. Orlikow*.

Bill C-66, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Tire Safety).—*Mr. Mather*.

Bill C-67, An Act to amend the Judges Act. (Discontinuation of Pension).—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton).

Bill C-68, An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act (Incriminating statements).—*Mr. Orlikow*.

Bill C-69, An Act to authorize the Government of Canada to enter into negotiations for the creation of an Inter-governmental Advisory Commission.—*Mr. Mongrain*.

Bill C-70, An Act to amend the Criminal Code. (Modernization of Law of Picketing).—*Mr. Lewis*.

Bill C-71, An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act (Instalment Purchases).—*Mr. Peters*.

Bill C-72, An Act to amend the Canada Labour (Standards) Code (Increased Minimum Hourly Wage).—*Mr. Knowles*.

Bill C-73, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Company-censored Housing).—*Mr. Orlikow*.

Bill C-74, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867, (Canadian Bill of Rights).—*Mr. Badanai*.

Bill C-75, An Act to amend the Juvenile Delinquents Act.—*Mr. Howard*.

Bill C-76, An Act to preserve and promote Native Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts.—*Mr. Howard*.

Bill C-77, An Act to amend the Parliamentary Secretaries Act.—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton).

Bill C-78, An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act (Political Programs).—*Mr. Harley*.

Bill C-79, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act (Payment of Costs).—*Mr. Herridge*.

Bill C-80, An Act respecting the National Fruit of Canada.—*Mr. Harley*.

Bill C-81, An Act to amend the Canada Labour (Standards) Code (Notice and Payment to Employees in case of Discharge or Lay-off).—*Mr. Knowles.*

Bill C-82, An Act to amend the Canada Pension Plan (Housewives' contributions and benefits).—*Mr. Saltsman.*

Bill C-83, An Act respecting Royal Assent.—*Mr. Bell (Carleton).*

Bill C-84, An Act to secure freedom of choice in television viewing.—*Mr. McCleave.*

Bill C-85, An Act to establish the Canada Law Reform Commission.—*Mr. Bell (Carleton).*

Bill C-86, An Act concerning the labelling of hazardous household products.—*Mr. Howe (Hamilton South).*

Bill C-87, An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act (Drainage Works).—*Mr. Thomas (Middlesex West).*

Bill C-88, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Nuisance).—*Mr. Herridge.*

Bill C-89, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.—*Mr. Bell (Carleton).*

Bill C-90, An Act to amend the Public Service Employment Act. (Appeal Panel).—*Mr. Bell (Carleton).*

Bill C-91, An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act (Community Antenna).—*Mr. Peters.*

Bill C-92, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Cruelty to Animals and to Human Beings).—*Mr. Klein.*

Bill C-93, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Punishment for Murder).—*Mr. Klein.*

Bill C-94, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Publication of ingredients of wonder drugs).—*Mr. Klein.*

Bill C-95, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Elimination of premium stamps in food establishments).—*Mr. Klein.*

Bill C-96, An Act respecting observation and treatment of drug addicts.—*Mr. Klein.*

Bill C-97, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (Removal of Kitsilano Trestle).—*Mr. Basford.*

Bill C-98, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (Prevention of water pollution).—*Mr. Basford.*

Bill C-99, An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act (Professional Sports).—*Mr. Basford.*

Bill C-100, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Political Affiliations of Candidates on Ballot Papers).—*Mr. Basford.*

Bill C-101, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Eighteen year old voters and candidates).—*Mr. Basford.*

Bill C-102, An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act. (Truth in Receiving bill).—*Mr. Basford.*

Bill C-103, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution of Marriage.—*Mr. Basford.*

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And on the motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit any program to give effective direction with regard to Canada's constitutional development in this Centennial year and has failed to provide for the calling of a National Constitutional Confederation Conference to be widely representative of the governments, Federal and Provincial and of the Territories, and of all political parties for the purpose of repatriating Canada's constitution and revising and amending it as agreed upon so that Canada's future course may be charted in the interests of all the people with a declaration of national goals based on the confident assurance of success that was so selflessly and patriotically displayed by the Fathers of Confederation."

And debate continuing;

Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Barnett, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the motion moved by the Right Honourable Leader of the Opposition be amended as follows: By striking out all the words after the words "Centennial Year" in the fourth line thereof, and adding the following thereto:

"and has failed to prepare and present to this Parliament proposals for amendment to the Constitution of Canada as a necessary preliminary for a national constitutional conference, and has failed to make the proposals necessary

(1) to set out the legislative powers of Parliament necessary for the maintenance of an effective confederation;

(2) to provide an appropriate special status for the Province of Quebec;

(3) to provide for a constitutional Bill of Rights;

(4) to provide for the patriation of the Canadian Constitution."

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

DECISION OF MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Before leaving the Chair, I think it might be helpful if the Chair were to make a brief reference to the Adjournment Proceedings.

In accordance with section (3) of Standing Order 38, the subamendment proposed earlier this day by the honourable Member for Burnaby-Coquitlam, must be disposed of before the House adjourns at the close of this sitting.

That being the case, it is the opinion of the Chair that the Adjournment Proceedings which might otherwise have taken place at 10.00 p.m. tonight,

will be suspended. In this regard, I should read to the House section 5(b) of provisional Standing Order 6 which, in the opinion of the Chair, applies in this case. That Standing Order is as follows:

"When a sitting is extended pursuant to Section (6) of this order, or when it is provided in any other Standing Order that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjournment shall be disposed of or concluded, the adjournment proceedings in that sitting shall be suspended and that sitting shall not be adjourned except pursuant to a motion to adjourn moved by a Minister of the Crown".

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And on the motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit any program to give effective direction with regard to Canada's constitutional development in this Centennial year and has failed to provide for the calling of a National Constitutional Confederation Conference to be widely representative of the governments, Federal and Provincial and of the Territories, and of all political parties for the purpose of repatriating Canada's constitution and revising and amending it as agreed upon so that Canada's future course may be charted in the interests of all the people with a declaration of national goals based on the confident assurance of success that was so selflessly and patriotically displayed by the Fathers of Confederation."

And on the motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Barnett, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the motion moved by the Right Honourable Leader of the Opposition be amended as follows: By striking out all the words after the words "Centennial Year" in the fourth line thereof, and adding the following thereto:

"and has failed to prepare and present to this Parliament proposals for amendment to the Constitution of Canada as a necessary preliminary for a national constitutional conference, and has failed to make the proposals necessary

(1) to set out the legislative powers of Parliament necessary for the maintenance of an effective confederation;

(2) to provide an appropriate special status for the Province of Quebec;

(3) to provide for a constitutional Bill of Rights;

(4) to provide for the patriation of the Canadian Constitution."

And debate continuing; at 9.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 38(3);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Allard,	Douglas,	Lewis,	Peters,
Barnett,	Fawcett,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Saltsman,
Brewin,	Gilbert,	Martin (Timmins),	Schreyer,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Howe (Hamilton	Mather,	Scott (Danforth)—17.
Cowichan-The	South),	Orlikow,	
Islands),			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Dubé,	Lind,	Rapp,
Allmand,	Émard,	Loiselle,	Régimbal,
Andras,	Ethier,	Macaluso,	Reid,
Asselin (Richmond-	Fane,	Macdonald (Rose-	Richard,
Wolfe),	Forbes,	dale),	Rideout (Mrs.),
Badanai,	Forest,	MacEachen,	Rochon,
Baldwin,	Gauthier,	MacEwan,	Rock,
Ballard,	Gendron,	Mackasey,	Roxburgh,
Basford,	Godin,	MacLean (Queens),	Ryan,
Batten,	Gray,	Macquarrie,	Scott (Victoria
Beaulieu,	Groos,	McCutcheon,	(Ont.)),
Béchar, d,	Guay,	McIlraith,	Sharp,
Bell (Carleton),	Habel,	McIntosh,	Sherman,
Bell (Saint John-	Haidasz,	McLean (Charlotte),	Simard,
Albert),	Hamilton,	McNulty,	Simpson,
Benson,	Harley,	McWilliam,	Skoreyko,
Berger,	Honey,	Madill,	Smallwood,
Blouin,	Hopkins,	Mandziuk,	Southam,
Boulanger,	Jamieson,	Martin (Essex East),	Stafford,
Bower,	Johnston,	Matheson,	Stanbury,
Brand,	Jorgenson,	Matte,	Starr,
Byrne,	Keays,	Mongrain,	Stefanson,
Cadieux,	Kennedy,	Moore,	Tardif,
Caouette,	Kindt,	More,	Teillet,
Chatterton,	Klein,	Muir (Cape Breton	Thomas (Maison-
Chatwood,	Korchinski,	North	neuve-
Choquette	Lachance,	and Victoria),	Rosemont),
Churchill,	Laflamme,	Muir (Lisgar),	Thomas
Clancy,	Laing,	Nasserden,	(Middlesex West),
Clermont,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Nesbitt,	Tolmie,
Comtois,	Lambert,	Neveu,	Turner,
Côté (Dorchester),	Langlois (Chicouti-	Nielsen,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Côté (Longueuil),	mi),	Nixon,	Wahn,
Côté (Nicolet-	Laniel,	Nowlan,	Walker,
Yamaska),	Laprise,	O'Keefe,	Watson
Crossman,	Latulippe,	Orange,	(Châteauguay-
Danforth,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Ormiston,	Huntingdon-
Davis,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pascoe,	Laprairie),
Deachman,	Leboe,	Pepin,	Webb,
Diefenbaker,	Lefebvre,	Pickersgill,	Whelan,
Dionne,	Legault,	Pilon,	Winkler,
Drury,	Lessard,	Prud'homme,	Woolliams,
		Racine,	Yanakis—156.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, May 10, 1967 pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C. 1952. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—1. Order in Council P.C. 1966-1561, dated August 17, 1966, amending the Federal Elections Fees Tariff made by Order in Council P.C. 1963-188, dated February 6, 1963, pursuant to section 60 of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

2. Order in Council P.C. 1967-733, dated April 13, 1967, amending the Federal Elections Fees Tariff made by Order in Council P.C. 1963-188 dated February 6, 1963, pursuant to section 60(1) of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

3. Order in Council P.C. 1967-734, dated April 13, 1967, amending the Yukon and Northwest Territories Councils Election Fees Tariff made by Order in Council P.C. 1964-99 dated January 23, 1964, pursuant to section 60(1) of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

4. Order in Council P.C. 1967-735, dated April 13, 1967, amending the Yukon and Northwest Territories Electoral Districts Election Fees Tariff made by Order in Council P.C. 1963-189, dated February 6, 1963, pursuant to section 60(1) of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bill, First Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation authorizing the Company to use the abbreviated form of its corporate name, Bell Canada, to designate the Company; to increase its capital stock from One Thousand Million Dollars (\$1,000,000,000) to One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars (\$1,750,000,000), and for other purposes.

Ross Garstang Gray, James Gordon Fogo, Ronald Gary Belfoi, Douglas Charles Cryderman, Alan Robert Campbell, and Gerald Otto Siegbert Oyen, all of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, and for other purposes.

At 10.17 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 5

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The Acting Clerk of the House laid on the Table the following Private Bills:

Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.—*Mr. Honey.*

Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation.—*Mr. Orange.*

The said Bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(1).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And on the motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit any program to give effective direction with regard to Canada's constitutional development in this Centennial year and have failed to provide for the calling of a National Constitutional Confederation Conference to be widely representative of the governments, Federal and Provincial and of the Territories, and of all political parties for the purpose of repatriating Canada's constitution and revising and amending it as agreed upon so that Canada's future course may be charted in the interests of all the people with a declaration of national goals based on the confident assurance of success that was so selflessly and patriotically displayed by the Fathers of Confederation."

And debate continuing;

Mr. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. Simard, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That all the words after the words "Centennial year" be struck out and the following be added thereto:

"and have neglected taking the proper measures for the invitation of the Canadian provinces to fully respect the aims of the British North America Acts which clearly define the proper prerogatives belonging to all the legislatures of Canada and its provinces. And further, that they neglected, in this Centennial year, to give the essential directives regarding Canada's constitutional development to ensure that the agricultural class receives all the attention necessary to maintain the constant economic growth in our country in such a manner as generous and patriotic as desired by the Fathers of Confederation."

And debate arising thereon;

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-2, An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada.—*Miss LaMarsh.*

Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.—*Miss LaMarsh.*

Bill S-7, An Act respecting interprovincial and international teleferries.—*Mr. Pickersgill.*

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Contracts between the Government of Canada and certain Municipalities in the Province of British Columbia for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to subsection 3 of section 20 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday next at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 6

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Three petitions for Private Bills were presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Marchand, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-106, An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Barnett, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-107, An Act for the Parole of Steven Murray Truscott, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bills from the Senate were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-2, An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada.—*Miss LaMarsh.*

Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.—*Miss LaMarsh.*

Bill S-7, An Act respecting interprovincial and international teleferries.—*Mr. Pickersgill.*

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament;

And on the motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

“This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit any program to give effective direction with regard to Canada's constitutional development in this Centennial year and have failed to provide for the calling of a National Constitutional Confederation Conference to be widely representative of the governments, Federal and Provincial and of the Territories, and of all political parties for the purpose of repatriating Canada's constitution and revising and amending it as agreed upon so that Canada's future course may be charted in the interests of all the people with a declaration of national goals based on the confident assurance of success that was so selflessly and patriotically displayed by the Fathers of Confederation.”;

And on the motion of Mr. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. Simard, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That all the words after the words “Centennial year” be struck out and the following be added thereto:

“and have neglected taking the proper measures for the invitation of the Canadian provinces to fully respect the aims of the British North America Acts which clearly define the proper prerogatives belonging to all the legislatures of Canada and its provinces. And further, that they neglected, in this Centennial year, to give the essential directives regarding Canada's constitutional development to ensure that the agricultural class receives all the attention necessary to maintain the constant economic growth in our country in such a manner as generous and patriotic as desired by the Fathers of Confederation.”;

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to “Motions”.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act.—*Mr. Trudeau.*

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And on the motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit any program to give effective direction with regard to Canada's constitutional development in this Centennial year and have failed to provide for the calling of a National Constitutional Confederation Conference to be widely representative of the governments, Federal and Provincial and of the Territories, and of all political parties for the purpose of repatriating Canada's constitution and revising and amending it as agreed upon so that Canada's future course may be charted in the interests of all the people with a declaration of national goals based on the confident assurance of success that was so selflessly and patriotically displayed by the Fathers of Confederation.";

And on the motion of Mr. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. Simard, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That all the words after the words "Centennial year" be struck out and the following be added thereto:

"and have neglected taking the proper measures for the invitation of the Canadian provinces to fully respect the aims of the British North America Acts which clearly define the proper prerogatives belonging to all the legislatures of Canada and its provinces. And further, that they neglected, in this Centennial year, to give the essential directives regarding Canada's constitutional development to ensure that the agricultural class receives all the attention necessary to maintain the constant economic growth in our country in such a manner as generous and patriotic as desired by the Fathers of Confederation.";

After further debate; at 9:30 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 38(4);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Brand,	Dionne,	Howe (Wellington-
Alkenbrack,	Cantelon,	Fane,	Huron),
Allard,	Caouette,	Flemming,	Irvine,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Chatterton,	Forbes,	Kennedy,
Ballard,	Churchill,	Gauthier,	Korchinski,
Bell (Carleton),	Clancy,	Godin,	Lambert,
Bell (Saint John-	Crouse,	Graftey,	Laprise,
Albert),	Diefenbaker,	Grills,	Latulippe,
Bower,	Dinsdale,	Horner (Acadia),	MacInnis,

MacLean (Queens),	Moore,	Pascoe,	Simard,
MacRae,	Muir (Cape Breton	Pugh,	Simpson,
McCleave,	North and Victoria),	Rapp,	Southam,
McIntosh,	Muir (Lisgar),	Ricard,	Starr,
Madill,	Nasserden,	Rynard,	Thomas
Mandziuk,	Noble,	Scott (Victoria	(Middlesex West),
Monteith,	Nugent,	(Ont.),	Winkler,
			Woolliams—60.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Deachman,	Lefebvre,	Pickersgill,
Allmand,	Douglas,	Legault,	Pilon,
Andras,	Drury,	Lessard,	Prittie,
Asselin (Richmond-	Dubé,	Lewis,	Prud'homme,
Wolfe),	Duquet,	Lind,	Racine,
Badanai,	Émard,	Loiselle,	Reid,
Barnett,	Ethier,	Macaluso,	Richard,
Basford,	Forest,	Macdonald (Rose-	Robichaud,
Batten,	Gilbert,	dale),	Rochon,
Bécharde,	Gordon,	MacEachen,	Rock,
Beer,	Goyer,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Roxburgh,
Benson,	Gray,	Mackasey,	Ryan,
Boulanger,	Guay,	McIlraith,	Schreyer,
Brewin,	Habel,	McNulty,	Scott (Danforth),
Brown,	Haidasz,	McWilliam,	Sharp,
Byrne,	Harley,	Marchand,	Stafford,
Cadieux,	Hellyer,	Martin (Timmins),	Stanbury,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Honey,	Mather,	Tardif,
Cowichan-The	Hopkins,	Matheson,	Thomas (Maison-
Islands),	Hymmen,	Matte,	neuve-Rosemont),
Cantin,	Johnston,	Mongrain,	Tolmie,
Chatwood,	Klein,	Morison,	Trudeau,
Choquette,	Knowles,	Neveu,	Turner,
Chrétien,	Lachance,	Nixon,	Wahn,
Clermont,	Laflamme,	O'Keefe,	Walker,
Comtois,	Laing,	Olson,	Whelan,
Côté (Longueuil),	Langlois (Chicouti-	Orange,	Winch,
Côté (Nicolet-	mi),	Orlikow,	Winters,
Yamaska),	Laniel,	Pearson,	Yanakis—115.
Crossman,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pennell,	
Davis,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pepin,	

And the question being put on the amendment to the main motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Churchill,	Grills,	McCleave,
Alkenbrack,	Clancy,	Horner (Acadia),	McIntosh,
Allard,	Crouse,	Howe (Wellington-	Madill,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Diefenbaker,	Huron),	Mandziuk,
Ballard,	Dinsdale,	Irvine,	Monteith,
Bell (Carleton),	Dionne,	Kennedy,	Moore,
Bell (Saint John-	Enns,	Korchinski,	Muir (Cape Breton
Albert),	Fane,	Lambert,	North and Victoria),
Bower,	Flemming,	Laprise,	Muir (Lisgar),
Brand,	Forbes,	Latulippe,	Nasserden,
Cantelon,	Gauthier,	MacInnis,	Noble,
Caouette,	Godin,	MacLean (Queens),	Nugent,
Chatterton,	Grafftey,	MacRae,	Ormiston,

Pascoe,
Pugh,
Rapp,
Ricard,

Rynard,
Scott (Victoria
(Ont.)),

Simard,
Southam,
Starr,

Thomas
(Middlesex West),
Winkler,
Woolliams—61.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,
Allmand,
Andras,
Asselin (Richmond-
Wolfe),
Badanai,
Barnett,
Basford,
Batten,
Béchar, d,
Beer,
Benson,
Boulanger,
Brewin,
Brown,
Byrne,
Cadieux,
Cameron (Nanaimo-
Cowichan-The
Islands),
Cantin,
Chatwood,
Choquette,
Chrétien,
Clermont,
Comtois,
Côté (Longueuil),
Côté (Nicolet-
Yamaska),
Crossman,
Davis,

Deachman,
Douglas,
Drury,
Dubé,
Duquet,
Émard,
Ethier,
Forest,
Gilbert,
Gordon,
Goyer,
Gray,
Guay,
Habel,
Haidasz,
Harley,
Hellyer,
Herridge,
Honey,
Hopkins,
Hymmen,
Johnston,
Klein,
Knowles,
Lachance,
Laflamme,
Laing,
Langlois (Chicouti-
mi),
Laniel,
Leblanc (Laurier),

LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Lefebvre,
Legault,
Lessard,
Lewis,
Lind,
Loiselle,
Macaluso,
Macdonald (Rose-
dale),
MacEachen,
MacInnis (Mrs.),
Mackasey,
McIlraith,
McNulty,
McWilliam,
Marchand,
Martin (Timmins),
Mather,
Matheson,
Matte,
Mongrain,
Morison,
Neveu,
Nixon,
O'Keefe,
Olson,
Orange,
Orlikow,
Pearson,
Pennell,
Pepin,
Pickersgill,
Pilon,
Prittie,
Prud'homme,
Racine,
Reid,
Richard,
Robichaud,
Rochon,
Rock,
Roxburgh,
Ryan,
Schreyer,
Scott (Danforth),
Sharp,
Stafford,
Stanbury,
Tardif,
Thomas (Maison-
neuve-Rosemont),
Tolmie,
Trudeau,
Turner,
Wahn,
Walker,
Whelan,
Winch,
Winters,
Yanakakis—116.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Speaker,—(1) Report of the Representation Commissioner pursuant to subsection (3) of section 58 of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39, Statutes of Canada, 1960, as amended. (English and French).

(2) Report of the Chief Electoral Officer to the Representation Commissioner pursuant to subsection (1) of section 58 of the Canada Elections Act, chapter 39, Statutes of Canada, 1960, as amended. (English and French).

By Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 68 of the said Act, chapter 152, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.10 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 7

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Honourable Senators Bélisle, Cameron, Fergusson, Fournier (de Lanaudière), Gladstone, Gouin, Haig, Irvine, MacDonald (Queens), O'Leary (Antigonish-Guysborough), Pouliot, Reid, Vien, White and Yuzyk have been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Honourable Senators Flynn, Isnor, McGrand, O'Leary (Antigonish-Guysborough), Pearson, Phillips, Reid, Savoie, Sullivan, Welch and Willis have been appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate during the present Session and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Baird, Beaubien (Provencher), Fergusson, Inman, Macdonald (Cape Breton) and White have been appointed a Committee to direct the management of the Restaurant of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Matte, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-108, An Act respecting the observance of Dominion Day, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Honey, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-109, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Raffles and Bingo for Charitable Purposes), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Allmand, seconded by Mr. Hymmen, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-110, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and Amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act.—*Mr. Trudeau.*

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Brand, seconded by Mr. Moore (Wetaskiwin), moved in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit a program to give the dairy farmers of Canada a guaranteed return on their product of \$5.10 per hundredweight for all manufacturing milk."

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Turner, it was ordered,—That, notwithstanding the provisions of any Provisional or Standing Order, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23 and 24th next shall be appointed for the consideration of the Order for House in Committee

of Supply for the purpose of moving "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair"; and

That on Wednesday next, unless previously concluded, the proceedings on the said order shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) At 4.15 o'clock p.m., the question shall be put on any amendment or amendments then before the House;

(b) At 6.00 o'clock p.m., the question shall be put on every question necessary to dispose of the Main Motion; and

That, upon the adoption of the said motion, the House shall forthwith resolve itself into Committee of Supply and there shall be no restriction on the number of departments to be first taken up and entered for consideration on this occasion except as provided in paragraph 5(b) of the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure as adopted by the House on April 26, 1967; and

That the consideration of Private Members' Business be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament;

And on the motion of Mr. Brand, seconded by Mr. Moore (Wetaskiwin), in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

"This House regrets that Her Majesty's advisers have failed to submit a program to give the dairy farmers of Canada a guaranteed return on their product of \$5.10 per hundredweight for all manufacturing milk."

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the Administration of the

Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the said Act, chapter 95, R.S.C., 1952.

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume II, Goods in Recommended Items—Reference No. 120, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

Second Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petitions of the following, presented on May 15, 1967, meet the requirements of Standing Order 70:

Albert Bruce Matthews, Melvin Kirkland Kenny, John Hamilton Cameron Clarry, Granville Patrick Harcourt Vernon, Peter Greer Beattie and Stephen Clifford Smith, all of the City of Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada and/or "La Compagnie Aetna Casualty du Canada", and for other purposes.—*Mr. Cameron* (High Park).

Robert Pierce Ritchie, James Edward Hughes, Thomas Benedict Oliver McKeag and Clarence Herbert Tew, all of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company and/or "Compagnie des Pipe-Lines Commerciaux pour Solides", and for other purposes.—*Mr. Basford*.

Rodney Stewart Craik Donald, Gordon Ernest Eddolls, John Morrow Godfrey, Graham Martin MacLachlan and Alexander McDougall McBain, all of the City of Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company and/or "La Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie United Investment".—*Mr. Wahn*.

At 10.15 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 8

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-3, An Act respecting the armed forces of countries visiting Canada.—
Mr. Hellyer.

Mr. Hales, seconded by Mr. MacDonald (Prince), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-111, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (University Students' Franchise), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament,

And on the motion of Mr. Brand, seconded by Mr. Moore (Wetaskiwin), in amendment thereto,—That the following be added to the Address:

“This House regrets that Her Majesty’s advisers have failed to submit a program to give the dairy farmers of Canada a guaranteed return on their product of \$5.10 per hundredweight for all manufacturing milk.”

And debate continuing; at 5.30 o’clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 38(4);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the main motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Diefenbaker,	Laprise,	Pascoe,
Alkenbrack,	Dinsdale,	Lewis,	Peters,
Allard,	Dionne,	Loney,	Prittie,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Enns,	MacDonald (Prince),	Pugh,
Ballard,	Fairweather,	MacInnis,	Rapp,
Barnett,	Fane,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Ricard,
Beaulieu,	Flemming,	MacLean (Queens),	Rynard,
Bell (Carleton),	Forbes,	Macquarrie,	Saltsman,
Bell (Saint John-Albert),	Forrestall,	MacRae,	Schreyer,
Bigg,	Gauthier,	McCleave,	Scott (Danforth),
Bower,	Godin,	McIntosh,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Brand,	Hales,	McKinley,	Sherman,
Brewin,	Herridge,	McQuaid,	Simard,
Cadieu,	Horne (Acadia),	Madill,	Simpson,
Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands),	Howe (Hamilton-South),	Mandziuk,	Skoreyko,
	Howe (Wellington-Huron),	Mather,	Southam,
Cantelon,	Irvine,	Monteith,	Stefanson,
Caouette,	Keays,	Moore,	Thomas (Middlesex West),
Chatterton,	Kennedy,	Muir (Lisgar),	Valade,
Churchill,	Knowles,	Nasserden,	Webb,
Clancy,	Korchinski,	Nesbitt,	Winch,
Crouse,	Lambert,	Noble,	Winkler,
		Nugent,	Wooliams—90.
		Orlikow,	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Andras,	Chrétien,	Goyer,	Langlois (Chicoutimi),
Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe),	Clermont,	Gray,	Laniel,
Badanai,	Comtois,	Greene,	Leblanc (Laurier),
Basford,	Côté (Dorchester),	Groos,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Batten,	Côté (Longueuil),	Guay,	Lefebvre,
Bécharde,	Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),	Habel,	Legault,
Beer,	Crossman,	Haidasz,	Lessard,
Benson,	Davis,	Harley,	Lind,
Berger,	Deachman,	Hellyer,	Loiselle,
Blouin,	Drury,	Honey,	Macaluso,
Boulanger,	Dubé,	Hopkins,	Macdonald (Rose-dale),
Brown,	Duquet,	Hymmen,	MacEachen,
Byrne,	Émard,	Isabelle,	Mackasey,
Cadieux,	Éthier,	Klein,	McLean (Charlotte),
Cantin,	Faulkner,	Lachance,	McNulty,
Chatwood,	Forest,	Laflamme,	McWilliam,
Choquette,	Gendron,	Laing,	

Marchand,	Otto	Rochon,	Tolmie,
Martin (Essex East),	Pearson,	Rock,	Trudeau,
Matheson,	Pennell,	Roxburgh,	Tucker,
Matte,	Pepin,	Ryan,	Turner,
Mongrain,	Pickersgill,	Sharp,	Walker,
Morison,	Pilon,	Stafford,	Watson (Château-
Neveu,	Prud'homme,	Stanbury,	guay-Huntingdon-
Nixon,	Racine,	Tardif,	Laprairie),
O'Keefe,	Reid,	Teillet,	Whelan,
Olson,	Richard,	Thomas	Yanakis—107.
Orange,	Robichaud,	(Maisonneuve-	
		Rosemont),	

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Statement concerning Refunds under The Refunds (Natural Resources) Act, for the period January 19, 1966 to May 8, 1967, pursuant to section 3 of the said Act, chapter 35, Statutes of Canada, 1932. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing,—List of Apportionments and Adjustments of Seed Grain, Fodder for Animals and Other Relief Indebtedness, for the period from January 19, 1966 to May 8, 1967, pursuant to section 2 of An Act respecting Certain Debts due the Crown, chapter 51, Statutes of Canada, 1926-27. (English and French).

By Mr. Trudeau, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copy of amendments made by the President and Puisne Judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada to the General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, dated October 15, 1965, February 1, 1966, March 23, 1966 and April 14, 1967, together with Practice Notes numbered 3 and 4, dated March 23, 1966, pursuant to section 88(2) of the Exchequer Court Act, chapter 98, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Trudeau,—Copy of amendments made January 24, 1966, February 1, 4, and 7, 1966, by the President and Puisne Judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada to the General Rules and Orders regulating the Practice and Procedure in Admiralty cases in the Exchequer Court of Canada, pursuant to section 31(4) of the Admiralty Act, chapter 1, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Trudeau,—General Order of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, dated September 8, 1966, amending the Rules of the Supreme Court of Canada, pursuant to section 103(4) of the Supreme Court Act, chapter 259, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bill, Second Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

Albert Bruce Matthews, Melvin Kirkland Kenny, John Hamilton Cameron Clarry, Granville Patrick Harcourt Vernon, Peter Greer Beattie and Stephen Clifford Smith, all of the City of Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada and/or "La Compagnie Aetna Casualty du Canada", and for other purposes.

Robert Pierce Ritchie, James Edward Hughes, Thomas Benedict Oliver McKeag and Clarence Herbert Tew, all of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company and/or "Compagnie des Pipe-Lines Commerciaux pour Solides", and for other purposes.

Rodney Stewart Craik Donald, Gordon Ernest Eddolls, John Morrow Godfrey, Graham Martin MacLachlan, and Alexander McDougall McBain, all of the City of Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company and/or "La Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie United Investment".

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 9

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid on the Table the following Private Bills:

Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada.—

Mr. Cameron (High Park).

Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company.—

Mr. Basford.

Bill C-114, An Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company.—*Mr. Wahn*.

The said Bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(1).

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a joint memorial from the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, U.S.A., conveying best wishes of that Legislature on the occasion of Canada's centennial and that he would make a suitable acknowledgement on behalf of honourable Members.

A Message was received from the Senate as follows:

Resolved,—That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons be appointed to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and such matters as may be referred to it by either House;

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Special Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Aseltine, Baird,

Belisle, Burchill, Connolly (Halifax North), Croll, Denis, Fergusson, Flynn, Gershaw, Haig and Roebuck;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That the evidence received and taken on the subject at the last session be referred to the Committee; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose, and to select, if the House of Commons deems advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Special Joint Committee.

Mr. Tolmie, seconded by Mr. Chatwood, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-115, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Destruction of Criminal Records), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-3, An Act respecting the armed forces of countries visiting Canada.—
Mr. Hellyer.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament,

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate thereon, the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.25 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 10

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pilon, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of the House, under provisional Standing Order 65, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee, in accordance with provisional Standing Order 65, recommends that the Standing Committees of this House be composed of the following Members:

No. 1**Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development**

Messrs.

Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe),	Grills,	Olson,
Beer,	Herridge,	Peters,
Berger,	Honey,	Pugh,
Choquette,	Hopkins,	Rapp,
Clermont,	Horner (Acadia),	Ricard,
Comtois,	Johnston,	Roxburgh,
Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),	Jorgenson,	Schreyer,
Crossman,	Laverdière,	Stafford,
Danforth,	Lefebvre,	Stefanson,
Éthier,	MacDonald (Prince),	Tucker,
Faulkner,	McKinley,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Forbes,	Moore (Wetaskiwin),	Watson (Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie),
Gauthier,	Muir (Lisgar),	Whelan,
Gendron,	Neveu,	Yanakis—(45).
Godin,	Noble,	
	Nowlan,	

No. 2**Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts**

Messrs.

Béchar, d,	Johnston,	Prud'homme,
Berger,	MacDonald (Prince),	Régimbal,
Brand,	Macquarrie,	Richard,
Cowan,	Mather,	Sherman,
Davis,	McCleave,	Simard,
Fairweather,	Nugent,	Stafford,
Hymmen,	Pelletier,	Stanbury,
Jamieson,	Prittie,	Yanakis—(24).

No. 3**Crown Corporations**

Messrs.

Addison,	Kindt,	Otto,
Allard,	Korchinski,	Ryan,
Allmand,	Langlois (Chicoutimi),	Scott (Danforth),
Beaulieu,	Lind,	Stafford,
Coates,	Loiselle,	Thomas (Maisonneuve-
Comtois,	MacInnis (Cape Breton	Rosemont),
Dionne,	South)	Wahn,
Gilbert,	McCutcheon,	Yanakis—(24).
Hees,	Monteith,	

No. 4**External Affairs**

Messrs.

Allmand,	Forrestall,	McIntosh,
Andras,	Harkness,	Nesbitt,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Klein,	Pelletier,
Brewin,	Lambert,	Pilon,
Churchill,	Laprise,	Prud'homme,
Dubé,	Lind,	Stanbury,
Faulkner,	Macdonald (Rosedale),	Thompson,
Forest,	Macquarrie,	Walker—(24).

No. 5**Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs**

Messrs.

Addison,	Gray,	Mackasey,
Ballard,	Irvine,	McLean (Charlotte),
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Laflamme,	Monteith,
Cowichan-The Islands),	Lambert,	More (Regina City),
Chrétien,	Latulippe,	Munro,
Clermont,	Leboe,	Tremblay,
Flemming,	Lind,	Valade,
Fulton,	Macdonald (Rosedale),	Wahn—(24).
Gilbert,		

No. 6**Fisheries**

Messrs.

Barnett,	Crouse,	McLean (Charlotte),
Béchar, d,	Deachman,	McQuaid,
Blouin,	Groos,	McWilliam,
Bower,	Howard,	Nowlan,
Cashin,	Jamieson,	O'Keefe,
Chatterton,	Keays,	Patterson,
Chatwood,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Stefanson,
Crossman,	MacLean (Queens),	Tucker—(24).

No. 7**Health and Welfare**

Messrs.

Ballard,	Howe (Wellington-	Matte,
Brand,	Huron),	O'Keefe,
Brown,	Isabelle,	Orange,
Cameron (High Park),	Knowles,	Rideout (Mrs.),
Chatterton,	Laverdière,	Rochon,
Cowan,	MacDonald (Prince),	Rock,
Enns,	MacInnis (Mrs.)	Rynard,
Forrestall,	(Vancouver-	Simard,
Harley,	Kingsway),	Stanbury—(24).

No. 8**Housing, Urban Development and Public Works**

Messrs.

Allmand,	Keays,	Nielsen,
Badanai,	Loiselle,	Pelletier,
Bell (Saint John-Albert),	Loney,	Ricard,
Cashin,	Macaluso,	Ryan,
Duquet,	MacEwan,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Gauthier,	Martin (Timmins),	Stewart,
Gendron,	Mongrain,	Watson (Assini-
Gilbert,	Neveu,	boia)—(24).
Gray,		

No. 9**Indian Affairs, Human Rights and Citizenship and Immigration**

Messrs.

Aiken,	Duquet,	Orlikow,
Alkenbrack,	Gundlock,	Prud'homme,
Badanai,	Haidasz,	Reid,
Baldwin,	Klein,	Roxburgh,
Barnett,	Langlois (Chicoutimi),	Skoreyko,
Bell (Carleton),	Leblanc (Laurier),	Watson (Châteauguay-
Côté (Dorchester),	Moore (Wetaskiwin),	Huntingdon-
Crossman,	More (Regina City),	Laprairie)—(24).
Dinsdale,	Orange,	

No. 10
Industry, Research and Energy Development

Messrs.

Addison,
Asselin (Richmond-
Wolfe),
Beaulieu,
Bower,
Cashin,
Davis,
Faulkner,
Forest,

Fulton,
Goyer,
Grafftey,
Hales,
Hymmen,
Jamieson,
Latulippe,
Legault,

Lind,
McCutcheon,
Peters,
Reid,
Saltsman,
Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Sherman,
Wahn—(24).

No. 11
Justice and Legal Affairs

Messrs.

Addison,
Aiken,
Cameron (High Park),
Cantin,
Choquette,
Forest,
Gilbert,
Goyer,

Grafftey,
Guay,
Honey,
Latulippe,
MacEwan,
Mandziuk,
McQuaid,
Nielsen,

Otto,
Pugh,
Ryan,
Scott (Danforth),
Tolmie,
Wahn,
Whelan,
Woolliams—(24).

No. 12
Labour and Employment

Messrs.

Barnett,
Clermont,
Duquet,
Énard,
Faulkner,
Fulton,
Gray,
Guay,
Hymmen,

Johnston,
Knowles,
Lachance,
MacInnis (Cape Breton
South),
Mackasey,
McCleave,
McKinley,
McNulty,

Muir (Cape Breton North
and Victoria),
Racine,
Régimbal,
Reid,
Ricard,
Skoreyko,
Tardif—(24).

No. 13
Library of Parliament

Mr. Speaker and Messrs.

Allard,
Dubé,
Enns,
Fairweather,
Godin,
Gordon,
Honey,

Klein,
Macquarrie,
Nesbitt,
Pelletier,
Prittie,
Richard,
Saltsman,

Smith,
Stewart,
Wadds,
Wahn,
Woolliams,
Yanakis—(21).

No. 14**Miscellaneous Estimates**

Messrs.

Alkenbrack,	Foy,	McLelland,
Asselin (Richmond- Wolfe),	Godin,	Ormiston,
Beaulieu,	Johnston,	Pugh,
Côté (Dorchester),	Kennedy,	Richard,
Émard,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Roxburgh,
Éthier,	Lind,	Tardif,
Forbes,	MacInnis (Mrs.) (Van- couver-Kingsway),	Watson (Châteauguay- Huntingdon- Laprairie),
Forest,	Matte,	Webb—(24).

No. 15**Miscellaneous Private Bills**

Messrs.

Cadieu (Meadow Lake),	Langlois (Chicoutimi),	Ormiston,
Clermont,	Langlois (Mégantic),	Peters,
Fairweather,	Laverdière,	Richard,
Forrestall,	Legault,	Smith,
Gundlock,	Lessard,	Stanbury,
Horner (The Battlefords),	Loiselle,	Tardif,
Johnston,	Neveu,	Webb,
Lachance,	O'Keefe,	Whelan—(24).

No. 16**National Defence**

Messrs.

Andras,	Harkness,	Loiselle,
Brewin,	Hopkins,	Macaluso,
Churchill,	Lambert,	McIntosh,
Deachman,	Langlois (Chicoutimi),	McNulty,
Fane,	Laniel,	Nugent,
Forrestall,	Latulippe,	Rochon,
Foy,	Legault,	Smith,
Groos,	Lessard,	Winch—(24).

No. 17**Northern Affairs and National Resources**

Messrs.

Badanai,	Habel,	McWilliam,
Barnett,	Haidasz,	Neveu,
Basford,	Hymmen,	Orange,
Beer,	Kindt,	Simpson,
Bigg,	Laprise,	Southam,
Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Tucker,
Dinsdale,	Lind,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Gundlock,	Mather,	Woolliams—(24).

No. 18**Printing of Parliament****Messrs.**

Boulanger,
Choquette,
Clancy,
Code,
Cowan,
Éthier,
Grills,
Harley,

Irvine,
Johnston,
Jorgenson,
Klein,
Laverdière,
Leblanc (Laurier),
Loiselle,
MacDonald (Prince),

McKinley,
Rapp,
Richard,
Rochon,
Saltsman,
Simard—(22).

No. 19**Privileges and Elections****Messrs.**

Aiken,
Béchar, d,
Brewin,
Cashin,
Crossman,
Howard,
Hymmen,
Korchinski,
Lachance,

Langlois (Mégantic),
Lessard,
Lind,
Loiselle,
Macquarrie,
McWilliam,
Mongrain,
Munro,
Nielsen,

Nugent,
Prud'homme,
Tardif,
Thomas (Middlesex
West),
Valade,
Wooliams—(24).

No. 20**Public Accounts****Messrs.**

Ballard,
Bigg,
Cameron (High Park),
Dionne,
Flemming,
Forbes,
Gendron,
Hales,
Harkness,

Leblanc (Laurier),
Lefebvre,
McLean (Charlotte),
Morison,
Muir (Lisgar),
Noble,
Neveu,
Schreyer,
Southam,

Stafford,
Tardif,
Thomas (Maisonneuve-
Rosemont),
Tremblay,
Tucker,
Winch—(24).

No. 21**Restaurant of Parliament****Mr. Speaker and Messrs.**

Bigg,
Boulanger,
Brand,
Cantelon,
Cowan,
Crossman,
Crouse,
Émard,
Grégoire,

Hales,
Herridge,
Horner (The Battle-
fords),
Johnston,
Langlois (Chicoutimi),
Leblanc (Laurier),
Matheson,
McNulty,

Nesbitt,
Noble,
Peters,
Rock,
Tucker,
Whelan,
Winkler,
Yanakis—(26).

No. 22**Standing Orders**

Messrs.

Asselin (Richmond-
Wolfe),
Baldwin,
Bigg,
Boulanger,
Brown,
Churchill,
Coates,
Duquet,

Éthier,
Groos,
Guay,
Gundlock,
Habel,
Johnston,
Laniel,
Langlois (Chicoutimi),
LeBlanc (Rimouski),

Loiselle,
MacDonald (Prince),
McNulty,
Mongrain,
Peters,
Régimbal,
Thomas (Middlesex-
West)—(24).

No. 23**Transport and Communications**

Messrs.

Andras,
Bell (Saint John-
Albert),
Byrne,
Cantelon,
Clermont,
Deachman,
Énard,
Groos,

Horner (Acadia),
Howe (Wellington-
Huron),
Jamieson,
Lessard,
Macaluso,
MacEwan,
McWilliam,
Olson,

Orlikow,
Pascoe,
Reid,
Rideout (Mrs.),
Rock,
Schreyer,
Sherman,
Southam—(24).

No. 24**Veterans Affairs**

Messrs.

Boulanger,
Chatterton,
Clancy,
Cowan,
Énard,
Fane,
Groos,
Habel,

Harley,
Herridge,
Kennedy,
Laniel,
Latulippe,
Legault,
MacRae,
Madill,

Martin (Timmins),
Matheson,
Morison,
Ormiston,
Rock,
Thomas (Maisonneuve-
Rosemont),
Tolmie,
Webb—(24).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Choquette, the said Report was concurred in, on division.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Choquette, it was ordered,—That Messages be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of Joint Committees of both Houses with respect to the Library of Parliament, Parliamentary Restaurant and the Printing of Parliament, and that the Members to serve on each of the said Committees on the part of this House will be as contained in the First Report of the Special Committee presented this day.

Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe), seconded by Mr. Whelan, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-116, An Act concerning the Weight and Price of Products, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General and Command-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament;

And debate continuing; at 5.45 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 38(5);

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, it was ordered that the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honourable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, it was resolved,—That this House will, at its next sitting resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, it was resolved,—That this House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, the Main Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1968, together with the Message of His Excellency relating thereto were referred to the Committee of Supply.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, it was ordered,—That the Public Accounts Volumes I, II, and III for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, and the Report of the Auditor General thereon, tabled on January 9, 1967 and February 20, 1967, respectively, together with the report

and financial statement of the Canada Council for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, and the Report of the Auditor General thereon tabled on August 30, 1966, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, it was resolved,—That this House unite with the Senate in the formation of a Special Joint Committee to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and such matters as may be referred to it by either House;

That 24 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated by the House at a later date, be members of the Special Joint Committee; and that the quorum be fixed at ten members provided both Houses are represented and that Standing Order 67 of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

That the minutes of proceedings and evidence of the Committee in the past Session be referred to the said Committee and be made a part of the records thereof; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honours that this House doth unite with the Senate for the above purpose.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Côté (Longueuil), it was resolved,—That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons be appointed to examine and report upon the White Paper on Immigration tabled in the House of Commons on October 14, 1966, and the Reports on immigration matters made to the Government of Canada by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., in 1964 and 1966;

That twenty-four Members of the House of Commons, to be designated at a later date, be members of the said Committee; and that the quorum be fixed at twelve members provided both Houses are represented and that Standing Order 67 be suspended in relation thereto;

That the said Committee have power to call for persons, papers and records; to examine witnesses; to report from time to time; and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

That the minutes of proceedings and evidence of the Committee in the past Session be referred to the said Committee and be made a part of the records thereof; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purposes and to select if the Senate deem advisable some of their members to act on the proposed joint committee.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Côté (Longueuil), it was resolved,—That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Com-

mons be appointed to consider and from time to time to report upon the question of lyrics of the National and Royal Anthems of Canada;

That 12 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated at a later date, be members of the Joint Committee; and that the quorum be fixed at seven members provided both Houses are represented and that Standing Order 67 of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

That the minutes of proceedings and evidence of the Committee in the past Session be referred to the said Committee and be made a part of the records thereof; and,

That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Seaway International Bridge Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1966, certified by the Auditor General, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Financial Statement on the Operations of The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 17(2) of the said Act, chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1920, as amended 1951. (English and French).

By Mr. Teillet,—Financial Statement on the Operations of the Veterans Insurance Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 20 of the said Act, chapter 279, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., pursuant to Standing Order 2(4) Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Tuesday next at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 11

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The Order for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply being read for the first time pursuant to Special Order made Tuesday, May 16, 1967;

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Starr, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that, despite repeated requests by honourable Members, the government has neglected or refused to make available time to debate international problems which are so serious and dangerous that they could lead to World War III and further regrets that the government has failed to state the policies of our country with clarity without uncertainty and unequivocally with regard to Asia and the Middle East so that Canadians and freedom-loving nations will know where Canada stands.”

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding immediately thereafter the following words:

“and in particular this House regrets that the government has failed to do everything in its power to press the United States to stop the bombing of North Viet Nam, as a necessary preliminary to negotiations to end the war in Viet Nam.”

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, Statement of Expenditures and Financial Commitments made under the Veterans' Land Act for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 42 of the said Act, chapter 280, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.26 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 12

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr. Chatwood, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-117, An Act to amend the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

**No. 52—Mr. McCleave*

To which departments or agencies of government does the Department of National Revenue make available information from income tax returns?

No. 53—Mr. McCleave

How many awards for its educational programming have been made to the CBC each year since 1955, listing the donor organization and the the program receiving the award?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented, —Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And on the motion of Mr. Diefenbaker, seconded by Mr. Starr, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"this House regrets that, despite repeated requests by honourable Members, the government has neglected or refused to make available time to debate international problems which are so serious and dangerous that they could lead to World War III and further regrets that the government has failed to state the policies of our country with clarity without uncertainty and unequivocally with regard to Asia and the Middle East so that Canadians and freedom-loving nations will know where Canada stands.";

And on the motion of Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Knowles, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding immediately thereafter the following words:

"and in particular this House regrets that the government has failed to do everything in its power to press the United States to stop the bombing of North Viet Nam, as a necessary preliminary to negotiations to end the war in Viet Nam."

And debate continuing;

At 4.15 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Special Order made Tuesday, May 16, 1967.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Asselin (Charlevoix),	Grafftey,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Peters,
Barnett,	Hales,	McCleave,	Rapp,
Brand,	Hamilton,	McKinley,	Régimbal,
Brewin,	Herridge,	McQuaid,	Saltsman,
Chatterton,	Howe (Hamilton	Martin (Timmins),	Simpson,
Danforth,	South),	Mather,	Starr,
Diefenbaker,	Irvine,	Monteith,	Thomas
Douglas,	Knowles,	Nasserden,	(Middlesex West),
Fairweather,	Lewis,	Nugent,	Winch—34.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Byrne,	Dinsdale,	Honey,
Alkenbrack,	Cadieux,	Drury,	Howe (Wellington-
Allard,	Cameron (High	Dubé,	Huron),
Allmand,	Park),	Duquet,	Hymmen,
Andras,	Cantelon,	Émard,	Isabelle,
Asselin (Richmond-	Cantin,	Ethier,	Jamieson,
Wolfe),	Cashin,	Fane,	Johnston,
Badanai,	Chatwood,	Faulkner,	Jorgenson,
Basford,	Choquette,	Flemming,	Klein,
Batten,	Churchill,	Forest,	Lachance,
Bécharde,	Clermont,	Gauthier,	Laflamme,
Beer,	Comtois,	Godin,	Langlois (Chicou-
Bell (Carleton),	Côté (Longueuil),	Grégoire,	timi),
Berger,	Côté (Nicolet-	Guay,	Laniel,
Bigg,	Yamaska),	Habel,	Leblanc (Laurier),
Blouin,	Cowan,	Harkness,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Boulanger,	Crossman,	Harley,	Lefebvre,
Bower,	Deachman,	Hellyer,	Legault,

Lessard,	Mandziuk,	Pennell,	Stefanson,
Lind,	Marchand,	Pilon,	Tardif,
Loiselle,	Martin (Essex East),	Prud'homme,	Thomas (Maison-
Loney,	Matte,	Racine,	neuve-
Macdonald	Mongrain,	Reid,	Rosemont),
(Rosedale),	More,	Richard,	Tolmie,
Mackasey,	Morison,	Robichaud,	Trudeau,
MacLean (Queens),	Muir (Lisgar),	Rochon,	Tucker,
Macquarrie,	Munro,	Rock,	Turner,
MacRae,	Neveu,	Ryan,	Wahn,
McIlraith,	Noble,	Sharp,	Walker,
McIntosh,	O'Keefe,	Simard,	Webb,
McLean (Charlotte),	Orange,	Smith,	Whelan,
McNulty,	Otto,	Southam,	Winkler,
McWilliam,	Pascoe,	Stafford,	Winters,
Madill,	Pearson,	Stanbury,	Yanakis—128.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the main motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Fairweather,	Loney,	Nasserden,
Alkenbrack,	Fane,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Noble,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Flemming,	MacLean (Queens),	Nugent,
Barnett,	Grafftey,	Macquarrie,	Pascoe,
Bell (Carleton),	Hales,	MacRae,	Peters,
Bigg,	Hamilton,	McCleave,	Rapp,
Brand,	Harkness,	McIntosh,	Régimbal,
Brewin,	Herridge,	McKinley,	Saltsman,
Cantelon,	Howe (Hamilton	McQuaid,	Simpson,
Chatterton,	South),	Madill,	Southam,
Churchill,	Howe (Wellington-	Mandziuk,	Starr,
Clancy,	Huron),	Martin (Timmins),	Stefanson,
Danforth,	Irvine,	Mather,	Thomas
Diefenbaker,	Jorgenson,	Monteith,	(Middlesex West),
Dinsdale,	Knowles,	More,	Webb,
Douglas,	Lewis,	Muir (Lisgar),	Winch,
			Winkler—62.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allard,	Choquette,	Grégoire,	Lefebvre,
Allmand,	Clermont,	Guay,	Legault,
Andras,	Comtois,	Habel,	Lessard,
Asselin (Richmond-	Côté (Longueuil),	Harley,	Lind,
Wolfe),	Côté (Nicolet-	Hellyer,	Loiselle,
Badanal,	Yamaska),	Honey,	Macdonald (Rose-
Basford,	Cowan,	Hymmen,	dale),
Batten,	Crossman,	Isabelle,	McIlraith,
Béchar, d,	Deachman,	Jamieson,	McLean (Charlotte),
Beer,	Drury,	Johnston,	McNulty,
Berger,	Dubé,	Klein,	McWilliam,
Blouin,	Duquet,	Lachance,	Marchand,
Boulanger,	Émard,	Laflamme,	Martin (Essex East),
Byrne,	Ethier,	Langlois (Chicouti-	Matte,
Cadieux,	Faulkner	mi),	Mongrain,
Cantin,	Forest,	Laniel,	Morison,
Cashin,	Gauthier,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Munro,
Chatwood,	Godin,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Neveu,

O'Keefe,	Reid,	Stafford,	Tucker,
Orange,	Richard,	Stanbury,	Turner,
Otto,	Robichaud,	Tardif,	Wahn,
Pearson,	Rochon,	Thomas (Maison-	Walker,
Pennell,	Rock,	neuve-	Whelan,
Pilon,	Ryan,	Rosemont),	Winters,
Prud'homme,	Sharp,	Tolmie,	Yanakakis—97.
Racine,	Simard,	Trudeau,	

And debate continuing on the main motion; at 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Special Order adopted Tuesday, May 16, 1967.

And the question being put on the main motion,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply; it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

Pursuant to subparagraph (b) paragraph 5 of the resolution adopted by the House, April 26, 1967, and Special Order made Tuesday, May 16, 1967, the estimates of the Departments of Agriculture; Defence Production; Energy, Mines and Resources; External Affairs; Finance; Fisheries; Forestry and Rural Development; Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Industry; Justice; Labour; National Defence; National Health and Welfare; National Revenue; Post Office; Public Works; Registrar General; Secretary of State; Solicitor General; Trade and Commerce; Transport; Treasury Board and Veterans Affairs, were first taken up and entered for consideration.

To be reported.

Report received and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At 6.06 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 13

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Two petitions for Private Bills were presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Authentic Texts of Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Fiftieth Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in June, 1966, (English and French), together with a copy of a letter from the Deputy Attorney-General of Canada, setting out the legislative jurisdiction of these international instruments, as follows:

Convention No. 125 concerning Fishermen's Certificates of Competency;
Convention No. 126 concerning Accommodation on Board Fishing Vessels;
Recommendation No. 126 concerning the Vocational Training of Fishermen;
Recommendation No. 127 concerning the Role of Co-Operatives in the Economic and Social Development of Developing Countries.

On motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. Trudeau, it was ordered, on division—That, saving always the powers of the Committee of Supply in relation to the voting of public monies, the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68, relating to the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, Trade and Commerce, National Revenue, External Affairs, Industry, Justice, and Public Works, be withdrawn from the Committee of Supply and referred to the Standing Committees of this House, as follows:

- (a) Agriculture, and Forestry and Rural Development, to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;

- (b) Trade and Commerce, and National Revenue, to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs;
- (c) External Affairs, to the Standing Committee on External Affairs;
- (d) Industry, to the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development;
- (e) Justice, to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs; and
- (f) Public Works, to the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Immigration Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Immigration Act to increase from twelve million dollars to twenty million dollars the present limit on the total amount of outstanding advances at any one time that may be made to enable the Minister of Manpower and Immigration to make loans to immigrants to assist them with the expenses of their transportation to Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Pennell, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-118, An Act to amend the Immigration Act, which was read the first time.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-106, An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act;

Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act;

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Pennell moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Turner for Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address, dated April 19, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of the federal-provincial (Quebec) agreement with regard to technical and professional training for adults, mentioning the date on which such agreement was signed, and a copy of all correspondence on the subject between the federal government and the Government of the Province of Quebec. (*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 221*).

At 10.07 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 14

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-2, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act;

Mr. Bell (Carleton), seconded by Mr. Rapp, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Turner, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report relating to the Administration of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act for the years ended March 31, 1966 and 1967, pursuant to section 41(2) of the said Act, chapter 111, R.S.C., 1952.

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-932, dated May 11, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase and export from Canada of equipment and related engineering, construction, technical and similar services from RCA Victor Company Limited by Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, Bogota, Colombia, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-933, dated May 11, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase and export from Canada of goods and services from Aluminum Company of Canada Limited by Indian Aluminium Company Limited, Calcutta, India, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-934, dated May 11, 1967, amending Order in Council P.C. 1967-778 dated April 20, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of certain capital equipment and engineering and procurement services from Montreal Engineering Company Limited, and Montreal Engineering (Eastern) Limited, and nuclear engineering services from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited by the President of India, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-935, dated May 11, 1967, amending Order in Council P.C. 1967-779, dated April 20, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of certain capital equipment and engineering and procurement services from Montreal Engineering Company Limited, and Montreal Engineering (Eastern) Limited and nuclear engineering services from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited by the President of India, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-996, dated May 18, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, for the purchase for export of goods and related engineering, construction, technical and similar services by Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico, Mexico, from RCA Victor Company Limited, for the installation of a microwave link system pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-997, dated May 18, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, for the purchase for export of goods and related engineering, construction, technical and similar services from Canadian suppliers by Agua y Energia Electrica, Argentina, for the construction of the combined Mar del Plata, Rio Hondo and Mendoza Power Projects, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

Third Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petitions of the following, presented on May 25, 1967, meet the requirements of Standing Order 70:

The Empire Life Insurance Company and/or "L'Empire, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie", for an Act continuing the Company as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada.—*Mr. Ryan.*

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company and/or "L'Excelsior, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie", for an Act continuing the Company as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada.—*Mr. Stanbury.*

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 15

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the Members of the House of Commons on the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto be Messrs: Aiken, Baldwin, Brewin, Cameron (High Park), Cantin, Choquette, Fairweather, Forest, Guay, Goyer, Honey, Laflamme, Langlois (Mégantic), MacEwan, Mandziuk, McCleave, McQuaid, Otto, Peters, Ryan, Stanbury, Tolmie, Wahn and Woolliams; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the Members of the House of Commons on the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to report upon the question of lyrics of the National and Royal Anthems of Canada be Messrs: Forrestall, Gauthier, Hymmen, Johnston, Mandziuk, Martin (Timmins), McCutcheon, McWilliam, Orange, Prud'homme, Ryan and Tremblay; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the Members of the House of Commons on the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to examine and report upon the White Paper on Immigration tabled in the House of Commons on October 14, 1966, and the Reports on immigration matters made to the Government of Canada by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., in 1964 and 1966 be Messrs: Aiken, Badanai, Baldwin, Bell (Carleton), Blouin, Brewin, Chatwood, Crossman, Dinsdale, Enns,

Haidasz, Klein, Laprise, Leblanc (Laurier), Macaluso, Munro, Nasserden, Orlikow, Prud'homme, Régimbal, Roxburgh, Ryan, Skoreyko and Watson (Chateau-guay-Huntingdon-Laprairie); and

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

Mr. Yanakis, seconded by Mr. Matte, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-119, An Act to amend the Tobacco Restraint Act, which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Schreyer, seconded by Mr. Knowles, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-120, An Act to amend the Indian Act (Rights Guaranteed by Treaties), which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Summary of Agreement between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee for Radio and TV Broadcasting. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said document be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Bell (Carleton), seconded by Mr. Aiken, moved,—That this House regrets that the authority and effectiveness of the House of Commons has declined, is declining and will continue to decline unless basic constitutional as well as procedural changes are undertaken immediately, and therefore resolves that a Special Committee of fifteen members, to be designated at a later date, be established to consider and from time to time to report upon the operations, efficiency and effectiveness of parliamentary institutions and of the system of responsible government within the federal domain, and to recommend such changes in structure, conventions, or practice as would enhance the authority, prestige and sovereignty of this House and restore the independence and effective influence of private members of Parliament, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, to consider *inter alia* the feasibility and desirability of: abolishing the Royal Power of dissolution; institution of fixed dates of election, subject to power in the House of Commons itself to order an earlier date of election; abandonment of the constitutional convention whereby defeat of the Government in the House of Commons will normally result in a dissolution and the substitution therefor of a practice which would enable this House to determine in such event whether a Government should

continue in office, another Government replace it or an election be held forthwith; provision that the House of Commons would have such continuity of existence that Parliament might be summoned in event of an emergency arising during an election campaign; a requirement that financial provision for government be made before an election and the abandonment of the use of Governor General's warrants; changes in practice to enable the Commons more effectively to fulfil its traditional functions of making ministries responsible, initiating legislation, controlling supply and redressing grievances; and the adoption of other changes and reforms which will close the bewildering gap between the way in which parliamentary institutions and responsible government are supposed to work in theory and the way they do work in actuality. (*Notice of Motion No. 1*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the Canada Gazette, Part II, of Wednesday, May 24, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Copy of Ordinances, chapters 1 to 23, assented to March 22 to April 10, 1967, pursuant to section 15 of the Northwest Territories Act, chapter 331, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1953-54 together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-891, dated May 4, 1967, approving same.

By Mr. Laing, Table of Public Ordinances of the Northwest Territories 1956-1967, (First Session).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated April 12, 1967, for copies of (a) a list of the names and social security numbers sent to the Transitional Assistance Benefits Board by McKinnon Industries Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, as being laid off from employment since September 8, 1966 (b) a list of all those named in part (a) above who have been certified as being eligible to draw Transitional Assistance

Benefits (c) a list of all those named in part (a) above who have received or who are now receiving Transitional Assistance Benefits payments.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 215*).

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report to Parliament of the Auditors on the Accounts of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 40 of the Canadian National Railways Act, chapter 29, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French).

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, Third Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

The Empire Life Insurance Company and/or "L'Empire, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie", for an Act continuing the Company as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company and/or "L'Excelsior, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie", for an Act continuing the Company as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

At 10.20 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 16

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Budget White Paper 1967-68; Part I—Economic White Paper for 1967; Part II—Review of Government Accounts 1966-67. (English and French).

Ordered,—That the said Budget Papers be published as an appendix to this day's *Votes and Proceedings* and as an appendix to *Hansard* of Thursday, June 1, 1967.

Mr. Otto, seconded by Mr. Roxburgh, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-121, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act, which was read the first time and order for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mrs. MacInnis, seconded by Mr. Prittie, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-122, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Abortion), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Wahn, seconded by Mr. Faulkner, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-123, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Birth Control), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Private Bills*)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada;

Mr. Honey, seconded by Mr. Gendron, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Order number 2 having been called, was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Honey, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of supply resumed, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(*Proceedings on Adjournment Motion*)

At 10.04 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation for the year ending March 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-1026, dated May 23, 1967, approving same.

At 10.15 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 17

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Forest, seconded by Mr. Laflamme, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-124, An Act respecting Canada Day, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Knowles, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-125, An Act to amend the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 5—*Mr. Caouette*—

Are the minutes of the board meetings of the Crown corporations listed in Schedule D of the Financial Administration Act submitted to the Minister responsible?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence between the federal government, any Crown corporations or federally sponsored organizations or agencies and the Government of the Province of Nova

Scotia concerning the proposed project hitherto known as the "Southern Route" in Cape Breton Island between January 1960 and January 1967.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1—Mrs. MacInnis*).

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all charts, maps, plans, specifications, diagrams and surveys produced by Northumberland Consultants for the Department of Public Works in connection with the construction of the Northumberland Strait Crossing and an analysis of same by the Department as well as regulations, tenders and contracts issued by the Department and all communications exchanged between the Government of Canada and its departments and the Government of Prince Edward Island and its departments relative to the proposed construction of the Northumberland Strait Crossing.—[*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 4—Mr. MacDonald (Prince)*].

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or copies of correspondence concerning Rural Route No. 1, Mandeville, Quebec, exchanged between the Post Office Department and the federal Member for Berthier-Maskinongé-Delanaudière, or any other persons of the said constituency, between January 1, 1955, and April 1967.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 6—Mr. Yanakis*).

Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Hales, seconded by Mr. Fairweather, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to the advisability of establishing a form of internship program in the House of Commons; the purpose of the said program being to better equip outstanding young political scientists, journalists and law school faculty members, with a better understanding of the national legislative process; the participants to be brought to Ottawa for six to nine months of fulltime work as assistants to Members of the House of Commons and to be paid a minimum stipend financed by the government and an established foundation grant, competition for the fellowship to be made each year, announced to coincide with the opening of a session.—(*Notice of Motion, No. 2*).

And debate arising thereon;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Schreyer, the said proposed motion was deemed to have been withdrawn and the Special Committee on Procedure of the House was empowered to consider the provisions thereof.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated April 12, 1967, for a copy of all correspondence, orders, receipts and other documents, since July 1, 1966, between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the recipients of 107 colour television sets, conferred *gratis*, upon individuals within and without the Corporation.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 220*).

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report respecting operations under the Health Resources Fund Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to Section 13 of the said Act, chapter 42, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the operations of the Exchange Fund Account for the year ended December 31, 1966, together with the Financial Statement for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 26 of the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act, chapter 315, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.03 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 18

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 13 to 9 members.

Mr. Whelan, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 23 to 15 members.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, it was ordered,—That the Items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68, relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, presented to this House at the present session, be withdrawn from the Committee of Supply and be referred to the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs, saving always the power of the Committee of Supply in relation to the voting of public monies.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Hymmen, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Chatterton be substituted for that of Mr. Nielsen on the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Pennell,—That Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act

and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act, be now read a second time.

After further debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again later this day.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the House resume consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act and if the said Committee of the Whole stage be disposed of prior to 7.00 o'clock p.m., the House will proceed to the consideration of Private Members' Business.

Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

*[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to
Provisional Standing Order 15(3)]*

(Private Bills)

Order number 1 having been called, was allowed to stand at the request of the Government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company.

Mr. Deachman, for Mr. Basford, seconded by Mr. McNulty moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And debate arising thereon; the said debate was, on motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Starr, adjourned.

By unanimous consent, the adjournment proceedings under provisional Standing Order 39-A in this day's sitting were not taken up.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the House do now adjourn.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys for the year ended December 31, 1965, pursuant to section 10 of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act, chapter 73, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin,—Capital Budget of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited for the year ending March 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-955, dated May 12, 1967, approving same.

At 9.40 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 19

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Mr. Matte, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-126, An Act to amend the Fisheries Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Asselin (Charlevoix), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-127, An Act to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act (Meaning of "Unit"), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted (*less the amount voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

POST OFFICE

1 Postal Services including Canada's share of the upkeep
of the International Bureaux at Berne and Montevideo \$293,708,000 00

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Béchard, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. MacDonald (Prince) and Macquarrie be substituted for those of Messrs. Scott (Victoria, Ont.) and Loney on the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Béchard, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Duquet be substituted for that of Mr. Beer on the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Béchard, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Deachman be substituted for that of Mr. Groos on the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-3, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Publication of Straw Poll Results);

Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Government Annuities Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 16 of the said Act, chapter 132, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 20

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

One petition for a Private Bill was presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Laflamme, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented to the House on Thursday, June 1, 1967, was concurred in.

Mr. MacEachen, for Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act to provide coverage under the Act to employees and prospective employees on training courses and to extend the coverage provided under the Act to certain employees located outside Canada.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Saltzman, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That a special committee of the House be appointed to consider and make recommendations on a system of televising and radio broadcasting of the proceedings of this House.

—(*Notice of Motion No. 3*)

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed.

(*In the Committee*)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

FISHERIES

1	Departmental Administration, including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates	\$1,966,000 00
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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

5	Operation and Maintenance, including Canada's share of the expenses of the International Commissions detailed in the Estimates and of the costs of programs and projects shared jointly with the Provinces and industry, and authority to make recoverable advances of amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the share of the International Great Lakes Fishery Commission of the cost of work on lamprey control and lamprey research	21,000,000 00
10	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment, including acquisition of land for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, as required by Article VIII of the Convention	5,339,000 00
15	Grants, contributions and subsidies in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of Estimates	4,130,000 00

FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA

20	Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including an amount of \$410,000 for grants for Fisheries Research and for Scholarships and authority to provide free accommodation for the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	10,929,000 00
25	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	3,900,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to the Civil Service Act, section 76(1), chapter 57, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on Actuarial Examination of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as at December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 24 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act, chapter 34, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French).

At 10.15 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 21

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

One Petition for a Private Bill was presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Pelletier for Mr. Martin (Essex East), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Cultural Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, done at Ottawa, May 8, 1967. (English and French).

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget).

And debate continuing;

Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people."

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands), seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by deleting therefrom all the words between the word “taxation” and the words “the sharp increase” and by substituting therefor the following words:

“particularly its failure to revise the income tax structure so that a married couple with an annual income of \$4,000 or less would not be subject to tax; its failure to remove the sales tax from building materials and supplies used in housing construction; and its failure to take any steps to deal with”

And debate arising thereon, the said debate was, on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, adjourned.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Order number 1 having been called, was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-114, An Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company;

Mr. Deachman, for Mr. Wahn, seconded by Mr. Clermont, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park) seconded by Mr. Honey,—That Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada be now read a second time;

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of supply resumed, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question “That this House do now adjourn” was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Transport for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 34 of the Department of Transport Act, chapter 79, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Robichaud, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-752, dated April 20, 1967, authorizing the manner in which Fishing Bounty may be distributed for the year ended March 31, 1967, together with a statement of such payments for the said year, pursuant to section 4 of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act, chapter 61, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

Fourth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petition of the following, presented on June 5, 1967, meets the requirements of Standing Order 70:

Stanley Albert Milner, William Norman Grace, Gerald Winfield Youell, William Dawson Grace and Douglas Randolph Matheson, all of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.—*Mr. Jorgenson.*

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 22

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer a certificate of the election of Mr. André Ouellet, Member for the Electoral District of Papineau.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the thirteenth day of April, 1967, and addressed to Antonio Nadeau, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Papineau, in the place and stead of the Honourable Guy Favreau who has resigned, André Ouellet, 1005 Rosemont Boulevard, Montreal, P.Q., lawyer, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this seventh day of June, 1967.

J.-M. Hamel (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Forest, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Loney be substituted for that of Mr. MacEwan on the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Forest, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Flemming, Fairweather, Alkenbrack, Chatterton and Madill be substituted for those of Messrs. Danforth, Watson (Assiniboia), Muir (Lisgar), Moore (Wetaskiwin) and McKinley on the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Forest, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Andras and Hopkins be substituted for those of Messrs. Addison and Jamieson on the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development.

Mr. Laverdière for Mr. Whelan, seconded by Mr. Laflamme, moved,—That the First Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, presented to the House on Thursday, June 1, 1967, be concurred in.

After debate, the said Report was concurred in, on division, and is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 23 to 15 Members.

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Grégoire, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-128, An Act to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act (Powers of Chairman and of the Board), which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2, as follows:

That an Order of the House do issue for a copy of any contract entered into concerning taxi service to and from the Ottawa Railway Station, since January 1, 1966, having been called, was, at the request of the member for York-Humber (Mr. Cowan), transferred by the Clerk to the order of "Notices of Motions (Papers)" pursuant to Standing Order 47.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between the federal government, provincial governments, municipal governments and federal, provincial and municipal organizations or agencies concerning Lower Fraser River flood control proposals and their financing, and copies of all correspondence between the federal government and organizations and individuals concerning the Lower Fraser River 1967 flood potential.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 3—Mr. Mather*).

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 8, 12 and 13 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta since June 1, 1963, concerning the development of community pastures.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 9—Mr. Ormiston*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia since June 1, 1963, concerning the development of community pastures.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 10—Mr. Ormiston*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan since June 1, 1963, concerning the development of community pastures.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 11—Mr. Ormiston*).

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill C-106, An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act;

Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Marchand, moved,—That the said Bill be now read a third time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Fawcett, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of amending the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to provide that an employer shall not introduce or implement any technological innovation, development, or change which would materially and adversely affect the working conditions of his employees until after he has negotiated the matter with the bargaining agent of his employees, and that if no agreement is reached, the matter shall be referred to a Conciliation Board as provided by section 22(2) of the Act, and that if the employer introduces or implements the proposed changes without such negotiation and conciliation, his employees shall have the right to strike immediately as if the collective agreement had expired and all other statutory requirements had been met—(*Notice of Motion No. 4*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, for the period January 1, 1955, to March 31, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Statement of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of certain railway terminal facilities at and in the vicinity of the City of Toronto, pursuant to section 10 of the Canadian National Toronto Terminals Act, chapter 26, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, under authority of chapter 11, Statutes of Canada, 1962-63 respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from a point from Nipisiguit Junction in a southerly and westerly direction to a point approximately in the middle of the western half of the Parish of Bathurst in the Province of New Brunswick to the property of the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited pursuant to section 8 of the said Act. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, under authority of chapter 14, Statutes of Canada 1965, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from a point near mile 3.2 of the Froomfield Spur south of Sarnia, southerly to the property of Canadian Industries Limited in Sombra Township, County of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, pursuant to section 1 of the said Act. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, under authority of chapter 7, Statutes of Canada 1960-61, respecting the construction, by the Canadian National Railway Company of a railway line from mile 72.6 Kiask Falls Subdivision, to Mattagami Lake Mines, Township of Galinee, Province of Quebec, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967 under authority of chapter 56, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from a point near Grimshaw, Alberta, in a northerly direction to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, under authority of chapter 35, Statutes of Canada, 1966 respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from the vicinity of Stall Lake in a northeasterly direction to a point in the vicinity of Osborne Lake in The Pas Mining District in the Province of Manitoba. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, under authority of chapter 35, Statutes of Canada, 1966 respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from the vicinity of Watrous in a northeasterly direction to a point in the vicinity of Guernsey, in the Province of Saskatchewan. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1966, together with estimated expenditures for 1967, under authority of chapter 15, Statutes of Canada, 1966, respecting the construction by the Canadian National Railway Company of a line of railway from the vicinity of Amesdale on the Redditt Subdivision, in a northwesterly direction to a point near Iron Bay on the westerly shore of Bruce Lake, in the province of Ontario. (English and French).

Fifth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petition of the following, presented on June 6, 1967, meets the requirements of Standing Order 70:

Dugald McNair Lamb, Olaf Julius Johanson, Norman Alexander Lawrence, Donald George Ingram and John Norman Swanson, all of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.—*Mr. Jorgenson*.

At 6.02 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 23

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer certificates of the election and return of Mr. Jacques-R. Tremblay, Member for the Electoral District of Richelieu-Verchères and of Mr. Pierre Caron, Member for the Electoral District of Hull.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the thirteenth day of April, 1967, and addressed to Richard LeMay of Saint-Joseph-de-Sorel, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Richelieu-Verchères, in the place and stead of the Honourable Lucien Cardin who has resigned, Jacques-R. Tremblay, 157 De Carignan Street, Sorel, P.Q., life insurance agent, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this sixth day of June, 1967.

J.-M. Hamel (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the thirteenth day of April, 1967, and addressed to Jean-Louis Garneau, of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Hull, in the place and stead of Alexis Caron, deceased, Pierre Caron, 193 Gamelin Boulevard, Hull, P.Q., insurance broker, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this eighth day of June, 1967.

J.-M. Hamel (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

A Message was received from the Senate as follows:

Ordered,—That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of both Houses to examine and report upon the White Paper on Immigration tabled in the House of Commons on October 14, 1966, and tabled in the Senate on October 18, 1966, and the Reports on immigration matters made to the Government of Canada by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., in 1964 and 1966;

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Special Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Baird, Blois, Cameron, Croll, Desruisseaux, Fournier (Madawaska-Restigouche), Hastings, Langlois, Macnaughton, Nichol, Pearson and Willis; and that the quorum be fixed at twelve members provided that both Houses are represented;

That the Committee have power to call for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses; to report from time to time; and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee;

That the minutes of proceedings and evidence of the Committee in the past Session be referred to the said Committee and be made a part of the records;

That the Committee have power to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

A Message was received from the Senate as follows:

Ordered,—That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of both Houses to consider and report upon the question of lyrics of the National and Royal Anthems of Canada;

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Special Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Bourget, Davey, Gelinas, Smith (Queens-Shelburne), White and Yuzyk; and that the quorum be fixed at seven members provided that both Houses are represented;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary;

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee;

That the minutes of proceedings and evidence of the Committee in the past Session be referred to the said Committee and be made a part of the records thereof;

That the Committee have power to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe), from the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 13 to 9 members.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), from the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Divorce, presented the First Report of the said Committee which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the House of Commons section be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting and during adjournment.

Mr. Trudeau, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of letter dated June 7, 1967, from Mr. Justice L. A. Landreville to the Honourable the Minister of Justice tendering his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario, effective June 30, 1967.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply;

And the House continuing in Committee;

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-118, An Act to amend the Immigration Act, without amendment.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

8th June, 1967.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable J. R. Cartwright, M.C., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excel-

lency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 8th June, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to a certain bill.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Message was received from the Honourable J. R. Cartwright, M.C., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that, when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bill:

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

By unanimous consent, "Notices of Motions (Papers)" was deferred and the House proceeded to consideration of "Private Bills".

(Private Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation;

Mr. Orange, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, Fourth Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

Stanley Albert Milner, William Norman Grace, Gerald Winfield Youell, William Dawson Grace and Douglas Randolph Matheson, all of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.

Dugald McNair Lamb, Olaf Julius Johanson, Norman Alexander Lawrence, Donald George Ingram and John Norman Swanson, all of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.

At 10.23 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 24

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Four petitions for Private Bills were presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Brewin, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-129, An Act respecting Canada Day, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Annual Reports for 1966 of the Canadian National Railways and of the Canadian National Railways securities trust, tabled April 26, 1967 and the Auditor's Report to Parliament for 1966 in respect of the Canadian National Railways tabled May 29, 1967 be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.—*The Minister of Transport.*

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-8, An Act respecting The Excelsior Life Insurance Company.—*Mr. Stanbury.*

Bill S-9, An Act respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company.—
Mr. Ryan.

The said bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-10, An Act to amend the Canada Corporations Act.—*Mr. Turner.*

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15 (3)]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered one to five were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-9, An Act to govern, license and regulate the operation of Rainmaking Equipment in Canada;

Mr. Peters, seconded by *Mr. Knowles*, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., *Mr. Speaker* adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 25

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from The Chief Electoral Officer certificates of the election and return of Mr. Aurélien Noël, Member for the Electoral District of Outremont-Saint-Jean and of Melville Bud Germa, Member for the Electoral District of Sudbury.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the thirteenth day of April, 1967, and addressed to Jules Dupré, of Outremont, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of Outremont-Saint-Jean, in the place and stead of the Honourable Maurice Lamontagne who has resigned, Aurélien Noël, 266 Outremont Avenue, Outremont, P.Q., chartered accountant, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twelfth day of June, 1967.

J.-M. Hamel (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the thirteenth day of April, 1967, and addressed to W. E. W. Cressey, of Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of Sudbury, in the place and stead of David Rodger Mitchell, deceased, Melville Bud Germa, 494 Byng Street, Sudbury, Ontario, armature winder, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twelfth day of June, 1967.

J.-M. Hamel (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

The following Members, having taken and subscribed the oath required by Law, took their seats:

Pierre Caron, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Hull;

Aurélien Noël, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Outremont-Saint-Jean;

André Ouellet, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Papineau; and

Jacques-R. Tremblay, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Richelieu-Verchères.

Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a letter dated January 9, 1967, from the Chairman of the War Veterans Allowance Board to Recipients of War Veterans Allowances and Civilian War Allowances regarding War Veterans Allowances and the Guaranteed Income Supplement. (English and French).

The following bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-10, An Act to amend the Canada Corporations Act.—*Mr. Turner.*

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Annual Report of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans Allowance Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, be referred to the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs.—*The Minister of Veterans Affairs.*

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

*No. 39—*Mr. Coates*

1. What will be the anticipated final cost for constructing the Young Offenders Penal Institution at Springhill, Nova Scotia?

2. Were additional monies paid to Foundation Maritime Limited from the original contract signed on November 9, 1964, and, if so, what was the additional amount and what was the reason for the additional payment or payments?

3. Has the government taken any action against Foundation Maritime Limited for not meeting the completion date of May 9, 1966, as specified in the original contract and, if so, what was the penalty imposed?

4. Have the buildings constructed by Foundation Maritime Limited passed inspection by the Canadian Penitentiary Service and, if not, for what reason, and what is the anticipated date when these buildings will be turned over to the government by the prime contractors?

5. Have employees of the Canadian Penitentiary Service been transferred from other institutions to the Young Offenders Penal Institution at Springhill and, if so, how many and what are their present duties?

6. On what date will the first inmates be transferred to the Young Offenders Penal Institution at Springhill?

No. 115—*Mr. Orange*

1. Is it the intention of the government to operate the C.G.S. *C. D. Howe* on the Eastern Arctic Patrol during the summer of 1967 and, if so, has a schedule been worked out and what communities will this ship visit?

2. How much did it cost to operate this ship on the Eastern Arctic Patrol in the summer of 1966?

3. How many tons of freight did it carry from ports in the South to northern points of debarkation in the same year?

4. How many tons of freight did it carry from point to point in Northern Canada?

5. How many persons were examined by medical teams aboard the ship?

6. How many persons were evacuated as a result of these examinations (a) by ship (b) by aircraft (c) by a combination of both aircraft and ship?

7. How many personnel were carried on the ship excluding persons normally engaged in the operation of the vessel?

No. 142—*Mr. Munro*

1. What was the total amount of money spent by the federal government on all recreation and sports facilities for the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966?

2. What individuals, associations, corporations, governments or other entities were the recipients of such amounts and what was the amount allocated to each?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Rapp, seconded by Mr. Aiken, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, in order to remove any misunderstanding among foreign purchasers of Canadian grains to the effect that wheat only is handled by the Canadian Wheat Board, the government should consider the advisability of introducing legislation for the purpose of renaming the said board the “Canada Grain Board” and thereby indicate that other products such as oats, barley, flaxseed, rapeseed and rye are also handled by this Board.—(Notice of Motion No. 5).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

FINANCE

ADMINISTRATION

- 1 Departmental Administration including administration of the guaranteed loans Acts, the Inspector General of Banks' Office, and payments to provinces and grants as detailed in the Estimates \$3,806,600 00
- 3 Grant to the City of Ottawa toward the cost of the Civic Centre; the Government of Canada's share not to exceed \$1,000,000; amount required for 1967-68 . . . 400,000 00

SUBSIDIES AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES

- 5 Payments, computed in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council, to the Government of each Province, in respect of income tax paid by corporations whose main business is the distribution to or generation for distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas or steam; the said payments to be made in respect of such part of the income of the corporations for the taxation year ending in the calendar year 1965 (as determined under and for the purposes of the Income Tax Act) as is derived from the said distribution or generation in the Province to which payment is made and in respect of similar income of such corporations for any taxation year ending in a calendar year prior to 1965 that was not taken into account in computing payments made in respect of that taxation year 6,700,000 00

MUNICIPAL GRANTS

- 10 Grants to Municipalities in accordance with the Municipal Grants Act and Regulations made thereunder, and grants to municipalities in lieu of redevelopment charges in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council 40,700,000 00
- 15 Grants to provinces in respect of a fiscal year commencing after December 31, 1966, and in respect of federal property situate therein, where a real estate tax has been imposed or levied on property by a province to finance services that are ordinarily provided throughout Canada by municipalities, the grants to be calculated, subject to terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council, in the same manner as grants to municipalities under the Municipal Grants Act . . . 1,000,000 00

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

- 20 Administration, including the administration of the Superannuation and Retirement Acts and recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan . . 32,402,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.06 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated May 31, 1967 for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or copies of correspondence concerning Rural Route No. 1, Mandeville, Quebec, exchanged between the Post Office Department and the federal Member for Berthier-Maskinongé-Delanaudière, or any other persons of the said constituency, between January 1, 1955, and April 1967—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 6*).

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the Administration of Old Age Assistance in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 12 of the Old Age Assistance Act, chapter 199, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. MacEachen, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, —Report on the Administration of Allowances for Blind Persons in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 12 of the Blind Persons Act, chapter 17, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. MacEachen, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, —Report on the Administration of Allowances for Disabled Persons in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 12 of the Disabled Persons Act, chapter 55, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, —Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 1967-1098, dated June 1, 1967, authorizing the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, pursuant to section 21A of the Exports Credits Insurance Act, to vary the requirements for repayment of its loans made to the President of India as authorized by Orders in Council P.C. 1963-1761 of November 28, 1963, P.C. 1963-1762 of November 28, 1963 and P.C. 1964-282 of February 20, 1964, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

Sixth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petitions of the following, presented on June 9, 1967, meet the requirements of Standing Order 70:

British Northwestern Insurance Company, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to amend its Act of Incorporation, authorizing the Company to increase its capital to the sum of Five Million Dollars and to change its name to Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada and/or "Eagle Star Compagnie d'Assurance du Canada".—*Mr. Allmand*.

Co-Operative Trust Company Limited, of the City of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for an Act continuing the Company in the name of Co-Operative Trust Company of Canada as if it had been incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada.—*Mr. Nasserden*.

William Patterson Oswald, of the Town of Chesley, Ontario, Archibald Arthur McKinnon, of the Town of Port Elgin, Ontario, Elmer William Perschbacher, of the Village of Mildmay, Ontario and three other persons of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company and/or "La Compagnie d'Assurance Centrale Mutuelle des Fermiers", and for other purposes.—*Mr. Loney*.

Vernon John Kaufman, of the Township of East Zorra, Ontario, William Moffat Sutherland, of the Township of West Zorra, Ontario, Robert Murray Holmes, of the Township of South Norwich, Ontario and six other persons of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and/or "La Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Fermiers de l'Ouest", and for other purposes.—*Mr. Nesbitt*.

At 10.25 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 26

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères) and Noël be substituted for those of Messrs. Addison and Chrétien on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Mr. Robichaud, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Communications exchanged between the Minister of Fisheries, the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources of the Province of British Columbia, dated between May 16 and June 12, 1967, concerning log driving on the Stellako River.

On motion of Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe), seconded by Mr. Foy, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development, presented to the House on Thursday, June 8, 1967, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Loiselle, the First Report of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Divorce presented to the House on Thursday, June 8, 1967, was concurred in.

Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Johnston, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-130, An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Johnston, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-131, An Act to amend the Canadian Bill of Rights, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Dubé, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-132, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Off-track betting), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees".

Mr. Gendron, from the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Basford, seconded by Mr. McNulty,—That Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company be now read a second time;

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of supply resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

A—DEPARTMENT

- 1 Departmental Administration and (a) the care, maintenance and custody of standby defence plants, buildings,

machine tools and production tooling; (b) grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes on Crown-owned defence plants operated by private contractors and (c) the repair of office equipment for all Government Departments \$ 25,669,000 00

5 Payments, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for capital assistance for the construction, acquisition, extension or improvement of capital equipment or works by private contractors engaged in defence contracts, by Crown plants operated under lease or other management arrangement or by Crown companies under the direction of the Minister of Defence Production 200,000 00

B—EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

20 Administration and Operation 3,229,300 00

25 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment, including authority to make recoverable advances not exceeding in the aggregate the amounts of the shares of the Governments of the Provinces of the costs of joint programs 2,230,200 00

30 Grants to Provinces and Municipalities for Civil Defence and related purposes and authority to make recoverable advances in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board 5,200,000 00

C—CROWN COMPANIES

CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED

40 Administration and Operation 1 00

45 Construction, Improvements and Equipment 461,400 00

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

50 Administration and Operation 2,058,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Comtois and Cantin be substituted for those of Messrs. Munro and Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères) on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Matte be substituted for that of Mr. Faulkner on the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the National Research Council including the Report of the Medical Research Council, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 16(3) of the Research Council Act, chapter 239, R.S.C., 1952, and also the Report of Canadian Patents and Development Limited for the same period. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. MacEachen, for Mr. Teillet, seconded by Mr. Laing, it was ordered,—That the Annual Report of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans Allowance Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, be referred to the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.05 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, Fifth Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

British Northwestern Insurance Company, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, for an Act to amend its Act of Incorporation, authorizing the Company to increase its capital to the sum of Five Million Dollars and to change its name to Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada and/or "Eagle Star Compagnie d'Assurance du Canada".

Co-operative Trust Company Limited, of the City of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, for an Act continuing the Company in the name of Co-Operative Trust Company of Canada as if it had been incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

William Patterson Oswald, of the Town of Chesley, Ontario, Archibald Arthur McKinnon, of the Town of Port Elgin, Ontario, Elmer William Perschbacher, of the Village of Mildmay, Ontario and three other persons of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company and/or "La Compagnie d'Assurance Centrale Mutuelle des Fermiers", and for other purposes.

Vernon John Kaufman, of the Township of East Zorra, Ontario, William Moffat Sutherland, of the Township of West Zorra, Ontario, Robert Murray Holmes, of the Township of South Norwich, Ontario and six other persons of the Province of Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and/or "La Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle des Fermiers de l'Ouest", and for other purposes.

At 10.28 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 27

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 89—*Mr. Orange*

In the Estimates of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Vote 25 under "Administration—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment", what is the break-down of construction projects proposed in 1967-68 for this item, indicating (a) where they are to be located (b) when they will start (c) the completion date for each project?

No. 90—*Mr. Orange*

In the Estimates of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Vote 25 under "Regional Development—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment", what is the break-down of construction projects proposed in 1967-68 for this item, indicating (a) where they are to be located (b) when they will start (c) the completion date for each project?

No. 91—*Mr. Orange*

In the Estimates of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Vote 25 under "Education—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment", what is the break-down of construction projects proposed in 1967-68 for this item, indicating (a) where they are to be located (b) when they will start (c) the completion date for each project?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented, —Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 8, 12 and 13 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all papers or correspondence between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and all municipal corporations, public agencies, Indian bands and private individuals, concerning the transfer from Amos to Val d'Or of the District Office of the Indian Affairs General Branch.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 14—Mr. Laprise*).

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères) be substituted for that of Mr. Andras on the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Allmand be substituted for that of Mr. Andras on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Goyer and Caron be substituted for those of Messrs. Walker and Andras on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Item numbered 6 having been called was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Mr. Godin, seconded by Mr. Latulippe, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to the advisability of amending the Income Tax Act to provide for private owners to deduct from their taxable income all the amounts paid as real estate, municipal and school taxes and the interest on the mortgage of their dwellings.—(*Notice of Motion No. 7*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the months of February and March, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of the Farm Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-1114, dated June 1, 1967, approving same. (English and French).

At 6.01 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 28

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Melville Bud Germa, Member for the Electoral District of Sudbury, having taken and subscribed the oath required by Law, took his seat in the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-106, An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, without any amendment.

Mr. Gendron, from the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works presented the Second Report of the said Committee which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 13 to 9 members.

Mr. Laniel, from the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs presented the First Report of the said Committee which is as follows:

Pursuant to its Order of Reference from the House dated June 1, 1967, your Committee has made a thorough examination of the Main Estimates (1967-68) of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including Vote L115 in Loans, Investments and Advances, and has agreed to recommend same to the House for adoption.

Your Committee was most pleased with the high degree of efficiency and understanding which mark the administration of all Branches of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Committee commends the Minister, the Deputy

Minister and the Officials of the Department for their co-operation and assistance and for the manner in which they supplied detailed answers to questions posed by members of the Committee.

Your Committee would greatly appreciate having the opportunity of examining the Wood's Report on the Work and Organization of the Canadian Pension Commission, after the said report has been published and tabled in the House.

Your Committee, while examining the Annual Report 1965-66 of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans Allowance Board, also plans to undergo a comparative study of all Veterans' benefits.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 1 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), from the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs presented the First Report of the said Committee which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 13 to 8 members.

Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement dated June 13, 1967, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, relating to the proposed Cape Breton Development Corporation together with a Press Release dated December 29, 1966, entitled "Policy Statement by the Prime Minister—Cape Breton Coal".

On motion of Mr. Gendron, seconded by Mr. Deachman, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works presented to the House on Tuesday, June 13, 1967 was concurred in, on division.

Mr. Nesbitt, seconded by Mr. Muir (Lisgar), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-133, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (control of motor vehicle), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Mongrain, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-134, An Act to provide for a National Anthem, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—

That the House do go into Committee of the Whole later this day to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Cape Breton Development Corporation to acquire, reorganize and rehabilitate certain coal

mining works and undertakings on Cape Breton Island, to conduct coal mining operations in the Sydney coalfield and to promote and assist the development of industry on Cape Breton Island to provide employment outside the coal producing industry and to broaden the base of the Island's economy; to provide for the administration of the Corporation and its initial financial and operating capital requirements including the consideration or compensation established or determined to be payable in connection with the acquisition by the Corporation of the said coal mining works and undertakings, the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of reorganizing and rehabilitating the said coal mining works and undertakings and for preparatory work in connection with the conduct by the Corporation of coal mining operations, and the sum of twenty million dollars for the purpose of promoting and assisting the development of industry on the Island.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole later this day to consider the said proposed resolution.

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Miss LaMarsh, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Canadian National Railway Company to make capital expenditures and to supply the financial requirements of affiliated companies in amounts not exceeding, in the calendar year 1967, the amount of \$264,800,000, and to make, in the calendar year 1968 prior to the 1st day of July, 1968, certain capital expenditures, by way of investing in the securities of Air Canada, not exceeding \$135,000,000 and to make certain other capital expenditures and enter into certain contracts, prior to the 1st day of July, 1968, for the acquisition of equipment, additions and conversions not exceeding \$94,000,000; to provide for the financial requirements of Air Canada in an amount not exceeding \$122,000,000, either by means of loans from Her Majesty to the National Company or by means of issues of securities of the National Company, authorized and guaranteed as to interest and principal by Her Majesty, the cash proceeds by either method to be used only for the financial requirements of Air Canada, the capital needs of the National Company itself being met entirely through the sale of preferred stock to Her Majesty and from reserves from depreciation and debt discount; to authorize Her Majesty to continue to purchase until December 31st, 1968, Canadian National Company 4 per cent preferred stock in an annual amount not exceeding 3 per cent of the gross revenues of the Company; to extend until December 31, 1968, the moratorium on interest on the loan of \$100,000,000 to the Company authorized by the National Railways Capital Revision Act of 1952; to authorize Her Majesty to make loans to the Canadian National Railway Company and Air Canada to meet deficiencies in operating reserves to June 30, 1968, any such loans to be repaid from revenues of the Railway Company and Air Canada or, if revenues prove insufficient, by subsequent deficit appropriation by Parliament.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to establish a Cape Breton Development Corporation.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Cape Breton Development Corporation to acquire, reorganize and rehabilitate certain coal mining works and undertakings on Cape Breton Island, to conduct coal mining operations in the Sydney coalfield and to promote and assist the development of industry on Cape Breton Island to provide employment outside the coal producing industry and to broaden the base of the Island's economy; to provide for the administration of the Corporation and its initial financial and operating capital requirements including the consideration or compensation established or determined to be payable in connection with the acquisition by the Corporation of the said coal mining works and undertakings, the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of reorganizing and rehabilitating the said coal mining works and undertakings and for preparatory work in connection with the conduct by the Corporation of coal mining operations, and the sum of twenty million dollars for the purpose of promoting and assisting the development of industry on the Island.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation, which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills, to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-12, An Act to incorporate Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company.—*Mr. Nesbitt.*

Bill S-13, An Act to incorporate Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company.—*Mr. Loney.*

The said bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.04 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, June 14, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-1130, dated June 6, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of rails and track accessories by Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico from Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, Sydney, Nova Scotia, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 10.20 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 29

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Leblanc (Laurier), Caron, Ouellet, Isabelle, Bower and Pugh be substituted for those of Messrs. Macaluso, Duquet, Ryan, Cashin, Keays and Chatterton on the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Byrne, for Mr. Macaluso, seconded by Mr. McNulty, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the House on Tuesday, June 13, 1967 was concurred in, on division.

Mr. Herridge, seconded by Mr. Winch, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-136, An Act concerning the Termination of Pregnancy by Registered Medical Practitioners, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-4, An Act concerning reform of the bail system;

Mr. Mather, seconded by Mrs. MacInnis, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Herridge, moved,—That the said bill be not now read a second time but that the subject-matter thereof be referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At 6.02 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 30

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Roxburgh be substituted for that of Mr. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska) on the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Caron, Noël and Ouellet be substituted for those of Messrs. Faulkner, Davis and Cashin on the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. O'Keefe be substituted for that of Mr. Groos on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Pickersgill, seconded by Mr. McIlraith, it was ordered,—That the Annual Reports for 1966 of the Canadian National Railways and of the Canadian National Railways Securities Trust, tabled April 26, 1967, and the Auditor's Report to Parliament for 1966 in respect of the Canadian National Railways, tabled May 29, 1967, be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Habel, moved,—That the First Report of the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs presented to the House on Thursday, June 15, 1967, be concurred in.

After debate, the said Report was concurred in, on division, and is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 13 to 8 Members.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation;

Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. MacEachen moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)].

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, Order numbered 104 under "Public Bills" for the second reading of Bill C-115,—An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Destruction of Criminal Records), was discharged, and the subject-matter of the said bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Gray, seconded by Mrs. Rideout moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of providing Members of Parliament with Administrative Assistants to aid Members in carrying out their responsibilities effectively through helping in such areas of activity as research and communications with officials.—(*Notice of Motion No. 6*).

And debate arising thereon;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Macquarrie, it was ordered,—That the said proposed motion be deemed to have been withdrawn and that the Special Committee on Procedure of the House be empowered to consider and report upon the provisions thereof.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Haidasz and Tremblay (Matapédia-Matane) be substi-

tuted for those of Messrs. Macdonald (Rosedale) and Lind on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Nowlan, Stafford and Chatwood be substituted for those of Messrs. MacEwan, Reid and Emard on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.09 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate, the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.24 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 31

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Four Petitions for Private Bills were presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Treaty on Principles governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies, done at London, Moscow and Washington, January 27, 1967. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said document be printed as an appendix to this day's *Votes and Proceedings*.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Brown be substituted for that of Mr. Addison on the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Gendron, seconded by Mr. Orange, the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, presented to the House on Thursday, June 15, 1967, was concurred in, on division.

At 3.18 o'clock p.m., the House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

A—DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

1	Departmental Administration including the administration of the Explosives Act, and Canada's fee for membership in the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History	\$ 4,315,000 00
5	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including Common-use Field Survey Equipment	884,000 00
10	Contributions to the Provinces, pursuant to agreements entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council by Canada with the Provinces, to assist in the development of roads leading to resources . . .	2,834,000 00
15	Subventions in respect to Eastern Coal under Agreements entered into pursuant to the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act	3,000,000 00

FIELD AND AIR SURVEYS, MAPPING
AND AERONAUTICAL CHARTING

20	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including purchases of air photography, the expenses of the Inter-departmental Committee on Air Surveys, the expenses of the National Advisory Committee on Control Surveys and Mapping, authority to make recoverable advances not exceeding the amount of the share of the United States Government of the cost of binding annual reports and maintaining boundary range lights, and grants as detailed in the Estimates	10,425,000 00
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MARINE SURVEYS AND RESEARCH

25	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's fee for membership in the International Hydrographic Bureau	13,624,000 00
30	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	9,880,000 00

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

35	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including the expenses of the National Advisory Committee on Research in Geological Sciences, Canada's share of the cost of the Geological Liaison Office, British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, London, England, Canada's fee for membership in the International Union	
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of Geological Sciences and grants as detailed in the Estimates	8,780,000 00
40 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	555,000 00

MINING AND METALLURGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

45 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including the expenses of the National Advisory Committee on Research in Mining and Mineral Processing, Canada's share of the cost of the Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing and \$100,000 for grants in aid of Mining and Mineral Processing Research in Canadian Universities	6,895,400 00
50 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	686,600 00

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS AND RESEARCH

55 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including the expenses of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the National Advisory Committee on Geographical Research and the National Committee for Canada of the International Geographical Union, Canada's fee for membership in the International Geographical Union, and grants as detailed in the Estimates	1,120,000 00
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RESEARCH IN ASTRONOMY AND GEOPHYSICS

60 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including the expenses of the National Committee for Canada of the International Astronomical Union, Canada's fee for membership in the International Astronomical Union, and grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates	3,209,000 00
65 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	2,674,000 00

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS ON WATER RESOURCES

70 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's share of the expenses of the International Executive Council, World Power Conference, a contribution to the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers in an amount equal to one-third the aggregate contribution of the Provinces but not exceeding \$55,000, the expenses of the Saskatchewan-Nelson Basin Board and the Atlantic Tidal Power Programming Board including recoverable expenditures relating thereto, grants as detailed in the Estimates, and authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the	
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	shares of the Province of Manitoba and of the Province of Ontario of the cost of regulating the levels of Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul and the amount of the shares of provincial and outside agencies of the cost of hydrometric surveys	12,364,000 00
75	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the shares of provincial and outside agencies of the cost of hydrometric surveys . .	2,489,000 00
80	Contributions to the Provinces towards the construction of dams and other works to assist in the conservation and control of water resources in accordance with agreements entered into between Canada and the Provinces	10,172,000 00

GENERAL

85	Polar Continental Shelf Project	1,791,000 00
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B—DOMINION COAL BOARD

90	Administration and Investigations of the Dominion Coal Board	236,339 00
92	Payments in connection with the movements of coal under conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council in addition to the payments authorized for the current fiscal year by Mines and Technical Surveys Vote 75b Appropriation Act No. 10, 1964 as amended by Mines and Technical Surveys Vote 75d, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1966; additional amount required in 1967-68	7,765,661 00

C—NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

95	Administration	1,500,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

L25	Advances in accordance with agreements entered into pursuant to the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act	25,285,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

ATOMIC ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

1	Administration Expenses of the Atomic Energy Control Board	307,400 00
5	Grants for researches and investigations with respect to atomic energy	2,500,000 00

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

(RESEARCH PROGRAM)

10 Current Operation and Maintenance, including expendable research equipment	56,883,000 00
15 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	9,617,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

L5 Advances to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in such amounts and on such terms and conditions (including the delivery to Her Majesty, in satisfaction of the advances, of obligations or shares of the Company) as the Governor in Council may approve, to finance the construction of the Candu-BLW 250 nuclear power station in Quebec; to share in the construction of the Pickering Generating Station under agreement between the Federal Government, the Province of Ontario and the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario; to finance the construction of manufacturing facilities and a laboratory for the Commercial Products Division at South March; to finance the construction of housing and other works near the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment	32,000,000 00
L10 Advances to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in such amounts and on such terms and conditions (including the delivery to Her Majesty, in satisfaction of the advances, of obligations or shares of the Company) as the Governor in Council may approve, to finance the carrying charges on heavy water for the Douglas Point Generating Station and to finance the purchase of Canadian-produced Heavy Water for resale to Canadian and foreign users	10,500,000 00
L15 Advances to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in such amounts and on such terms and conditions (including the delivery to Her Majesty, in satisfaction of the advances, of obligations or shares of the Company) as the Governor in Council may approve, to finance the construction of transmission lines in connection with the Nelson River Power Project, in accordance with an agreement between Canada and Manitoba to be approved by the Governor in Council; to authorize Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to construct, control, lease and dispose of the said transmission lines . .	15,000,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

At 5.35 o'clock p.m., the said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Honey,—That Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada be now read a second time;

And debate continuing;

Mr. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, moved in amendment thereto,—That Bill C-112 be not now read a second time but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Crossman be substituted for that of Mrs. Rideout on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Chatwood be substituted for that of Mr. Hymmen on the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.08 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate, the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.25 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 32

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malta a resolution expressing sincere congratulations and affectionate greetings to the House of Commons and to Canada on the occasion of Canada's Centennial and that he would make a suitable acknowledgement on behalf of honourable Members.

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Mongrain, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-137, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Provincial Lotteries), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 173—*Mr. Allard*

1. How many immigrants entered Canada in the calendar year 1966?
2. How are they classified by countries of origin?
3. How many were English-speaking and how many French-speaking?

No. 217—*Mr. Allard*

1. For the fiscal year 1966-1967 under the terms of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act (a) how many requests from each province for financial assistance in respect of capital expenditures for training facilities have been approved (b) what is the share to be paid by the federal

government to each province as a result of these approved requests (c) how many requests from the Province of Quebec have been approved and what was the federal contribution in each case (d) how many requests from Quebec have been rejected (e) how many requests from Quebec are still under consideration?

2. In relation to the formula of equitable distribution among the provinces of federal contributions made under the terms of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act concerning financial aid in respect of capital expenditures for training facilities, how much has the federal government paid or agreed to pay to each province, giving the sums in dollars, and in the percentage of the total sum which each province is entitled to receive under the terms of the said formula, and how much has the federal government yet to pay or agreed to pay to each province under the terms of this formula?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5 and 8 having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the provincial governments since September 1, 1965, concerning a federally assisted school milk program.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 12—Mr. Ormiston*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan regarding the naming of any features, sites or facilities of the South Saskatchewan River Development Project.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 13—Mr. Ormiston*).

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Orlikow, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of including mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria in the federal hospital insurance program (Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act) so that the provinces will have available sufficient funds to provide for adequate treatment of the mentally ill, those people suffering from tuberculosis, and the care and training of mentally retarded children.—(*Notice of Motion No. 8*)

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Thompson be substituted for that of Mr. Olson on the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Johnston on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Johnston be substituted for that of Mr. Leboe on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Patterson on the Standing Committee on Fisheries.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Duquet be substituted for that of Mr. Pelletier on the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Côté (Longueuil), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 77 of the Post Office Act, chapter 212, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

Seventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petitions of the following, presented on June 20, 1967, meet the requirements of Standing Order 70:

Charles Alexander Allard, James John Elliott, Douglas Randolph Matheson, and three other persons, all of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act to incorporate Bank of Alberta and/or "Banque d'Alberta", and for other purposes.—*Mr. Lambert.*

The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited, of the Town of New Carlisle, Quebec, for an Act empowering it to sell and dispose of its undertaking, and for other purposes.—*Mr. LeBlanc (Rimouski).*

William Law Paton, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Thomas Richard Hixson, Jr., of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Gordon Bruce McConnachie, of the Township of North York, Ontario, Dean Campbell Burns, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario and Hugh Roderick McDonald, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada.—*Mr. Cameron (High Park).*

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, of the City of Calgary, Alberta, for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation providing for an increase in its capital stock to twenty-five million common shares of a par value of one dollar each and five million preferred shares of a par value of fifty dollars each, and for other purposes.—*Mr. Olson.*

At 6.01 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 33

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Gendron, from the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Pursuant to its Order of Reference from the House dated May 25, 1967, your Committee has made a thorough examination of the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68, relating to the Department of Public Works, and has agreed to recommend same to the House for adoption.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 3 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 2 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That Paul Tardif, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Russell, be appointed Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Mr. Caouette, seconded by Mr. Godin, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-138, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Choquette, seconded by Mr. Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-139, An Act respecting French Speaking Canada Day, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

[Notices of Motions (Papers)]

Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Roxburgh, moved,—That an Order of the House do issue for a copy of any contract entered into concerning taxi service to and from the Ottawa Railway Station, since January 1, 1966.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, Sixth Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

Charles Alexander Allard, James John Elliott, Douglas Randolph Matheson, and three other persons, all of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act to incorporate Bank of Alberta and/or "Banque d'Alberta", and for other purposes.

The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited, of the Town of New Carlisle, Quebec, for an Act empowering it to sell and dispose of its undertakings, and for other purposes.

William Law Paton, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Thomas Richard Hixson, Jr., of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Gordon Bruce McConnachie, of the Township of North York, Ontario, Dean Campbell Burns, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario and Hugh Roderick McDonald, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, for an Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada.

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 34

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Three petitions for Private Bills were presented in accordance with Standing Order 70(1).

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, and has agreed to report it without amendment.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 1*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 3 to the Journals).

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has examined the Annual Reports of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian National Railways Securities Trust, and the Auditor's Report for 1966 in respect of the Canadian National Railways and commends them to the House.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 2*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 4 to the Journals).

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

In accordance with its Order of Reference of May 25, 1967, your Committee has considered the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68 relating to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Your Committee has held four meetings from June 8 to June 20, 1967, and has heard the following witnesses:

The Honourable Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce;

From the Department of Trade and Commerce: Messrs. J. H. Warren, Deputy Minister; T. R. G. Fletcher, Dennis Harvey and Maurice Schwarzmann, Assistant Deputy Ministers; L. L. Marks, Chief, Financial Services Division; Patrick Reid, Director, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission; Roger Rousseau, Trade Commissioner Service;

From the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Messrs. Walter Duffett, Dominion Statistician; H. L. Allen, S. A. Goldberg and L. E. Rowebottom, Assistant Dominion Statisticians; V. R. Berlinguette, Director, Industry Division.

Your Committee requests that the results for Canada of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations be referred to this Committee for study.

Your Committee commends to the House for its approval the Main Estimates, 1967-68, of the Department of Trade and Commerce and those of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 2 to 5 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 5 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Communiqué, dated June 22, 1967, issued following the eleventh meeting of the Joint Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held at Montreal, June 20-22, 1967. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Communiqué be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Patterson be substituted for that of Mr. Johnston on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Olson be substituted for that of Mr. Johnston on the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Johnston on the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska) and McLelland be substituted for those of Messrs. Lind and Gundlock on the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Keays and Chatterton be substituted for those of Messrs. Macquarrie and MacDonald (Prince) on the Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-5, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters);

Mr. Brown, seconded by Dubé, moved,—That the said Bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Deachman, seconded by Mr. Legault, it was ordered,—That the motion for the second reading of Bill C-5, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters), be deemed to have been withdrawn and the subject-matter of the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Agricultural Products Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Agricultural Products Board Act, chapter 4, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Greene,—Report of the Agricultural Stabilization Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 14 of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, chapter 22, Statutes of Canada, 1957-58. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 35

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pickersgill, moved,—That notwithstanding the provisions of any Standing or Provisional Order of this House, it is ordered:—

(1) That, the order for House again in Committee of Supply shall stand as the first item of government business in this sitting for the purpose of moving, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair", and, when it be proposed, the said motion shall be decided forthwith without debate or amendment; and

(2) That, when the House resolves itself into Committee of Supply pursuant to the adoption of the said motion, the main estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968, of all departments now outstanding shall be forthwith first taken up and entered for consideration in the Committee of Supply; and

(3) That, following the proposed summer adjournment, there shall be three occasions on which an order for House in Committee of Supply shall be called, for the purpose of moving, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair"; provided that, the first of the said three orders shall be called not later than the fifteenth sitting day, the second not later than the thirtieth sitting day, and, the third not later than the forty-fifth sitting day, following the resumption of the sittings of the House next autumn; and

(4) That, the operation of paragraph (3) of this order shall not in any way preclude the adoption of all items in the Committee of Supply and the enactment of Supply Bills based thereon within the thirty-day period prescribed therefore in sub-paragraph 5 (c) of the resolution adopted April 26, 1967; and

(5) That, on Thursday, July 6, 1967, at 9:30 o'clock p.m., the proceedings of the House or the Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, as the case may

be, shall be interrupted, and every question shall successively be put forthwith that may be necessary to dispose of the estimates of ten departments and any resolution or bill based thereon, and also such resolutions and bills as are necessary to provide for a four-month interim supply; and

(6) That, debate on any of the said three motions referred to in Paragraph 3 shall not exceed two sitting days and, that, in each case, the main motion and any amendments proposed thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of sections (2) and (4) of Standing Order 56.

(7) That, any time or days used in the fulfilment of the terms of this order be part of the over-all limitation of time allotted to the consideration of the business of Supply in this session.

(8) That, when the House rises on Friday, June 30, 1967, it shall stand adjourned until 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, July 4, 1967.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-140, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 (Appointment of Judges), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Sauvé, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to provide for membership on the Board of an officer of the National Museums of Canada, and to provide also that the remuneration paid to members of the Board appointed by the Governor in Council for attending at meetings or to other business of the Board shall be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following four Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 56—*Mr. McCleave*

How many students have applied for jobs at Expo from Canadian universities or colleges, and how many were accepted (setting out each institution, its number of applicants and its successful applicants)?

No. 172—*Mr. Allard*

To up-date the answer to Question No. 1,640 of June 9, 1966, which was tabled July 13, 1966 (a) in 1966, what countries exported textile products to Canada (b) for the year 1966 and for each of the mentioned countries, what are these products and what is the total value of the textile products imported into Canada under textile groups a, b, c, d and e as used in the reply to Question No. 1,640?

No. 238—*Mr. Barnett*

1. How many level crossings of public highways and streets of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway are there at which automatic safety warning devices have not been installed?
2. How many such crossings are there at which such automatic warning devices have been installed?
3. Is any program for installation of additional automatic warning devices currently under way and, if so, at what crossings are such additional warning devices to be installed?
4. What, listed by name of road or street, and location, are (a) the crossings where additional automatic warning devices are in existence (b) the crossings where installations are to take place (c) the crossings at which no such devices exist?

*No. 256—*Mr. Muir* (Cape Breton North and Victoria)

1. Is Camp Hill Hospital a wholly owned Department of Veterans Affairs institution?
2. What is the total bed capacity of Camp Hill Hospital?
3. What are the names of medical personnel (both full-time and consultants) on strength at Camp Hill Hospital, and what are their qualifications?
4. Under what sections of Veterans Treatment Regulations are Canada's veterans admitted, and in layman's terms, what are the provisions of these sections?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Martin (Essex East), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of statement made to the Fifth Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, June 23, 1967.

Pursuant to Special Order made earlier this day the Order for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply being read;

Mr. MacEachen for Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Pickersgill, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do forthwith leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Lind, Macdonald (Rosedale) and Basford be substituted for those of Messrs. Tremblay (Matapédia-Matane), Haidasz and Klein on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Beaulieu be substituted for that of Mr. Valade on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—That the Order for the second reading of Bill C-96, An Act respecting observation and treatment of drug addicts, being Order No. 90 under the heading "Public Bills" on today's Order Paper be discharged and that the subject-matter of the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Bell (Saint John-Albert), seconded by Mr. Kennedy, moved,—That the government should direct immediately that a Committee of this House investigate generally the whole St. Lawrence Waterway System, covering the area from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of the Great Lakes, and in particular to examine (a) the present debt structure of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the adequacy of the tolls charged under the terms of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act including the question whether there have been breaches of the said Act in the method of fixing such tolls (b) the water levels of the entire system, including the effect of shipping in the Port of Montreal (c) the serious navigational accidents in the St. Lawrence River and the changes in insurance rates (d) the danger of flooding in the St. Lawrence region and the relation of ice-breaking thereto (e) the effects, economic and otherwise, of the present or any projected development of the St. Lawrence Waterway System as tending to destroy the transportation contribution role of the Atlantic Provinces to the unity of Confederation; and to make recommendations thereon and to report from time to time.—(*Notice of Motion No. 9*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed;

(In the Committee)

Pursuant to Special Order made earlier this day, the estimates relating to Legislation, the Department of Manpower and Immigration and Privy Council were first taken up and entered for consideration;

And the following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

SOLICITOR GENERAL

A—DEPARTMENT

- 1 Departmental Administration including administrative expenses of the Committee on Corrections plus such fees, salaries and expenses as may be approved by

Treasury Board for members and the panel of consultants and staff named by the Minister to advise and assist the Committee, and grants as detailed in the Estimates	\$1,015,400 00
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B—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including compensation to discharged inmates permanently disabled while in Penitentiaries	42,472,300 00
10 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	28,310,000 00

C—ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

National Police Services, Federal Law Enforcement Duties and Provincial and Municipal Policing under contract—

15 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including grants as detailed in the Estimates and authority, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act, to spend revenue received during the year	62,438,000 00
20 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	9,860,000 00

Chairman to report that three departments were first taken up and entered for consideration and that certain resolutions were adopted in this day's sitting.

The said report was received, the said resolutions were concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address dated February 15, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence between any department or agency of the federal government and the City of Longueuil, Quebec, and any other individual or company concerning the rental or sale of government owned land in or near the City of Longueuil since July 1, 1963.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 203*).

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures under Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (Sick

Mariners) for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 321 of the said Act, chapter 29, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Administration of the Canada Labour (Standards) Code, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 49 of the Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act, chapter 38, Statutes of Canada 1964-65. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 21(1) of the Atomic Energy Control Act, chapter 11, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Operations of the Municipal Development and Loan Board for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 20 of the Municipal Development and Loan Act, chapter 13, Statutes of Canada, 1963, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General. (English and French).

Eighth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7):

The Clerk of Petitions has the honour to report that the petitions of the following, presented on June 23, 1967, meet the requirements of Standing Order 70:

London and Midland General Insurance Company and/or "La London et Midland Compagnie d'Assurance Générale", of the City of London, Ontario, for an Act changing its name to AVCO General Insurance Company and/or "L'AVCO, Compagnie d'Assurance Générale".—*Mr. Lind.*

Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada and/or "La Principale du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie", of the City of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act continuing in force, after the thirtieth day of June, 1967, Chapter 21 of the Statutes of Canada, 1965, and extending the expiry date to the thirtieth day of June, 1969.—*Mr. Lambert.*

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company, of the City of Montreal, Quebec, for an Act extending the time for completion of its railway from the fourteenth day of May, 1967 to the fourteenth day of May 1977.—*Mr. Blouin.*

At 10.27 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 36

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again later this day.

By unanimous consent, the hour for Private Members' Business was deferred.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—That the Minutes of Proceedings and the Evidence taken during the past Session before the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs in relation to Bill C-192, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Destruction of Criminal Records), be referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs and become part of the records of that Committee when it is considering the subject-matter of Bill C-115, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Destruction of Criminal Records).

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—That the Orders for the second reading of Bill C-122, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Abortion) and Bill C-123, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Birth Control) being Orders numbered 108 and 109 respectively under the heading "Public Bills" on today's Order Paper, be discharged and that the subject-matters of the said Bills be referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees".

Mr. Cameron (High Park), from the Special Joint Committee on Divorce, presented the Second Report of the said Committee.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Report be printed as an appendix to this day's *Votes and Proceedings*.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 11.08 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Number and Amounts of Loans to Immigrants made under section 69(1) of the Immigration Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 69(6) of the said Act, chapter 325, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Supplementary Report of the Canadian Wheat Board on the 1965-66 Pool Accounts for Wheat, Oats and Barley, certified by the Auditors, pursuant to section 7(2) of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, chapter 44, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, Seventh Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada and/or "La Principale du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie", of the city of Edmonton, Alberta, for an Act continuing in force, after the thirtieth day of June, 1967, Chapter 21 of the Statutes of Canada, 1965, and extending the expiry date to the thirtieth day of June, 1969.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company, of the City of Montreal, Quebec, for an Act extending the time for completion of its railway from the fourteenth day of May, 1967 to the fourteenth day of May 1977.

At 11.32 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

APPENDIX

TO

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

SECOND REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JOINT
COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Public interest in divorce law and practice has developed markedly in Canada in recent years and the opinion has grown that our divorce law has become inadequate to meet the needs of modern society. Two changes only in the substantive law of divorce have been made in the past one hundred years, one with regard to the so-called "Double Standard" and the other as to the right of action of married women deserted by their husbands.

An indication of the prevailing dissatisfaction is the fact that during the last session of Parliament a number of Members of Parliament in the Commons introduced bills to reform the divorce laws of Canada.

On the 24th day of February 1966, the present Senate Co-Chairman of your Committee introduced such a bill in the Senate and on second reading he asked for the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to study the entire subject of divorce in Canada.

The request was promptly granted and on the 23rd day of March 1966, the Senate passed the following Resolution:

"The Honourable Senator Connolly, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and such matters as may be referred to it by either House;

That twelve Members of the Senate to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the Senate as members of the said Special Joint Committee;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly."

On March 29th, 1966, the following Senators were named members of the Committee:

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Baird, Belisle, Bourget, Burchill, Connolly (*Halifax North*), Croll, Fergusson, Flynn, Gershaw, Haig and Roebuck.

(On becoming Co-Chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Public Service of Canada, Senator Bourget was replaced by Senator Denis.)

The Commons had acted promptly and on March 15th, 1966, the House of Commons passed the following Resolution:

"On motion of Mr. McIlraith, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, it was resolved—that a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to inquire into and report upon divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and such matters as may be referred to it by either House;

That 24 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated by the House at a later date, be members of the Special Joint Committee, and that Standing Order 67(1) of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such technical, clerical and other personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting Their Honours to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deems it so advisable, some of its Members to act on the proposed Special Joint Committee."

On March 22nd, 1966, the following Members were appointed to the Committee:

Messrs. Aiken, Baldwin, Brewin, Cameron (*High Park*), Cantin, Choquette, Chretien, Fairweather, Forest, Goyer, Honey, Laflamme, Langlois (*Megantic*), MacEwan, Mandziuk, McCleave, McQuaid, Otto, Peters, Ryan, Stanbury, Trudeau, Wahn and Woolliams.

Commencing on the 28th day of June 1966, the Joint Committee has held 24 open meetings in which the views of churches, organizations and individuals have been presented supported by more than 70 briefs. Your Committee is deeply indebted to the many witnesses who have come to Ottawa to give information to Parliament on the subject of divorce and for the many well considered and most informative briefs presented.

The following witnesses have been heard:—

List of Hearings and Witnesses

No. 1, June 28, 1966: Mr. E. Russell Hopkins, Senate Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel. Mr. Justice A. A. M. Walsh, Senate Commissioner.

No. 2, July 5, 1966: Dr. P. M. Ollivier, Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons.

No. 3, October 18, 1966: Department of Justice: E. A. Driedger, Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General. Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Canada: Rev. Darren L. Michael, Barrister, Secretary for public affairs, National Executive Committee.

No. 4, October 25, 1966: Parents Without Partners of Windsor: John P. Walsh, Chairman, The Single Parents Divorce Reform Committee, Parents Without Partners of Windsor.

No. 5, November 1, 1966: The Canadian Bar Association: Perrault Casgrain, Q.C., President; A. Gordon Cooper, Q.C., Dominion Vice-President; Ronald C. Merriam, Q.C., Secretary.

No. 6, November 8, 1966: G. R. B. Whitehead, Barrister and Solicitor, Montreal.

No. 7, November 15, 1966: John H. McDonald, Q.C., Barrister and Solicitor, Ottawa. The Congress of Canadian Women: Mrs. Nora Rodd, Brief Chairman; Mrs. Hilda Murray, National Secretary.

No. 8, November 12, 1966: The United Church of Canada: Rev. J. R. Hord, Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service; Rev. Frank P. Fidler, Secretary of the Commission on Christian Marriage and Divorce, and of the National Marriage Guidance Council, Associate Secretary of the Board of Christian Education; Rev. R. S. Hosking, Chairman of the Commission on Christian Marriage and Divorce, and Member of the National Marriage Guidance Council; Rev. W. E. Mullen, Director, Pastoral Institute; Mr. Douglas F. Fitch, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, Member of the Pastoral Institute; Mr. Roy C. Amaron, Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor, Member of the Marriage Guidance Council, Convenor of the Law and Legislation Committee of the Montreal Presbytery and Representative of the Quebec Sherbrooke Presbytery.

No. 9, November 29, 1966: James C. MacDonald and Lee K. Ferrier, Barristers and Solicitors, Toronto. The Canadian Committee on the Status of Women: Mrs. W. H. Gilleland, Chairman; Mrs. J. F. Flaherty, Press Secretary; Mrs. R. S. W. Campbell, Secretary.

No. 10, December 6, 1966: The Catholic Women's League of Canada: Mrs. H. T. Donihée, National President; Miss Catherine Toal, Past National President; Mrs. G. J. Connolly, Diocesan President; Mrs. Roland Taylor, Past Diocesan President; Francis G. Carter, Esq., Solicitor for the League. Canadian Mental Health Association: Gowan T. Guest, Lawyer, National President; John D. Griffin, M.D., General Director.

No. 11, December 13, 1966: The Baptist Federation of Canada: The Reverend Dr. Edgar J. Bailey, President; The Reverend Fred Bullen, General Secretary.

No. 12, January 31, 1967: The Ontario Law Reform Commission: The Honourable James C. McRuer, LL.D., Vice-Chairman. The National Council of Women of Canada: Mrs. F. E. Underhill, Chairman of Laws; Mrs. Margaret E. MacLellan, Vice-President.

No. 13, February 7, 1967: His Honour P. J. T. O'Hearn, Judge of the County Court, Halifax, N.S. Professor J. J. Gow, Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

No. 14, February 9, 1967: The Presbyterian Church in Canada: Reverend Wayne A. Smith, B.A., B.D.; Reverend A. J. Gowland, M.A.; Reverend W. L. Young, B.A.; Reverend Fred H. Cromey, B.A. The Canadian Psychiatric Association: J. B. Boulanger, M.D., Director; F. C. R. Chalke, M.D., Director.

No. 15, February 14, 1967: His Excellency Sir Kenneth Bailey, C.B.E., Q.C., High Commissioner For Australia. Barristers' Society of New Brunswick: John F. Palmer, Q.C., Benjamin R. Guss, Q.C.

No. 16, February 16, 1967: Douglas A. Hogarth, Barrister at Law, on behalf of Mothers Alone Society, All Lone Parents Society (ALPS), Canadian Single Parents and Parents without Partners.

No. 17, February 21, 1967: The Unitarian Congregation of Don Heights, Scarborough, Ontario; Reverend Kenneth Helms; F. Stewart Fisher, Barrister at Law; Professor Julien D. Payne, Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario.

No. 18, February 23, 1967: The Anglican Church of Canada: The Right Reverend E. S. Reed, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Ottawa; Reverend Canon M. P. Wilkinson, M.A., L.Th., General Secretary, Department of Christian Social Services; Reverend A. R. Cuyler, Rector of parish of New Liskeard; and Professor H. R. S. Ryan, Q.C., Faculty of Law, Queen's University. Professor C. Gordon Bale, Faculty of Law, Queen's University. Professor Bernard L. Adell, Faculty of Law, Queen's University. Professor H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C., Faculty of Law, Queen's University.

No. 19, February 28, 1967: Howard Hilton Spellman, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, New York, U.S.A.

No. 20, March 2, 1967: Robert McCleave, M.P., Ian Wahn, M.P.

No. 21, March 9, 1967: Professor Stephen J. Skelly, Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba. The Honourable A. W. Roebuck, Q.C., Robert McCleave, M.P.

No. 22, March 14, 1967: Professor Julien D. Payne, Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario.

No. 23, March 21, 1967: Ron Basford, M.P. Andrew Brewin, M.P. Robert Prittie, M.P. Robert Stanbury, M.P. Arnold Peters, M.P.

No. 24, April 20, 1967: James Byrne, M.P.

The experience possessed by the members of your Committee, supplemented by the knowledge of many witnesses, and our investigations of conditions both within Canada and abroad convinced your Committee that considerable changes are required in the divorce laws of Canada. Canada's Constitution as expressed in the British North America Act confers jurisdiction in the matter of "Marriage and Divorce" exclusively upon the Parliament of Canada. The Act also provides that the laws in force in the several provinces at Confederation should continue until amended or repealed by the governmental authority having jurisdiction. Thus, authority in the matter of divorce is in the Parliament of Canada. While English laws of divorce of over one hundred years ago in the form of pre-Confederation Statutes, are in force in most of the Canadian provinces, the Provincial Legislatures concerned have been unable to abolish or amend them or to enact new or more timely provisions.

There are a number of causes for the dissatisfaction which your Committee finds to exist but the strongest and most universal source of complaint is the grounds to which the courts are restricted for the dissolution of marriages. With the exception of the one Province of Nova Scotia, the principal ground for divorce is adultery. In the Province of Nova Scotia cruelty by one spouse towards the other is an additional ground for the dissolution of marriage.

While adultery furnishes good reason for the termination of the marriage bond, and has been so recognized from time immemorial, there are several other marital offences which drastically interfere with the continuance of the marriage relationship but for which the law of Canada provides no relief. In addition, conditions arise in marriage in which no provable fault or misdemeanor is chargeable against either spouse and yet in which, in the interests of all concerned, including the children and the community, the legal ties should be removed.

This incompleteness of the judicial process has brought disrespect upon the courts where much too frequently the ground pleaded is not the real cause of the marriage breakdown, the charge of adultery being the restricted form of procedure required by law to achieve the desired result.

Because of the inability of the courts to grant relief, except on the one ground, many thousands of Canadian citizens are driven into illicit unions and actually forced into what is popularly known as "Common Law" marriage. Where a party to such an irregular union is subject to a previous undissolved and subsisting marriage, the Common Law gives no legality or status to such a union. The words "Common Law marriage" may have some social significance, but are otherwise misleading. The relationship confers no rights of marriage,

except to the extent of special statutory provisions such, for instance, as are found in certain war veterans legislation. The children of such a union are illegitimate.

These and other undesirable conditions in Canada have been carefully considered by your Joint Committee and are dealt with to the best of its knowledge and judgment in the following Report.

Your Committee as authorized by Parliament, has directed its study to the problem of divorce, but it has been made aware that such an inquiry raises still wider questions of human relations. Representatives of the Churches and of social organizations have urged the need for premarital education, family guidance and conciliation in event of marriage breakdown, and they have raised questions as to the legal minimum age for marriage.

While the provision of educational, social and conciliation services on a nation-wide scale presents extraordinary administrative and constitutional difficulties, the need has been borne in mind by your Committee and should not be lost sight of when consideration is given to the Committee's specific recommendations.

The Report is divided into five parts. Part I deals with the Committee's conclusions, shortly stated, and its recommendations. Parts II, III and IV set forth in more extended form, where necessary, the product of the Committee's thinking and investigations. Part V is a draft bill incorporating the Committee's recommendations in legal form. All five parts should be read for a complete understanding of the Committee's recommendations and of the reason therefor.

With the aid of many witnesses, your Committee has studied the law and practice of divorce in Canada and other countries. Particular attention has been given to the divorce laws of England, upon which the divorce laws of Canada and its provinces are now based, and where notable changes have been made during the past thirty years. The laws of Australia and New Zealand are especially worthy of attention, for like Canada, these countries of the Commonwealth have followed English precedents and have made notable advances in recent years. The law of divorce in the State of New York has in the past been similar to that of Canada in that adultery has been the sole recognized ground for the dissolution of marriage. Recently, however, New York State has altered drastically its former divorce practice, so that its experience is of special interest in Canada. Something has also been learned of the divorce laws of Scandinavian and other European countries.

A study of this experience from abroad together with a knowledge of divorce conditions in Canada and her Provinces, and aided by the information and advice of a considerable number of public spirited and well informed witnesses, has enabled your Committee to reach the several definite conclusions set forth in the First Part of this Report. All Parts are respectfully submitted.

Your Committee closes its introduction to the first Part of its Report with an expression of its gratitude to all those who have assisted it as witnesses in personal appearances and in written briefs, at no inconsiderable cost to themselves in time, thought and outlay. These witnesses have made a major contribution to the national well-being and their assistance to your Committee is gratefully acknowledged.

Your Committee is also indebted to its Special Assistant, Dr. Peter King, Professor of History at Carleton University, who has made an outstanding contribution to the production of this Report.

The services of Mr. Patrick Savoie, of the Committees Branch of the Senate, have been most efficient and most valuable. He has acted throughout as the Committee's Secretary. The excellence of his work is the more remarkable as it is his first experience in such an office.

To all officers and members of the Senate and Commons and of the public who have assisted, your Committee expresses its thanks.

A. J. P. CAMERON (*High Park*)
Joint Chairman

ADULTERY

It has been urged upon your Committee by a number of responsible witnesses that the entire theory of marital offences as grounds for divorce be abandoned and that there be substituted therefor the fact of marriage breakdown. The practicability of adopting marriage breakdown as the exclusive ground for divorce is discussed elsewhere in this Report.

From time immemorial, adultery on the part of one of the spouses has been deemed a violation of the basic obligations of the marriage relationship entitling the wronged and innocent partner to an immediate dissolution. The marriage need not necessarily break down should the infidelity be forgiven but should the offended spouse consider otherwise, he or she should be entitled to a release from the marital ties without delay. In our monogamous society a woman is allowed but one husband and a husband but one wife.

There is obviously no need for a statutory definition of adultery. It was not defined in the Imperial Statute of 1857 or subsequently, nor has it been defined in any of the Canadian provinces whose law is based upon that statute or in the pre-Confederation law of any of the other provinces. What adultery is in law has been made plain in the decided cases and no difficulty has been experienced in the courts, not even when the law was amended for the abolition of the double standard.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the marital offence of adultery be retained as a ground for the dissolution of marriage on the petition of the offended spouse, subject of course to the legal defences.

RAPE, SODOMY AND BESTIALITY

The unnatural offences of rape, sodomy and bestiality are violations of the marriage relationship akin to adultery and in some instances are included in that definition. They were made grounds for divorce in the English Act of 1857 and thus became grounds in Canada in those provinces which adopted the law of England as of the 15th of July, 1870. They should be retained as separate grounds for the dissolution of marriage.

A statutory definition is unnecessary and undesirable.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that rape, sodomy and bestiality be retained in Canadian law as grounds for divorce.

CRUELTY

Cruelty by one spouse towards another is a violation of the marriage undertaking. Cruel conduct on the part of one spouse may create intolerable conditions in the home that are highly detrimental to the children and dangerous to the life and health of the victim spouse.

Cruelty is so abhorrent in the matrimonial relationship that it has been made a ground for the dissolution of marriage in most civilized countries, including England, Australia and the States to our south.

Cruel conduct in order to constitute grounds for divorce should of course be of substantial character, and, for the determination of this, reliance may be placed upon the wisdom and good sense of Canadian judges, guided as they are by decisions made in our own country in actions for judicial separation and for both judicial separation and divorce in Nova Scotia, and elsewhere in the divorce practice of the United Kingdom, and Australia. Some witnesses before the committee expressed concern lest trivial actions be included as cruelty, but the jurisprudence developed in the experienced tribunals mentioned would be considered by the Canadian Bench as authoritative and would be followed, without the need of a detailed definition of the offence. In fact, a comprehensive and satisfactory definition of marital cruelty is not possible, nor is it desirable for the good reason that acceptable conduct within the home differs from time to time and from place to place and among differing classes in society. On the other hand, a competent judge has no difficulty in recognizing cruelty for what it is when the circumstances are before him.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that cruelty be made a ground for the dissolution of marriage, and that for the present at least, this ground should be undefined and its administration be left to the learning, good sense, responsibility and wisdom of Canadian judges, guided as they are by the jurisprudence of our own courts and those of England.

DESERTION

Desertion is a marital offence which is much too common in Canada and when the husband is the deserter it is usually a cruel disaster to the wife and family and, as well, an injustice to the community. Marriage creates a duality of responsibility. The husband is normally the breadwinner while the wife takes care of the children and the home, and acting together they supply the essentials of fatherly guidance and motherly love, the essential elements of a home.

When a wife deserts, the husband is left without the comforts and supports of married life and the children are forsaken. Desertion by the husband can be even more cruel for it leaves the home without the guidance and discipline which a father can supply and often without the financial support essential to the household.

In Canada, many thousands of wives have been left by their husbands in lonely neglect to bear the burden of their own support and that of the children, and many deserted wives are struggling heroically to maintain as well as to care for their family households and to feed, clothe and educate their children.

Family Courts in some of the provinces make a real effort to enforce maintenance orders, but deserting husbands are frequently difficult to locate

and even when at considerable public expense they are brought to book, the effort is frustrated by the wrongdoer by a plea of poverty.

Irregular unions are the inevitable result of the unnecessary restrictiveness of our laws of divorce. Faced with this impossible situation many deserted wives and husbands have been driven into what is known as "Common Law" marriage. There are said to be thousands of couples living in what is legally adultery and whose children are according to law illegitimate. This is highly undesirable for the couples themselves and for the community.

In the interests of deserted spouses, of the children of marriages broken by desertion and of the community, desertion for some considerable period of time without reasonable prospect of resumption of cohabitation should be made a ground for divorce.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that desertion for a period of three years, on the petition of the deserted spouse, where there is no reasonable prospect of a resumption of cohabitation within a reasonable period of time, be made a ground for the dissolution of marriage. Provided that a period of cohabitation of not more than three months for the primary purpose of reconciliation be excluded from the count of the said three years. Your Committee is of the opinion that the definition of desertion other than as above, should be left to the courts, guided by the jurisprudence developed in Canada in relation to judicial separation and in the courts of the United Kingdom in respect of both divorce and separation.

WILFUL NON-SUPPORT

Traditionally the duties of homemaking are divided between the marriage partners, the wife caring for the house, the children and her husband's comfort and the husband supplying the essential financial support. The husband is the breadwinner, and when he fails to discharge his share of the duty the home is disrupted. Distress and privation result; the children are neglected, the wife is frustrated. Happiness is no longer possible and the marriage breaks down.

When such disastrous conditions are brought about by involuntary unemployment or illness on the part of the natural provider, most people are genuinely sympathetic and the public purse is available without much hesitation to avoid actual tragedy, but when these conditions are brought about by the wilful neglect, bad faith and selfishness of the head of the house, his conduct is reprehensible and a violation of the expressed or implied marital undertakings.

Such conduct on the part of the husband places the wife in a most difficult position and if persisted in should make it possible for the court to free her from the marital ties. Both she and the children may be better off without the incubus of a deliberately neglectful husband and father.

Wilful non-support on the part of the husband is a serious marital offence, but each such case must be judged on all the circumstances, with due regard to the degree of culpability on the part of the husband and the effect of his neglect on the wife and family. The court should accordingly be allowed the fullest discretion and, in its own good judgment should have power to decree judicial separation or to dissolve the marriage.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that wilful refusal or neglect without lawful excuse on the part of the husband to provide support for his wife and family for a period of one year be made a ground for dissolution of marriage, subject, however, to the fullest discretion on the part of the court.

BIGAMY

In the past in Canada, bigamy has been adjudicated upon on the basis of adultery; this is satisfactory, except that proof is required that the parties to the second marriage have cohabited. The deserted spouse is under the necessity of proving three essentials, the first marriage, the second bigamous marriage and the adultery. Cohabitation usually follows a bigamous marriage, but not necessarily so.

Proving the adultery together with the bigamy may be difficult, at times impossible, and almost always, expensive.

The present ground of adultery in the event of bigamy must logically be retained, but your Committee is of opinion that bigamy of itself should be sufficient to justify dissolution of the legal marriage, thus freeing the innocent spouse. When it is shown that the respondent spouse has remarried bigamously, the legal marriage should surely be capable of being dissolved.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that a bigamous marriage by the respondent spouse be made a ground for the dissolution of the first or legal marriage.

NON-CONSUMMATION OF MARRIAGE

Wilful refusal by one of the spouses to consummate a marriage is ground for annulment in England, but not in Canada. (Power, *On Divorce*, p. 194) In those Provinces of Canada where the law of England as it was on the 15th of July 1870 is in force, non-consummation because of some physical or mental defect on the part of one of the spouses renders the marriage voidable at the suit of the other partner. Some of these defects are possible of correction, but the consent and co-operation of the party having the defect is required.

When non-consummation of the marriage is due to the wilful refusal of one of the spouses, the law at present affords no right of action to the other marital partner. No relief is available when the purpose of marriage is thus frustrated by the abnormal conduct of one of the spouses.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the present law as to the non-consummation of marriage due to the physical or mental defect of one of the spouses be retained and that wilful refusal to consummate by one of the spouses for a period of one year or more be made a ground for dissolution of the marriage at the instance of the other spouse.

MARRIAGE BREAKDOWN

It has been impressed upon your Committee by a number of prominent and responsible witnesses that the presently existing adversary system of trial in divorce cases on the ground of alleged matrimonial offence be abandoned and that there be substituted therefor an inquisitorial procedure of trial on the ground that for some or any reason the marriage has broken down. It was argued that the present court procedure, based on an alleged misdemeanour by one of the spouses, promotes antagonisms between the parties and decreases the likelihood of reconciliation.

Whether an "inquest" by public officials into family conditions at the instance of one of the spouses would be less objectionable is open to argument, and the whole subject of marriage breakdown is considered by your Committee at length in Part III of this Report.

It is sufficient at the moment to make clear that your Committee is opposed to the abandonment of the traditional British system of court trial conducted by an independent judge presiding, while opposing interests if any, present their evidence and arguments.

Moreover, such a change would be impracticable. Aside from the excessive cost of such proceedings, the necessary trained social workers are not available and the comparative few who do exist are engaged in other important activities.

While the adoption of Marriage Breakdown as the sole cause of action in divorce proceedings is neither practical nor desirable, at least not at present, the idea is not without merit. Nor is it something new. That a marriage in fact is no longer subsisting, that the parties are separated in antagonism and that a resumption of cohabitation is impossible, are circumstances which a judge must necessarily bear in mind in any matrimonial proceeding, and particularly so when both plaintiff and defendant are at fault.

Should Parliament see fit to widen the grounds of divorce sufficiently to relieve the thousands of Canadians caught in the bonds of dead marriages, marriage breakdown is the natural criterion when the marital relationship has failed without reasonable prospect of revival and without culpable and triable fault or matrimonial offence on the part of either spouse.

Many marriages fail through no fault of either partner. The parties to the marriage may be just fundamentally incompatible. Often such partners try repeatedly to revive the affection that they once had for each other or believed they had. Sometimes such couples separate because the tensions within the home have an adverse effect upon both the partners and their children. The marriage is simply dead, or, in other words, has broken down.

Such conditions of dead marriages do exist in Canada in large numbers with disastrous results in the lives of many Canadians. The misfortune of innocent spouses caught in the merely legal ties of dead marriages cries out for relief. The remedy is considered by your Committee in the following paragraphs.

There are a number of conditions destructive of marriage which do not involve a marital offence such as mentioned earlier on the part of either spouse, but which terminate cohabitation effectively. Among these are the disappearance over a long period of time of one of the parties, gross and habitual drunkenness, drug addiction, persistent criminality resulting in long terms in penitentiary and lengthy illness, mental or physical.

ILLNESS

An illness such as insanity may create conditions which effectively destroy the substance and purpose of marriage. While the regrettable marriage failure may not be due to any conscious fault on the part of the incapacitated partner, the resulting condition frequently involves a disastrous hardship to the other spouse.

Recognizing the need for relief under such circumstances, many jurisdictions have adopted insanity as a ground for divorce. Great Britain introduced it in 1937 and witnesses before your Committee have strongly urged its inclusion in Canadian law.

A lapse into mental illness is not a marital offence, but if of long duration without prospect of cure in the foreseeable future, it effectively terminates the marriage relationship. It is thus not the illness that constitutes ground for the dissolution of the marriage but rather the consequences which flow from the illness, the termination of cohabitation and of the marriage state.

Witnesses have spoken to your Committee of "chronic" or "incurable" unsoundness of mind, but the representatives of the Canadian Mental Health Association and of the Canadian Psychiatric Association have testified that the words "unsoundness of mind" covers the whole field of mental illness. The Canadian Bar Association stipulated that for mental illness to be actionable in divorce, the patient must have been confined in a mental institution for some long period of time. Such confinement was said to be the best evidence available of the permanence of the illness, and in addition would of itself destroy the marriage.

As to the word "incurable", medical men are conscious of the advances in medical science and refrain from testifying that an insane person is incurable.

The Canadian Mental Health Association witnesses objected to mental health being considered differently from other illness. To single out mental illness for special provisions with regard to marital relations would, they said, intensify the stigma which has traditionally been attached to mental illness. Other chronic disabling illness may affect marital relations severely.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee therefor recommends that Marriage Breakdown and separation for a period of three years by reason of mental or physical illness be constituted a separate ground for divorce, provided that no reasonable prospect exists of a resumption of cohabitation and that there is no satisfactory evidence of a reasonable expectation of recovery and of a resumption of cohabitation in the foreseeable future, and further that the dissolution of the marriage will not be unduly harsh or unjust to the disabled spouse and that reasonable arrangements have been made for the maintenance, care and custody of the affected spouse and the children.

The granting of a divorce on this ground should be within the discretion of the presiding judge, subject to appeal.

CRIMINALITY AND IMPRISONMENT

Several witnesses have urged that persistent or habitual criminality and imprisonment be included as a ground for divorce. This would be in keeping with the practice of several other jurisdictions. There seem to be two issues here: firstly, the criminal behaviour itself, and secondly, the consequences of it which may include imprisonment. The first aspect seems to be that criminal behaviour by one spouse is itself an offence against the marriage partner. A spouse may be desirous of ending a legal tie to someone who has demonstrated anti-social tendencies and bad character. A spouse might be well rid of such a partner and the children also might be better off. To make criminal behaviour *per se* a marital offence would involve difficult problems of definition. What criminal offences would be included and how many offences would constitute the persistent or habitual?

However, the incarceration of one partner for an extended period of time terminates matrimonial cohabitation as effectively as if the imprisoned partner had deserted. The economic effects can be as serious and the need to re-establish a stable family environment for the partner and children as imperative. Long or repeated imprisonment makes impossible the fulfilment of the role of husband, wife and parent.

The objection that has been raised to granting divorce on the ground of long imprisonment is that the husband or wife of the criminal may play a part in his

or her rehabilitation. The restoration of the prisoner to a family environment may well improve his likelihood of again becoming a useful citizen. However, any spouse who seeks a divorce on this ground is not one to patiently await the prodigal's return or who would be of very much help in his rehabilitation. Those who would be of use in the rehabilitation of criminals would not seek divorce. The defining of persistent or habitual criminality or the length of sentence is difficult, but separation having taken place, the court in exercise of its discretion could consider the likelihood of resumption of cohabitation. It could determine whether there is any substance of marriage left in the circumstances.

The Marriage Breakdown caused by imprisonment should therefore be ground for divorce, subject to the discretion of the court.

Serving a term of imprisonment for a period of at least three years should provide ground for the dissolution of marriage.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee therefore recommends that the breakdown of marriage consequent upon the serving of a term of imprisonment by the spouse of not less than three years, or for successive terms totalling three years within the five years preceding the institution of proceedings, be grounds for divorce, provided that there is no reasonable possibility of a resumption of cohabitation, and subject to the discretion of the court.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction have been made the grounds for divorce in numerous jurisdictions, Australia for example. Their adoption in Canada has been urged by several witnesses before the Committee, including the Seventh Day Adventists, and it was proposed in one of the Bills introduced in the Commons and referred to the Committee. Like insanity and imprisonment, alcoholism and drug addiction may involve marriage breakdown. Alcoholism and drug addiction are conditions more akin to illness than to wilful or culpable conduct and their effects can ruin a marriage and produce misery for the other spouse and the children. The Baptist Federation suggested that they be classed as a form of insanity. When these conditions lead to a committal to an institution for a protracted length of time they amount to marriage breakdown and not infrequently to cruelty.

To be a ground for divorce the condition must have extended over a considerable period of time, show little prospect of cure and be such as to have made the normal marital consortium impossible. It must have caused an irretrievable breakdown of marriage. It is not so much the actual condition that gives rise to a ground for the dissolution of marriage as it is the results of the condition upon the marriage and the family that are abhorrent.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee therefore recommends that the breakdown of marriage by reason of gross and protracted addiction to alcohol or drugs be made a ground for divorce, subject to the discretion of the court and to the absence of substantial prospect of cure, or a resumption of cohabitation within a reasonable period of time.

DISAPPEARANCE

Section 240 of the Canadian Criminal Code provides that no person commits bigamy by going through a form of marriage if the spouse of that person has been continuously absent from him for seven years immediately preceding the

time when he goes through the form of marriage, unless he knew that his spouse was alive at any time during those seven years.

If the remarrying spouse did not hear directly or indirectly from the missing partner for the full seven years, he or she cannot be convicted of bigamy but this exemption from the prosecution does not affect the validity of the first marriage.

Should the missing spouse reappear the first marriage is still valid. The second marriage is a nullity and the children of that marriage are illegitimate. Such an eventuality is terrifying and the very possibility hangs like the Sword of Damocles over the spouses of the second marriage and their family perhaps for years. If desertion for the three years is sufficient to afford ground for divorce, disappearance for a similar period, whatever the cause, or for unknown cause, should be sufficient to release the remaining spouse from its sterile bonds. If the missing spouse is in fact alive he or she should realize that failure to communicate may end the marriage. Three years absence should be a sufficient length of neglect in this age of world-wide communication and widely scattered and diversified facilities.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that absence of either the wife or husband without knowledge by the other spouse of or from the missing partner for a period of three years be made a ground for the dissolution of the marriage, thus enabling the deserted spouse to remarry in legal security.

THE SEPARATION GROUND

The introduction of the ground of separation for a specified period would be the most practical way to solve the problems of simple marriage breakdown. There can be no better evidence that a marriage has failed than the termination of cohabitation and the failure to resume it after a substantial period of time. If there is no likelihood of reconciliation there is little point in retaining the empty legal shell of the marriage.

There is little doubt that the concept of marriage breakdown envisaged in the separation ground seems to have won wide acceptance. The majority of witnesses appearing before the Committee have advocated it in one form or another, usually in the form of a separation ground. It has been introduced into numerous jurisdictions whose legal and social structure are not dissimilar to our own, Australia and New Zealand, and various American states—and it has existed for a long time in most European countries, notably Scandinavia. Undoubtedly, as practical legislation in all of these countries, it does work.

Certain safeguards would need to be introduced along with the separation ground:

- (i) the court should have the power to adjourn for a specified period if there seems to be a possibility of reconciliation;
- (ii) provision should be made for the financially weaker party, usually the wife, before a decree is granted;
- (iii) no decree should be issued until satisfactory arrangements have been made for the care and custody of the children;
- (iv) the court should have discretion to refuse the decree on the ground of public interest.

Your Committee is consequently of the opinion that a period of separation of three years immediately prior to the institution of proceedings would be suffi-

cient to establish the breakdown of marriage and should be introduced as a ground for divorce with the safeguards discussed above.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that Marriage Breakdown as evidenced by at least three years of separation immediately preceding the institution of proceedings in which the parties have not cohabited and in which there appears no reasonable expectation of a resumption of cohabitation within a reasonable period of time, be made a ground for divorce, provided that:

- (1) the Court may adjourn the proceedings for such time as it deems desirable should there seem to it to be reasonable possibility of a reconciliation;
- (2) due provision has been made for the future maintenance of the wife, and under special circumstances of the husband, and for the custody, access, maintenance, care and education of the children as may be necessary; and
- (3) the Court may refuse the decree if it considers in its discretion any public interest may be adversely affected or that such a decree would be unduly harsh to the respondent or the dependent children.

ALIMONY AND RIGHTS ANCILLARY TO DIVORCE

Alimony for the wife, maintenance for the children and their custody and the division of marital property are all matters ancillary to divorce and are thus within the jurisdiction of Parliament. For this your Committee has the authority of the then Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. E. A. Driedger, as follows:

"...jurisdiction to make laws in relation to divorce is in essence jurisdiction to make laws for the lateration of the legal status created by the marriage; the jurisdiction therefore extends to the abolition of the rights and obligations created by the marriage and the restoration of pre-existing rights. As I have already indicated, I think it must follow that these rights and obligations can be terminated in whole or in part.

"It is the husband's duty to maintain the wife. If the marriage is dissolved, that obligation normally ceases because the relationship of husband and wife no longer exists. For the reasons I have indicated, I think that Parliament is competent to define the extent to which a dissolution of marriage alters the rights and obligations inherent in the marriage and therefore could provide for a continuation of the obligation to support....

"The same reasoning would apply to maintenance and custody of children. During marriage the husband is under a duty to maintain and provide for the education of the children of the marriage, and the husband and wife have joint custody. These are rights and obligations that arise out of the marriage relationship. A divorce, which terminates the marriage relationship, obviously interferes with these rights and obligations, and in my opinion Parliament's jurisdiction in relation to divorce would include jurisdiction to prescribe the extent to which these rights and obligations are to be abrogated or continued....

"The Division of property between divorced persons (apart from the question of support or maintenance), as well as such matters as marriage settlements, dower, homestead rights, the right of married women to own property and sue in their own names, etc., may well stand on a different

footing. These matters do involve rights and obligations between husband and wife, but they seem to me to relate more to the property and civil rights of the parties to the marriage than to their legal status as married persons. They could vary from time to time and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and a particular rule is not necessary or essential to constitute a marriage."

The Parliament of Canada has at one time exercised this Constitutional Authority.

According to Dr. P. M. Ollivier, Parliamentary Counsel and Law Clerk of the House of Commons, in the early years of Confederation, a number of Acts were passed by Parliament dissolving marriages and providing maintenance for the wife and children. Parliament has not exercised this jurisdiction in recent years and divorced women are left to the provincial courts for relief. In Ontario, maintenance is frequently granted together with a decree of divorce by the courts of that province, but in Quebec, a wife has no legal claim for maintenance against her former husband following the dissolution of her marriage.

Your Committee is of opinion that a wife's right to maintenance after divorce is a question for the courts to decide in each individual case and the decision should be made by the judge who decrees the divorce, when the facts are freshly before him. He should also deal with the division of marital property and the custody, access to and maintenance of children. These matters are connected with and arise out of the divorce decree, or in legal language are ancillary to divorce. The courts should, of course, be possessed of a continuing power to modify the court order as changing conditions require and so as not to interfere with provincial laws enacted under Property and Civil Rights provision of the British North America Act. It is, in your Committee's opinion, essential in the interests of justice, irrespective of the province in which the parties reside, that the court which hears the evidence in first instance and issues the divorce decree have power to complete its judgment with respect to the ancillary matters above-mentioned, and your Committee so recommends.

The courts of the provinces should be given power to issue orders coincident with decrees of divorce and ancillary thereto with respect to the division of property between the parties, the future maintenance of the wife and under special circumstances of the husband, and the future custody, maintenance, care and education of the children of the household affected and with power to modify or repeal such orders from time to time, all as required in the circumstances and the Senate should be given similar powers with the exception of the division of property between the parties.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the courts of those provinces having jurisdiction in divorce be given power to issue orders coincident with decrees of divorce and ancillary thereto with respect to the division of marital assets between the parties, the future maintenance of the wife and children, and under special circumstances of the husband, and the future custody, care and education of the children to whom either of the parties stands *in loco parentis*, and access to such children, and with power to modify or repeal such orders from time to time as required in the circumstances, and that the Senate by virtue of the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act* be given similar power, with the exception of the division of marital property between the parties.

DOMICILE

As the law stands, a court may exercise jurisdiction in divorce proceedings only if the parties are domiciled in the province in which the proceedings are commenced. In effect, this means the province in which the husband is domiciled. A married woman automatically acquires the domicile of her husband on marriage and retains it so long as the marriage subsists. This unity of domicile derives from the common law doctrine that the husband and wife are one person. While this requirement presents little difficulty to the husband, who takes his domicile with him, and who can, therefore, institute divorce proceedings wherever he is domiciled, it often causes great hardship to the wife.

Before 1930, if a wife was deserted by her husband and the husband departed to live in another province or country, the wife could seek a divorce only in that province or country, not where she herself resided. The *Divorce Jurisdiction Act* of 1930 alleviated this situation by permitting a wife deserted for a period of two years by her husband to petition for divorce in the province where the couple were domiciled at the time of desertion.

While the Act of 1930 did help the situation to a considerable degree, it has by no means solved the problems that arise from the rule of domicile. Society today is highly mobile. People move freely from province to province and from country to country, and the right to commence divorce proceedings in the province of desertion may be most inconvenient. It may not be practical for a wife to remain in the province in which she was deserted, or return there later. In any case, the 1930 Act requires that the wife prove desertion as well as actual ground for the divorce, and it does not cover those cases of separation where no actual purposeful desertion took place.

The present law of domicile discriminates against the wife, who lacks access to the courts similar to that enjoyed by her husband. Women's groups appearing before the Committee have urged that married women be given the right to their own domicile.

There have been two major solutions proposed to the Committee. One would be to abandon the concept of domicile and permit either spouse to petition for divorce in the province in which he or she resides. This has been suggested by the Manitoba Bar Association, the Law Society of British Columbia, the Canadian Committee on the Status of Women, Mr. Justice McRuer and Professor Stephen Skelly. The other suggestion is to abandon the concept of provincial domicile in favour of that of national domicile. This is premised on the fact that Canada is one country and should be regarded for divorce purposes as such. This would be to follow the precedent set by Australia which introduced the law of Australian domicile in matrimonial proceedings to overcome the difficulties encountered in that country due to separate state domicile. This suggestion has been made by the Barristers Society of New Brunswick, the Canadian Congress of Women and Professor Julien Payne.

To rely on residence alone for the institution of matrimonial proceedings might present complications in internal law and lead to difficulties in the recognition abroad of Canadian divorce.

The requirement of domicile would restrict the use of Canadian courts to those of residence in this country who intended to remain permanently and the one year residence requirement would prevent "shopping" from province to province or the choice of a province on the basis of its inconvenience to the respondent or co-respondent.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends:—

(i) A husband or wife domiciled in Canada may institute proceedings praying for the dissolution or annulment of the marriage, and for ancillary relief, in any province with a court having jurisdiction to provide such relief, if the petitioner or the respondent has resided continuously in that province for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

(ii) For this purpose, "Canadian Domicile" is defined as follows:

- (a) a husband has Canadian domicile if he is domiciled, in accordance with the existing rules of private international law, in any province of Canada; and
- (b) a wife has Canadian domicile if she would, if unmarried, be domiciled, in accordance with the existing rules of private international law, in any province of Canada.

BARS TO DIVORCE

1. *Collusion*

Collusion in divorce cases is illegal at common law and is prohibited by statute in the Law of England as it existed on the 15th of July 1870 and the prohibition was thus introduced into certain of the Provinces of Canada. It should be included in any Act of the Parliament of Canada consequent upon this Report, but not so as to discourage or prevent negotiation between the parties or their solicitors or agents with a view to the reconciliation of spouses or the making of *bona fide* and proper arrangements with regard to the custody of and access to children, the maintenance of the wife or division of assets. It is not desirable that the man and wife be kept at arm's length by a rule of law and prevented from doing what is right and honourable under the circumstances or which may lead to reconciliation.

Collusion has not been defined by statute either in England or Canada, and confusion and misunderstanding exists in the public mind and even among solicitors as to what it means and as to what its prohibition actually prohibits. This is not in the public interest and should be corrected.

A dictionary meaning of collusion is "a secret agreement for an unlawful or evil purpose." It is the evil purpose of the agreement that renders it collusive.

"It is very important that the ignorance about what collusion is or may be should be dispelled. . . collusion means a corrupt bargain. . . to bribe the party bringing the petition, or, it may be to suppress a defence or to falsify the facts." (Lord Merriman, Debate in House of Lords, *Hansard*, Vol. 199, col. 133, Power, *On Divorce*, p. 78).

There must be a corrupt agreement or conspiracy to which the petitioner is a party to obtain a divorce by some fraud or deceit practised on the court, to pervert the course of justice or by bribing the respondent or co-respondent to deprive the court of the opportunity of hearing what may be the truth.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that collusion be prohibited in somewhat the following terms:

Collusion shall be a bar to divorce, being a corrupt agreement or conspiracy to which the petitioner or respondent is a party, to effect some illegal, wrongful or improper purpose such as the bribery of a respondent

or co-respondent not to defend the action or to appear as a witness or to perform an illegal or improper act in order to furnish evidence, or to pretend to do so, to give false evidence thus deceiving the court or depriving it of an opportunity to learn the truth and an agreement for the reasonable support and maintenance of a husband or wife or children shall not be deemed to be collusive.

2. *Condonation*

Like collusion, condonation is also a statutory bar to divorce and, like collusion, it has never been given statutory definition. The bar prevents a spouse who agrees to resume cohabitation with a partner who has committed a matrimonial offence from holding that offence over the other partner's head for ever after. The condoned offence is, however, subject to revival if the forgiven spouse should commit another matrimonial offence.

The existence of condonation as an absolute bar, however, actively discourages attempts at reconciliation. One spouse may condone an act of adultery to try to save the marriage and prevent the destruction of the family. If, however, the gesture proves futile and the marriage is not saved, the ground for a divorce action is lost. Thus the law at present encourages couples not to seek reconciliation because by attempting reconciliation and failing, they would put the eventual dissolution of their marriage in jeopardy.

For this reason, your Committee has been urged to make condonation a discretionary bar so that the courts could take all the factors in the situation into account when deciding to reject or grant the petition. Such a solution, however, might still leave doubt as to when and how the courts will exercise their discretion and may still, therefore, tend to discourage reconciliation attempts. The parties preferring to "play safe" and keep at arm's length.

One of the provisions introduced into English law by the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1963 provides a solution to this problem. By that Act, a period of cohabitation for not more than three months, which has reconciliation as its primary purpose, is not deemed to have condoned the offence. Although in English law condonation remains an absolute bar.

Furthermore, your Committee recommends that the doctrine of revival be abolished. If attempted reconciliation is not considered condonation, the doctrine of revival is unnecessary. If the reconciliation attempt fails, a divorce may still be granted. If, however, the reconciliation succeeds, it is better that the couple put the past completely behind them, so that the marriage may make a fresh start with nothing, in the legal sense at least, hanging over it.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the statutory bar to divorce of condonation be retained in the law of Canada subject to the discretion of the Court provided that a resumption of cohabitation by the spouses for a period of not more than three months which has reconciliation as its primary purpose shall not be deemed condonation, and further provided that a marital offence which has been condoned shall not be capable of being revived.

3. *Connivance*

Connivance is where the petitioner spouse encourages, assents to or aids in the commission of the matrimonial offence, thus becoming accessory to the

offence. The aid or encouragement may under certain circumstances be by silent as well as spoken action, or implied consent, or by so arranging conditions as to assist its commission. Such action on the part of the petitioner should of course, deprive the petitioner of the aid of the court as against the respondent and co-respondent.

It is unnecessary to attempt a definition of connivance as it has been a bar to divorce for many years and is made known in numerous decisions of the courts both in England and Canada.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that connivance remain a bar to divorce within the discretion of the court in each individual case.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Judicial separation is on occasions a useful power to be possessed by the Court. Prior to the United Kingdom Act of 1857, it was known in England as divorce *a mensa et thoro* and its meaning is separation from bed and board without the right of remarriage. Its usefulness is when the court wishes to give legal status to a separation which usually has already taken place and frequently in association with orders involving maintenance and the custody of children. Such a legal arrangement, while having legal validity which the police will enforce as between man and wife, does not preclude the possibility of eventual reconciliation.

For some reason authority to order judicial separation was omitted from the Dominion Act of 1930 which conferred on the Supreme Court of Ontario power to decree dissolution and annulment of marriage. That Act should be amended to correct what was likely an inadvertent omission.

Most, if not all, of the other provincial courts have had the power as a result of pre-Confederation law which remained in force by virtue of Section 129 of the British North America Act. As such, the provinces are unable to amend or abolish the pre-Confederation law, so the time has come for the Parliament of Canada to accept its responsibility which it has possessed for the past one hundred years and has continually avoided.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the Divorce Act (Ontario), of 1930 be amended to conform and that the prospective Divorce Act of Canada contain a provision granting to the courts of all the Provinces of Canada and to the Senate by virtue of the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act*, a uniform authority to decree Judicial Separation.

COURT JURISDICTION

In the Ontario Divorce Jurisdiction Act, which conferred authority to decree dissolution of marriage, and in the pre-Confederation statutes in the provinces other than Quebec and Newfoundland, it was uniformly the Supreme or Superior Court which was selected to administer the law of divorce. In the experience in Ontario of almost forty years and in the other provinces of the past one hundred years, the Supreme Courts have proven in some respects inadequate for the task. The Judges of the Supreme Courts visit the county towns, other than the cities, usually twice a year, so that long lists of divorce cases await the Assizes and are dealt with perfunctorily. They are run through

rapidly as something of a nuisance in order that the more interesting and financially important actions may be heard.

Moreover, such matrimonial and family proceedings are continuing matters. While the marriage itself may be permanently and decisively disposed of, matters such as the division of marital property, alimony and the custody and maintenance of the children remain to be dealt with from time to time. To reach the judge who made the original order involves a trip to the provincial capital or a wait for a maximum of six months for the next Assizes, when unfortunately a different judge may be sitting.

To meet this obvious difficulty, the former Chief Justice of Ontario, the Honourable James McRuer, advised that the County Courts be given concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in matters of divorce. The County Court Judges are resident in the county towns and their local offices and officials are available at all times. The judges are present when required to explain or vary an Order or to make additional provisions.

Chief Justice McRuer spoke from his own long experience of the Supreme Court when speaking of the obvious advantage of having matrimonial matters dealt with by local judges. He would not interfere with the present authority of the Supreme Court Bench. Divorce litigants should have access to the Supreme Court if they wished a High Court trial, as they are now in cases beyond the jurisdiction of the County Courts, but neither should the great advantage of the County Courts be denied them. Your Committee has had recommendations that Matrimonial Causes be sent to family courts. This is a matter that could be left to conferences between the Minister of Justice and Provincial Attorneys General because of the lack of uniformity in such courts at present.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the County Courts of all provinces having jurisdiction to dissolve marriage be given jurisdiction in divorce equally and concurrently with the Supreme Courts of the respective provinces.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVORCE

The Parliament of England has for centuries possessed power to dissolve marriages and when the British North America Act gave to Canada a Constitution "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom", the Parliament of Canada obtained a similar jurisdiction, and has exercised that authority as it has been necessary to the present time. The Courts of Quebec have not at any time possessed jurisdiction in divorce, nor had those of Ontario until the passing of the Divorce (Ontario) Act of 1930. When Newfoundland entered Confederation in 1949 her Courts also had no such jurisdiction. Those seeking divorce in Ontario and Quebec therefore petitioned Parliament, until Ontario obtained her own courts. Thereafter, Quebec was alone in this respect until joined by Newfoundland. Since then divorce for persons domiciled in these two provinces has been by way of Private Bill and by Act of Parliament. The jurisdiction still remains but in 1963 Parliament conferred power on the Senate to dissolve marriages by resolution by passing the Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act. This enactment constituted a supplementary procedure, which in practice has

been a marked success. Professional jurists hear the evidence respecting each petition and report thereon with recommendations, and the Senate by passing a resolution enacts the dissolution or annulment or rejection of the petition as it sees fit, on Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The number of divorces granted since Confederation have grown with the passing years. Dr. Ollivier told your Committee that in the first twelve years following Confederation Parliament when acting for both Ontario and Quebec enacted eight divorces. In the year 1966, the Senate passed over one thousand divorce resolutions.

A consideration of this procedure may not be within your Committee's terms of reference, but, in any event, the system created by the Act of 1963 is working satisfactorily; your Committee has not examined it critically and makes no recommendations at this time with respect to it. Should a considerable increase in the number of divorce petitions result from the additional grounds which the Committee is recommending, the problem can be readily solved by an increase in staff.

Your Committee is of opinion that the changes in the substantive law of divorce which it is recommending should be of Canada-wide application. The purpose of the changes proposed is to give relief as required to Canadian citizens and to improve the administration of justice to the benefit of the individual. The recommendations are not regional in character and Parliament's relevant jurisdiction and responsibility is to the nation as a whole.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act be amended as required to make the provisions of the prospective Canadian Divorce Act herein recommended applicable to divorce by Senate Resolution as well as to divorce by decree of the Courts.

APPEALS IN PARLIAMENTARY DIVORCE

In one particular the Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act has Standing Committee on Divorce and almost always in accordance with a recommendation in practice to be unsatisfactory. This is as respects so-called appeals against a resolution of the Senate passed on the authority of a report by the mendmentation by the Senate Commissioner. The resolution does not take effect so as to dissolve the marriage and thus permit the parties to remarry until thirty days after its passage, and during these thirty days, an aggrieved party may file a petition for a private bill, the effect of which is to stay the operation of the Senate resolution until the bill has been disposed of.

Only one such petition has been filed since the Act was passed in 1963, so that the procedure of appeal has not been accepted as satisfactory by those affected, and it has proved to be unsatisfactory in practice.

The period of delay after the passing of the resolution until the thirty days have elapsed or the bill is disposed of is undesirable, and the consideration of the Bill by a Senate Committee presents problems. If the bill is considered by the Standing Committee on Divorce, objection is taken that the so-called appeal is to

the judicial body which has already acted in the matter by approving the divorce in the first place and then presenting the resolution to the Senate. This objection is made though the individuals on the Committee did not sit when the Resolution was under consideration and were unfamiliar with the facts of the case.

If a committee were chosen to hear the appeal whose members were not on the Standing Committee, the members would be inexperienced in Parliamentary divorce under the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act*. In addition the highly undesirable situation would be created of one committee of the Senate overruling or revising another committee in a judicial proceeding, and particularly so since the evidence submitted to the second committee is not restricted to that heard by the first committee, and in practically all instances would differ substantially.

It is, therefore, recommended that when the Commissioner makes his decision on the evidence heard by him, he notify the parties accordingly and that a thirty day delay take place thereafter before the Commissioner's decision be considered by the Standing Committee, during which time the parties may appeal to the Standing Committee on the evidence already presented.

If no appeal is taken the Standing Committee may move the resolution on the authority of the Commissioner's decision. If an appeal is taken, the Standing Committee's duty would be to review the evidence and hear such argument as the parties might present on the evidence, and recommend to the Senate such action as the Committee might deem just. The Senate itself would then act with finality.

This change would shorten and speed the procedure. The Commissioner would be relieved of reporting at length on the facts of each case as now, except when an appeal is taken, and the aggrieved party could appeal to an experienced body which would come fresh to the hearing.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Committee recommends that the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act* be amended by the repeal of Section 2 and 3 thereof and the substitution therefor of the following:

2. (1) The Senate of Canada may, on the petition of either party to a marriage, by resolution declare that the marriage is dissolved or annulled, as the case may be, and immediately on the adoption of the resolution the marriage is dissolved or annulled, as the case may be, and shall be null and void, and thereafter either party may marry any person whom he or she might lawfully marry if the said marriage had not been solemnized.

(2) *Officer's Recommendation.*

The Senate shall adopt a resolution for the dissolution or annulment of a marriage only upon referring the petition therefor to an officer of the Senate, designated by the Speaker of the Senate, who shall hear evidence, and report thereon, but such officer shall not recommend that a marriage be dissolved or annulled, except on a ground on which a marriage could be dissolved or annulled, as the case may be, under the laws of England as they existed on the 15th day of July, 1870, or under the Marriage and Divorce Act, Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, or on any ground added by the *Divorce (Extension of Grounds) Act*, 1967.

(3) *Report of Commissioner.*

In any uncontested case, the Commissioner shall report his recommendations to the Senate's Standing Committee on Divorce, together with such facts and finding as may be required in each instance by the Committee or the Chairman thereof and the Committee may recommend the passage of a Resolution in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation and on the authority thereof, or may take such other action as to it seems just.

(4) *Notification of Parties.*

Following the hearing of each contested case the Commissioner shall deliver personally or by registered mail to the parties or their respective legal representatives of record a copy of his report and recommendation and on the expiration of thirty days thereafter such report and recommendation may be taken into consideration by the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce.

Provision for Appeal in Parliamentary Divorce

3. (1) During the said thirty days, any of the parties to such contested case may give notice of appeal against the recommendation of the Commissioner to the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, which shall hear the appeal on the evidence already submitted, together with arguments and representations of the parties or their legal representatives.

(2) If no such appeal is lodged within the said thirty days, the said Standing Committee may recommend the passage of a resolution in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation and on the authority thereof, or may take such other action as to it seems just.

(3) If an appeal is lodged with the said Standing Committee within the said thirty days, the Committee shall hear the appeal on the evidence already presented, together with the arguments and representations of the parties or their legal representatives, and may approve the Commissioner's recommendation or may vary and amend it as to the Committee seems just and may recommend to the Senate accordingly.

CONCLUSION

In the foregoing pages is set forth what your Committee believes to be a comprehensive reform of the divorce laws of Canada. The acceptance of the Committee's recommendations would broaden the grounds upon which marriages may be dissolved, in order to meet the needs of modern society. It would give to the courts of the provinces and to the Senate on resolution, authority to dissolve marriages on proof of such marital offences as adultery, cruelty and desertion, and to dispose of the legal ties in cases where the marriage is irretrievably broken down because of the incapacitating illness of one of the spouses, whether mental or physical, or of criminality and long-term imprisonment, alcoholism, drug addiction or non-consummation, or of the disappearance of one of the marriage partners, and in addition where the marriage has broken down although there is no triable fault alleged or incapacity but in which there is no reasonable prospect of a resumption of cohabitation.

The exercise of these powers by the courts and the Senate, in accordance with the safeguards provided, will bring relief to many thousands of Canadian citizens, a relief which is sorely needed, and will contribute to the well-being of society and to the happiness of many.

In addition to broadening the grounds for divorce, married women deserted by their husbands will be given access to the courts on equality with men. Decrees as to alimony or maintenance, the division of marital property and the custody of and access to children will become possible, coincident with decrees of divorce as ancillary to divorce. Decrees of judicial separation will be uniform within the jurisdiction of the courts in all Provinces. The law with respect to collusion and condonation will be clarified, and access to the assistance of the courts will be more readily available when the County Courts are given concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme or Superior Courts in matrimonial causes and matters.

It has been the effort of your Committee to make the law of divorce and related matters more in accordance with the needs of the people, more humane and at the same time more practical.

While this first part of your Committee's Report contains its recommendations concisely stated, a reading of the following parts is respectfully urged upon those who would understand your Committee's thinking and reasons therefor.

PART II

CANADIAN DIVORCE LAW AND THE LAW OF OTHER COUNTRIES

I CANADA

1. *The Evolution of Canadian Divorce Law*

Although the Parliament of Canada enjoys exclusive jurisdiction over marriage and divorce by virtue of section 91, head 21 of the British North America Act of 1867, expressed in the words "Marriage and Divorce," the essence of Canadian divorce law is to be found in an intermingling of English and pre-Confederation colonial statutes that have undergone only limited amendment by the federal Parliament. The courts of eight of the provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) have the power to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* (from the bonds of marriage), while those of Quebec and Newfoundland have not. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the courts also have authority to grant divorces. Parliamentary divorces are provided for persons domiciled in Quebec and Newfoundland, or whose domicile is uncertain. With the exception of the three Atlantic provinces, which have divorce law of their own enactment antedating Confederation, the divorce law administered by the courts of the provinces, other than Quebec and Newfoundland, is basically the same as the English divorce law as it was on July 15, 1870. The English law of that date was set out in *The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857*.

This complicated pattern and the predominance therein of nineteenth century English law has resulted from the piecemeal growth of Canada and the introduction of English law into the various colonies before they joined Confederation. In colonies of settlement, such as Nova Scotia, the common law of England and the then current existing English statute law became the law of the colony, while in colonies acquired by cession, such as Quebec, the existing laws of the territory, if there were any, continued in force until or unless expressly altered or repealed by the Crown.

In colonies of settlement, it was established by the eighteenth century that laws could be made only with the assent of an assembly in which the people were present either in person or by their representatives. Once a colony possessed its own legislature and made its own laws, statutes passed in England no longer automatically applied to the colony unless specifically stated to do so. While the Imperial Parliament could, and often did, legislate for the Empire as a whole and for certain specific colonies on particular occasions, Imperial legislation became applicable *prima facie* to the United Kingdom only and not the colonies. Any colony could, of course, adopt English law in whole or in part by legislative action and any law so instituted could be changed by the colonial legislature.

At the time of Confederation, section 129 of the British North America Act provided that the law then in force in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should continue in force until and unless

repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada or the provincial legislatures according to their respective legislative authority as set out in the Act. Similar provision was made for the continuance of the existing law of the other provinces and territories when they joined the Canadian federation.

The three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were all originally part of Nova Scotia which was a British colony of settlement and subject to the law of England. Nova Scotia was granted a Legislative Assembly, the first meeting of which was held on October 3, 1758. Nova Scotia law, therefore, was the English law as of that date, and thereafter subject to change by the colonial legislature, or by Imperial legislation that by express terms or necessary implication applied to Nova Scotia. Since England had no Divorce law at that time other than judicial separations granted by the ecclesiastical courts, there was no divorce court in Nova Scotia empowered to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*.

Prince Edward Island, acquired in 1763, became a separate province in 1769 and its first Assembly met in 1773, while New Brunswick became a separate province with its own legislature in 1784. These provinces thus acquired the law of England as of October 3, 1758, and later Nova Scotia law as of 1773 and 1784 respectively. Thereafter these provinces made their own law. But since there were no civil divorce courts in England in 1758, there were none in Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, however, lost no time in enacting its own civil divorce law. An Act of 1758 (17 Geo. II, c. 17) gave the Governor with the members of his Council authority to hear and determine matters relating to prohibited marriage and divorce. The Nova Scotia legislature provided that marriages should be declared null and void only on grounds of impotence and consanguinity within the degree prohibited by the English Statute 32 Henry VIII, c. 38 and that divorce could be granted for adultery, and desertion without necessary maintenance for three years. In 1761 a further Act (1 Geo. III, c. 7) removed desertion as a ground for divorce but added cruelty. Nova Scotia is still the only province in Canada in which cruelty is a ground for divorce. The composition of Nova Scotia courts was somewhat altered in 1841, and in 1866 a "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established. This court retained not only the pre-existing authority but it was also given the same powers in respect of, and incidental to, divorce and matrimonial causes and the custody, maintenance and education of children which were possessed by the divorce courts of England at that time. By virtue of section 129 of the *British North America Act*, these laws continued in force after Confederation and form the basis of divorce law in Nova Scotia, except as modified by the Dominion Statutes of 1925 and 1930.

New Brunswick also entered Confederation with a divorce law of its own enactment. The first Act was passed in 1787 but later revised in 1791 (31 Geo. III, c. 5). This established a Divorce Court and provided as grounds for divorce frigidity, impotence, adultery and consanguinity within the prohibited degrees. While the number of reported cases from New Brunswick is small, it seems that the effective ground for divorce in that province is adultery.

Theoretically, Prince Edward Island acquired the divorce law of Nova Scotia when it was constituted a separate province in 1769, but this law remained in practice a dead letter until the province established its own divorce courts by Acts of the legislature in 1833 and 1835. The Act of 1835 was not utilized,

however, until 1945 when Rules of Practice and Procedure applicable to the divorce court were promulgated. Concurrent jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island in 1949.

The Province of Ontario became a separate province with its own legislature by virtue of the *Constitutional Act* of 1791. When the Legislative Assembly first convened on October 15, 1792, the common law of England was adopted as the law of the province, but otherwise English law ceased to apply. Thus Upper Canada had no divorce law. Since none had been enacted before Confederation either by the legislature of Upper Canada or by that of the United Province of Canada, Ontario entered Confederation without any such law. Since divorce fell within Federal jurisdiction by the British North America Act, the province has since Confederation been unable to enact legislation on divorce of its own. The Ontario courts derive their jurisdiction from a statute passed by the Federal Parliament in 1930. This Act introduced the law of England as to the dissolution and annulment of marriage as of July 15, 1870.

Quebec too entered Confederation without any provisions for the dissolution of marriage. Although English criminal law was introduced into Quebec in 1763 and was subsequently continued, the Quebec Act of 1774, section 8, re-established Quebec law in matters concerning property and civil rights. The French Civil law was continued by the Constitutional Act of 1791. The Civil Code, which was enacted by the United Province of Canada in 1866 and which was continued in force by the British North America Act, states quite clearly in Article 185: "Marriage can only be dissolved by the natural death of one of the parties, while both live it is indissoluble." Since the Quebec legislature cannot repeal or amend that clause and since the Parliament of Canada which can, has not done so, the courts of the province of Quebec have no authority to grant dissolutions of marriage. They do, however, have power to grant judicial separations and declarations of nullity.

Although Newfoundland did not join Canada until 1949, its courts lack the power to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*. Newfoundland did not acquire the English law of 1857 because Newfoundland received its own legislature in 1832. Thus the laws of England which applied in Newfoundland were those in force in 1832 only, and the Supreme Court of the province has held (*Hounsell v. Hounsell* (1949) 3 C.L.R. 38, Nfld.) that the provincial courts had in 1832 only the jurisdiction of the English Ecclesiastical Courts, which could decree only judicial separation (*divorce a mensa et thoro*) and not dissolutions of marriage (*divorce a vinculo matrimonii*). The English secular courts did not acquire jurisdiction to grant divorce until twenty-five years later.

The divorce law of the remaining provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the Yukon and Northwest Territories is substantially that contained in the English *Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1857. The reason for this again is due to the introduction of English law and its subsequent continuation when these territories and provinces became part of Canada.

In the case of British Columbia, the laws of England as of November 19, 1858, were declared to be in force by a Royal proclamation in 1858. Similar provision was made by a United Kingdom Ordinance in 1867 when Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united and the same provision remained in force after British Columbia entered the Canadian federation in 1871, subject of

course to alteration either by the Parliament of Canada or the provincial legislature, according to their respective jurisdiction under the British North America Act. Thus British Columbia now has in force the English Act of 1857.

The provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan were all carved out of the territory surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869. The *Rupert's Land Act* of the Imperial Parliament (31-32 Victoria, c. 105) which provided for the acquisition by the Crown of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories from the Hudson's Bay Company, also provided that the laws in force in these territories on July 15, 1870, when they were united with Canada would remain in force until altered by the Canadian Parliament or the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. The *Northwest Territories Act* of the Canadian Parliament in 1886 provided that the laws previously in force in the Territories would continue and the *Alberta and Saskatchewan Act* of 1905 similarly provided that the then existing laws would continue in force in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan until altered or repealed by the Dominion Parliament or the respective provincial legislature. Thus the law of divorce in these provinces is still the law of England as of July 15, 1870, and consequently their divorce law is based upon the English Statute of 1857. The situation in Manitoba is essentially the same, although as a result of a court case (*Sinclair vs Mulligan*, 5 Man. L.R., 17) a Provincial Statute and a Federal Statute (51 Victoria, c. 53) were felt necessary to declare it so formally.

Likewise, the divorce law of the Northwest Territories and Yukon is based on the 1857 English Statute. By the *Northwest Territories Act* of 1886, the Civil and Criminal Law of England as of July 15, 1870, was continued in the Territories, subject of course to repeal or amendment by the appropriate authority. The Yukon which was carved out of the Northwest Territories in 1898 acquired the existing law of the Territories.

What then was the Law of England on the magic date of July 15, 1870? The *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1857 provided for a dissolution of marriage on the petition of the husband if his wife had committed adultery since the celebration of the marriage. For the wife, however, to obtain a divorce, it was necessary for her to prove that since the celebration of the marriage the husband had been guilty of either (i) incestuous adultery; or (ii) bigamy with adultery; or (iii) rape, sodomy, or bestiality; or (iv) adultery coupled with such cruelty as would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*; or (v) adultery coupled with desertion for two years or longer without reasonable excuse. Thus a "double standard" was established that permitted a husband a greater latitude in this regard than was possessed by his wife.

This so-called "double standard" was removed in Canada in 1925 when the Parliament of Canada exercised for the first time its general legislative jurisdiction over Marriage and Divorce. Heretofore, Parliament had passed only private divorce Acts. The *Marriage and Divorce Act* of that year permitted the wife to sue for divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery alone. This Act applied, of course, only in those provinces where the courts had power to grant divorces *a vinculo*, but the same principle has been followed since in parliamentary divorce.

Since then there have been only four other federal Acts directly concerned with Divorce. Two of these were applicable to specific provinces only and all of them concerned the extension of the jurisdiction of the courts rather than the grounds for granting divorces. The *Divorce Jurisdiction Act* of 1930 permitted a

wife who had been deserted for two years or more by her husband to petition for divorce in the province in which she was domiciled at the time of the desertion. Before this measure, since the domicile of a married woman is in law that of her husband, the deserted wife had to petition in the province or country in which her deserting husband was then domiciled. In the same year, Parliament granted to the Supreme Court of Ontario jurisdiction to decree dissolution and annulment of marriage in accordance with the law of England as it existed on July 15, 1870. This gave Ontario its first divorce law.

The fourth Act of Parliament, passed in 1937, regularized a curious situation that had arisen in British Columbia. By the 1857 Act, divorce cases in England have been heard by three judges from whom there was an appeal to the House of Lords. But when the laws of England were introduced into British Columbia, the powers exercised by three judges in England were granted to a single judge in British Columbia and no provision was made for appeal. Consequently, it was held that there was no right of appeal from a single judge in British Columbia when either granting or refusing a divorce. The *British Columbia Divorce Appeals Act* of 1937 of the Dominion Parliament conferred the right of appeal in divorce cases to the Court of Appeal of British Columbia.

The last and most recent Act to be passed by Parliament on the subject of Divorce was the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act* of 1963. This Act provided a new procedure for the granting of Parliamentary Divorces. Before the importance of this Act can be considered, it is necessary to look more closely at Parliamentary divorce.

2. Parliamentary Divorce

A Parliamentary divorce is procured by the passage of a private Act of Parliament dissolving a particular marriage. Parliament, as the supreme legislative power, has the right to exempt persons from the application of specified laws of the country, if it sees fit to do so. The Parliament of the United Kingdom granted divorces by private Act of Parliament long before the establishment of the English Divorce Courts in 1857. Thus, although marriages were otherwise indissoluble under the ordinary law, Parliament made exceptions in specific instances. The preamble of the British North America Act indicates the intention of the federating provinces to have a constitution "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." Accordingly, the Parliament of Canada exercised after Confederation a jurisdiction similar to that of the English Parliament. The Parliament of Canada is the only legislative body in Canada with authority to pass private divorce Acts, since it alone has jurisdiction in matters of "Marriage and Divorce".

The existence of parliamentary divorce has met the need of persons domiciled in provinces which lack divorce courts, to obtain dissolutions of marriage. Thus, although residents of Quebec and Newfoundland, and prior to 1930, of Ontario, have been unable to seek relief in the courts of their provinces, they have been able to appeal to Parliament. While Parliament has not imposed an unwanted divorce jurisdiction on the courts of those provinces not seeking it, it has not prevented the residents of those provinces from obtaining divorces.

Theoretically, the jurisdiction of Parliament in granting parliamentary divorce is quite unfettered. It has power to grant a dissolution of marriage to any petitioner domiciled in Canada and for any cause or for no cause at all, as it may see fit. However, Parliament has not exercised its wide jurisdiction to the full.

Its practice has been to grant divorce only on such grounds as the English courts recognized in 1870, save that it will grant a wife a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery without qualification.

Similarly, although Parliament's power to grant a divorce is unqualified, in fact it has entertained petitions only from persons who lack an alternate remedy in the courts. That means from those domiciled in Quebec and Newfoundland, or from those whose domicile in a province is in doubt.

While parliamentary divorces were rather few in the nineteenth century, the number has grown rapidly since 1900. Consequently, in 1963 the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act* (12 Eliz. II, c. 10) delegated to the Senate the power to dissolve and annul marriages by resolution, without concurrence by the House of Commons; subject to an appeal to Parliament as a whole. Such an appeal may be made by the aggrieved party within 30 days after the passage of such a resolution by petitioning Parliament for a private Act. Such a petition has the effect of staying the resolution until the bill has been disposed of by Parliament. If the appeal is not made, the resolution becomes effective 30 days after the adoption of the resolution by the Senate.

Under the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act*, each petition must be referred to an officer of the Senate, designated by the Speaker, who hears the evidence in the case and reports on it to the Senate. This officer, however, may recommend the dissolution or annulment of the marriage only "on a ground on which a marriage could be dissolved, or annulled, as the case may be, under the laws of England as they existed on the 15th day of July, 1870, or under the *Marriage and Divorce Act*, Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952." In effect, this means that parliamentary divorces are granted on the same grounds as divorces are granted by the courts in the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and Ontario.

The existence of this procedure does not fetter Parliament in any way. When the case has been referred to the Divorce Commissioner and his report has been received, the Senate has a right to refuse or to grant a resolution of divorce as it sees fit, subject, of course, to the right of the parties to apply for a private bill from Parliament as a whole. Parliament can still pass private divorce bills as it has in the past. The Senate has been given an additional jurisdiction in respect of divorce, but the sovereign power of Parliament in matters relating to marriage and divorce has not been impaired.

3. Jurisdiction

Parliament is assigned exclusive jurisdiction over "Marriage and Divorce" by the British North America Act. The provincial legislatures enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over "Solemnization of Marriage" in their respective provinces. Parliament's jurisdiction extends to the right to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*. The provinces have the right to prescribe the necessary procedural rules and this they have done. The provinces draw their authority from Section 92, subsection 14, of the British North America Act, whereby the provinces are authorized to make laws dealing with "administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts". While the courts for the administration of divorce laws are at present the provincial courts, Parliament has authority to establish a federal

divorce court under section 101 of the British North America Act. Parliament may also confer divorce jurisdiction on provincial courts as it has done in the courts of Ontario. It may do so explicitly, or implicitly by passing a law without establishing a court for its administration. In this case, it is presumed that Parliament intended the law to be administered by the provincial courts.

While the situation regarding dissolutions of marriage and procedure are quite clear, the jurisdiction of Parliament over judicial separation and matters ancillary to divorce is not specifically stated. However, it is the considered opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice that Parliament's jurisdiction extends to judicial separation. In ecclesiastical law, a decree of judicial separation from bed and board was known as a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and this decree was granted only by the church courts. The English Act of 1857 transferred this jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts and renamed the decree separation. The decree under both courts had the similar effect of dissolving the marriage without conferring on the parties the right of remarriage, so that when ten years after the passage of the Act of 1857, the British North America Act conferred divorce jurisdiction on the Canadian Parliament, it follows that divorce *a mensa et thoro* (judicial separation) was included with divorce *a vinculo*.

Looked at from another point of view, a marriage creates a new legal status for the parties. New rights and duties are created, such as the obligation to support and the right to consortium, while a right to again marry is extinguished. A divorce *a vinculo* destroys the legal status involved in the marriage and restores the parties to their former positions. When the divorce is granted, these rights and obligations cease and the parties are free to remarry. A judicial separation is a divorce without the right to remarry. "The legal status created by the marriage has been extinguished," to quote a witness before the Committee, "but the status enjoyed by the parties thereto immediately before the marriage has not been fully restored. . . If Parliament can say that pre-existing rights are fully restored, it can also say they are only partially restored."

It is interesting to note, that in 1879, parliamentary divorce was granted, an Act for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell (42 Victoria, c. 79) which in fact was a judicial separation, providing that "the said Eliza Maria Campbell shall be and remain separated from the bed and board of her husband." This Act was passed by a Parliament containing as members many of the authors of the British North America Act. They seemed to have had no doubt as to Parliament's jurisdiction. However, it should be added that this was the only Act of judicial separation passed by Parliament and that its validity has not been judicially tested. But neither has it been judicially questioned.

Parliament has not in recent years dealt with matters ancillary to divorce.

Heretofore, these matters have been dealt with by the provinces, if for no other reason than that Parliament has refrained from doing so. The Committee is of the opinion that the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament over divorce includes legislative authority over matters ancillary to divorce.

Divorce alters the legal status created by the marriage. Jurisdiction with regard to divorce thus includes the abolition of the rights and obligations created by the marriage and the restoration of certain pre-existing rights. Such rights can be terminated or restored in whole or in part.

A husband has a duty to maintain his wife. That obligation normally ceases when the marriage is dissolved because the relationship between the parties no longer exists. As Parliament is competent to legislate to divorce, it may also

define the extent to which a dissolution of marriage alters the rights and obligations inherent in marriage. Parliament, can, therefore, provide for the continuation of the obligation of the husband to support the wife.

A similar argument can be advanced regarding the maintenance and custody of children. While a marriage exists both parents have joint custody of the children and the husband is under an obligation to provide for their maintenance and education. The termination of the marriage by a divorce interferes with these obligations and Parliament's jurisdiction relative to divorce necessarily includes authority to stipulate to what extent they shall be continued, altered or destroyed.

The Committee's authority for the foregoing is memorandum of Mr. E. A. Driedger, Deputy Minister of Justice. This document is presented here verbatim:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ottawa 4, December 28, 1966.

The Honourable A. W. Roebuck,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Senator Roebuck:

In your letter of October 20 you asked for my views on two additional points as follows:

- (a) whether Parliament has jurisdiction with regard to judicial separation, and
- (b) whether Parliament has jurisdiction with respect to alimony, custody and maintenance and division of property of divorced persons and their families.

I have now given some consideration to these problems and am able to put my views before you. I should like to state at the outset, however, that the views hereinafter expressed are not in any sense to be regarded as the views of the Government or any member thereof. They are merely my own personal opinions which I offer for such assistance as it may be to your Committee.

Before dealing with your questions I think it is important to bear in mind the fundamental nature of marriage and divorce from a legal point of view. A marriage creates a new legal status between the parties thereto. At the moment of marriage new rights and obligations between the parties thereto arise, and at the same time a pre-existing right is extinguished. Thus, there arise the obligation to support and the right to consortium; at the same time, the pre-existing right to marry is lost. These are some of the essential legal characteristics of a marriage; without them, the marriage status would not exist.

A divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* also changes the legal status of the parties; it destroys the legal status created by the marriage and restores the parties to the status they had before the marriage. At the moment the divorce takes place, the rights and obligations inherent in the marriage cease and the parties are thereafter free to re-marry.

Coming now to your first question, you may recall that I did touch upon this when I appeared before your Committee. I said at that time that having regard to the nature of a decree of judicial separation it was reasonable to conclude that Parliament's jurisdiction extended to both divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and judicial separation. I might now add to that observation that a judicial separation is in reality a divorce without the right to re-marry. The legal status created

by the marriage has been extinguished, but the status enjoyed by the parties thereto immediately before the marriage has not been fully restored. I would therefore consider that the expression "marriage and divorce" includes judicial separation, because the latter deals with the legal status of married persons and the effect of a judicial decree on that status. Putting it another way, one might say that the greater includes the less; if Parliament can say that pre-existing rights are fully restored, it can also say that they are only partially restored.

Dealing now with your second question, as I have indicated, jurisdiction to make laws in relation to "divorce" is in essence jurisdiction to make laws for the alteration of the legal status created by the marriage; the jurisdiction therefore extends to the abolition of the rights and obligations created by the marriage and the restoration of pre-existing rights. As I have already indicated, I think it must follow that these rights and obligations can be terminated in whole or in part.

It is the husband's duty to maintain the wife. If the marriage is dissolved, that obligation normally ceases because the relationship of husband and wife no longer exists. For the reasons I have indicated, I think that Parliament is competent to define the extent to which a dissolution of marriage alters the rights and obligations inherent in the marriage and therefore could provide for a continuation of the obligation to support. The remarks of Lord Atkin in *Hyman v. H.* (1929) A.C. 601, would support this line of argument. He there said at pp. 628-9:

"The necessity for such provisions is obvious. While the marriage tie exists the husband is under a legal obligation to maintain his wife. The duty can be enforced by the wife, who can pledge his credit for necessities as an agent of necessity, if, while she lives apart from him with his consent, he either fails to pay an agreed allowance or fails to make her any allowance at all; or, if she lives apart from him under a decree for separation, he fails to pay the alimony ordered by the Court. . . . When the marriage is dissolved the duty to maintain arising out of the marriage tie disappears."

This view is also supported by the remarks of Crocket, J. in *McLennan v. McLennan* (1940) S.C.R. 335, and by the British Columbia Court of Appeal in *Rousseau v. Rousseau* (1920) 3 W.W.R. 384.

The same reasoning would apply to maintenance and custody of children. During marriage the husband is under a duty to maintain and provide for the education of the children of the marriage, and the husband and wife have joint custody. These are rights and obligations that arise out of the marriage relationship. A divorce, which terminates the marriage relationship, obviously interferes with these rights and obligations, and in my opinion Parliament's jurisdiction in relation to divorce would include jurisdiction to prescribe the extent to which these rights and obligations are to be abrogated or continued. In the *Reference re Adoption Act* (1938) S.C.R. 398, the Supreme Court of Canada upheld provincial legislation, but at page 402 Chief Justice Duff left the door open to federal legislation when he said that

"We are not concerned with any ancillary jurisdiction in respect of children which the Dominion may possess in virtue of the assignment to the Dominion Parliament by section 91 of the subject of Marriage and Divorce."

The division of property between divorced persons (apart from the question of support or maintenance), as well as such matters as marriage settlements, dower, homestead rights, the right of married women to own property and sue in their own names, etc., may well stand on a different footing. These matters do involve rights and obligations between husband and wife, but they seem to me to relate more to the property and civil rights of the parties to the marriage than to

their legal status as married persons. They could vary from time to time and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and a particular rule is not necessary or essential to constitute a marriage.

The provinces of course have jurisdiction over property and civil rights. Since Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction over marriage and divorce, it would seem to be clear that the provinces could not define the status of marriage or divorced persons and therefore could not prescribe the rights and obligations constituting a marriage or the extent to which the rights and obligations created by the marriage shall be abrogated or continued by a divorce. However, generally speaking, their jurisdiction over property and civil rights would include the matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph as well as the welfare of the people of the province. The provinces could therefore make provision for the support of its residents, whether they be single, married, divorced, children or adults. Provincial legislation dealing with property and civil rights, and not being legislation *qua* marriage or divorce, would no doubt be valid. If, however, any particular provincial law should clash with a federal law, then, under the normal rule, the latter would prevail.

I was also asked by the Special Assistant of your Committee to clarify the comment I made when I appeared before the Committee to the effect that at the time that Prince Edward Island was established there was no divorce law because the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act of England was not enacted until 1857. What I had in mind, of course, was that the English Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act did not become the law of Prince Edward Island because the Act was passed after Prince Edward Island established its own legislature in 1773. Between 1773 and the year 1883, when Prince Edward Island enacted its own Divorce Act, the law of Nova Scotia would have applied because Prince Edward Island was originally part of Nova Scotia. However, I believe there was in Prince Edward Island no court with divorce jurisdiction between 1773 and 1883, so that the substantive law of divorce that was carried forward into Prince Edward Island had no practical effect. As I indicated earlier, rules of procedure were not promulgated in Prince Edward Island until 1945 so that between 1883 and 1945 the Prince Edward Island divorce law was not in practice being applied.

I hope that the foregoing clarifies all of the additional points that have been raised. If I can be of any further assistance to your Committee, please let me know and I shall do my best to accommodate you.

Yours truly,

E. A. Driedger,
Deputy Minister.

It may be of significance to note, that in the past, Parliament in the passage of private divorce bills has exercised jurisdiction over these matters. In the Campbell case referred to previously, Parliament prescribed alimony for the wife and laid down how it should be paid. It also determined not only the custody of a child of the marriage but also provided for the child's maintenance. There were five other private divorce Acts, passed in the period between Confederation and the year 1896, which made provision for the custody of the children. (47, Victoria, c. 47; 50-51, Victoria, c. 131; 51, Victoria, c. 110-111; 55-56, Victoria, c. 80).

4. A Note on Judicial Separation

Parliament has jurisdiction over judicial separation as well as over the dissolution of marriage. Judicial separation has been defined as "divorce without the right to remarry". Lord Buckmaster in the case of *Hyman v. Hyman* (1929 A. C. 601) has provided the classic description. He said:

"Judicial separation, which has been the subject of much learned and mighty censure, is nothing but enforcing through the order of the court an arrangement which the parties could—were they willing—equally effect for themselves, it merely makes in the form and with the force of a decree an arrangement for the parties to live apart."

The law concerning judicial separation in Canada has been determined by the same processes that established the law on dissolution of marriage. British Columbia and the Prairie provinces thus base their law of judicial separation on the law of England as it was on November 19, 1858 and July 15, 1870. The exception is Alberta which in 1927 passed an Act purporting to govern judicial separation. The legislature acted on the assumption that the subject was one of civil rights. Judicial separation clearly affects the rights and obligations resulting from the marriage status and thus falls within federal jurisdiction. Hence the validity of this provincial legislation is doubtful. The provisions of the *Alberta Act*, however, are not dissimilar to those in force in the other Prairie provinces.

The English law is founded on the English Act of 1857 already mentioned. The grounds provided in the English Act are adultery, cruelty, and desertion without just cause for two years or more. However, that Act provided that relief could also be granted on principles which, in the opinion of the court "are as nearly as may be conformable to those followed by the English Ecclesiastical Courts before 1857." Thus the grounds may be somewhat wider than those actually enumerated. Alberta and Saskatchewan have by statute widened the former grounds for judicial separation adding (i) desertion constituted by the fact that a spouse has failed to comply with an order for restitution of conjugal rights; and (ii) sodomy or bestiality or attempts to commit either offence.

In Nova Scotia and Newfoundland the substance of the English law of 1857 also provides the legal basis for judicial separation. In the latter province, the Supreme Court has all the powers exercised by the English Ecclesiastical Courts prior to 1832 and this includes competence in actions for judicial separation. Nova Scotia has conferred on its divorce courts the jurisdiction to grant separations in accordance with principles and practices of the English courts in 1866. In New Brunswick the law dates back to an Act of 1791 and the grounds for a separation are the same as those for divorce with the addition of desertion.

Thus in seven provinces there is a degree of uniformity in the law providing for judicial separation. The exceptions are Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Prince Edward Island seems to have no grounds specified at all for the granting of judicial separation, and the Courts of Ontario have held they do not possess the jurisdiction to grant relief in this field. They base their contention on the wording of the *Divorce Act (Ontario)*, 1930, which provided for the dissolution and annulment of marriage only, and not for matrimonial causes generally. Consequently, in Ontario there is no law of judicial separation

which in practice is dealt with as a matter of legal contract between the parties concerned.

Quebec is an exception only in the sense that its law is not based upon the English law of 1857. The Courts of Quebec do grant "separations from bed and board". Voluntary separation has no legal recognition in that province. A written separation agreement made by the spouses will not be enforced by the courts. While the existence of such an agreement may indicate that no desertion has taken place, it can in no way change the legal duties of the marriage partners to each other or to their children. By Quebec law, a husband and wife owe each other mutual fidelity, succor and assistance. A wife is under an obligation to cohabit with her husband, and reside with him wherever he chooses to live. For his part, a husband has a duty to receive his wife and maintain and support her to the best of his ability and condition. Any breach of these conditions by one partner, gives the other grounds for action in separation from bed and board. Such separation may be demanded on the grounds of adultery or of "the outrage, ill-usage or grievous insult committed by the other."

Since a dissolution of marriage can be obtained in Quebec only through parliamentary divorce and since a proportion of the population of the province find divorce contrary to their religious beliefs, judicial separation is a common procedure in that province.

II ENGLISH DIVORCE LAW

Since the basis of Canadian Divorce law rests, for the most part, upon English law, it may be useful to put on record a brief summary of the English law of divorce and its development in order to provide a basis of comparison.

1. Ecclesiastical Courts

Until the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1857, the English civil courts lacked the jurisdiction to grant divorces. Up to that time, matrimonial causes had been reserved to the Ecclesiastical Courts. These courts, however, could grant a decree of judicial separation, divorce *a mensa et thoro*, only. Dissolution of Marriage, or divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, was not within their jurisdiction. Exclusive jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts over all matters relating to marriage and its dissolution extends back very far in English history. Matrimonial causes had been the exclusive prerogative of the Ecclesiastical Courts since the thirteenth century, and perhaps even earlier.

The trial of matrimonial causes within the Ecclesiastical Courts meant that it was Canon Law rather than common law or even Roman civil law that shaped the law of divorce in England. Before the Reformation, the Church regarded marriage as a sacrament and thus it was virtually impossible to obtain a divorce *a vinculo*. The Pope alone could grant a dissolution of a validly contracted marriage and he rarely did. It was relatively easy, however, to obtain a decree of nullity. The grounds for a nullity were precontract (proof of a binding promise to marry another), consanguinity and affinity. Consequently elaborate rules of a highly artificial character grew up around the table of prohibited degrees set out in the Book of Leviticus. These even included blood relationship and relationship by marriage down to the seventh degree. The doctrine of

spiritual affinity invented by the Emperor Justinian also became the basis for a similar set of complex rules. The extent of these rules is well illustrated in the case of Roger Donnington whose marriage was declared null and void because before its celebration he had had sexual intercourse with a third cousin of his future wife.

The Reformation worked some changes in the English law. Jurisdiction still remained with the church courts, but the relations between church and state were put on a new basis. Under Henry VIII, the King became head of both Church and State and by the *Act in Restraint of Appeals* of 1533 the right of appeals from the Ecclesiastical Courts to Rome was abolished. The Protestant reformers restricted the degrees of affinity by the famous Statute of 32 Henry VIII, c. 38, and thus tightened the procedure whereby nullity proceedings had become a virtual substitute for divorce. At the same time, however, it came to be regarded in the sixteenth century that a divorce granted by the courts on the ground of adultery was a divorce *a vinculo* and entitled the parties to marry again.

This state of affairs did not remain in existence for long, however. In 1602, in Fuliambe's Case the court of Star Chamber sitting under Archbishop Bancroft held that a pronouncement of divorce by the Ecclesiastical Courts did not dissolve a marriage completely. This decision effectively closed the door to anyone attempting to obtain a dissolution of his marriage from the church courts. Thereafter, the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts were restricted to granting divorce *a mensa et thoro*. These were granted on the grounds of adultery, cruelty and unnatural practices. Desertion was remedied by a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, not by a divorce. Disobedience to this decree led to the miscreant being declared contumacious and being excommunicated. By the *Ecclesiastical Courts Act* of 1813 the divine sanction was replaced by a more immediate one; the sentence of excommunication was replaced by imprisonment for not more than six months. The courts also pronounced decrees of nullity on the grounds of consanguinity or affinity, mental incapacity, impotence, force or error, impuberty (i.e. marriage under age) or a prior existing marriage.

2. Parliamentary Divorce

While divorce *a vinculo* was unobtainable from the Ecclesiastical Courts, there was a remedy to Englishmen who wanted their marriages dissolved. This was by resort to a private Act of Parliament specifically dissolving their marriage. This was an extremely expensive practice which grew up at the end of the seventeenth century and was a "proceeding, which was open, as a matter of course, on sufficient evidence, to anyone who was rich enough to pay for it." (Cmnd 9678, p. 4) It was a procedure that was little used. Between 1715 and 1852 the number of such divorces averaged less than two a year.

At the end of the eighteenth century, in 1798, as a result of resolutions passed by the House of Lords, the process of parliamentary divorce was rendered more difficult and expensive. After that date all petitions had to be supported by a divorce *a mensa et thoro* from the Ecclesiastical Courts and by a verdict of damages for criminal conversion brought against the wife's seducer in the Common Law Courts, or to show circumstances explaining their absence. Adultery was the only ground upon which a petition could be presented and normally relief was granted only to a husband; there are only four cases of relief

being afforded to the wife and those concerned circumstances of aggravated enormity. It is significant to note, however, that care was taken that the wife was not left destitute. The House of Commons possessed an official known as the "Ladies Friend" whose task it was to ensure that a husband made 'suitable but moderate provision' for his divorced wife.

3. The Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857

Following a Royal Commission appointed in 1850, the situation was radically changed by the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1857. That Act achieved two things. In the first place it established a civil court upon which was conferred all jurisdiction then exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts of England in all matters, causes and suits matrimonial. It also provided for the dissolution of marriage, divorce *a vinculo*. The Act substituted judicial separation for "divorce *a mensa et thoro*" and provided that such a decree could be obtained by either husband or wife on the ground of adultery, cruelty or desertion without cause for two years.

Dissolution of marriage was provided for on the ground of adultery of the wife. If a wife wished a divorce, however, she had to establish more than mere adultery, namely:

- (i) incestuous adultery;
- (ii) bigamy with adultery;
- (iii) rape, sodomy or bestiality;
- (iv) adultery coupled with such cruelty as would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*;
- (v) adultery coupled with desertion, without any reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards.

These more stringent provisions in the case of the wife simply followed the established procedure for the granting of parliamentary divorce. In the case of judicial separation, on the other hand, no distinction was made because of the sex of the petitioner.

By the Act of 1857, connivance, condonation and collusion were made absolute bars and adultery on the part of the petitioner, delay, desertion, cruelty or conduct conducive of adultery were made discretionary bars to petitions for divorce.

While the law passed in 1857 still forms the basis of the divorce law of most of Canada, it has ceased to provide the basis for the current law of divorce in England. There have been numerous Acts concerning divorce passed by the British Parliament since 1857. In 1923, the so called "double standard" was removed, placing the wife on an equal footing with her husband, in that she could sue for divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery alone. She was no longer obligated to prove further matrimonial offences. A similar step was taken in Canada, as previously mentioned, in 1925.

The English Divorce courts derived from the practice of the church courts the power to award alimony *pendente lite*. The Act of 1857 further allowed the courts to award permanent alimony and maintenance after decrees were granted of judicial separation or dissolution of marriage. In 1907, the courts were given similar powers after making a decree of nullity of marriage.

A Royal Commission had been the spur to produce the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857. A further Royal Commission, the Gorell Commission, was appointed in 1909 to enquire into the state of divorce law. That Commission recommended that the grounds for granting divorce should be widened to include not only (i) adultery, but also (ii) wilful desertion for three years and upwards; (iii) cruelty; (iv) incurable insanity after five years of confinement; (v) habitual drunkenness found incurable after three years from the first order of separation; (vi) imprisonment under commuted death sentence. It was also recommended that the "double standard" be abolished. This latter was the first, and really the only one, of their recommendations that found early fulfilment.

4. The "Herbert Act", 1937

Changes recommended by the Gorell Commission did not find their way into law until 1937. Then a private members bill, introduced by A.P. (later Sir Alan) Herbert was enacted. This Act, the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1937 provided three additional grounds for divorce: (i) wilful desertion for three years and upwards; (ii) cruelty; and (iii) insanity after five years confinement. It also made provision for the dissolution of the marriage on the presumption of death of the other spouse. The additional grounds for nullity recommended by the Gorell Commission were also introduced substantially by the 1937 Act. These were (i) wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (ii) that either party at the time of the marriage was of unsound mind or mentally defective or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; (iii) that the respondent was at the time of marriage suffering from venereal disease of a communicable form; or (iv) was pregnant by some person other than the petitioner. Grounds (ii) through (iv) were restricted by the proviso that: (i) that at the time of the marriage the petitioner was ignorant of the fact alleged; (ii) that the proceedings were instituted within a year of the marriage; and (iii) that marital intercourse with the consent of the petitioner has not taken place since the discovery by the petitioner of the existence of the ground for the decree.

The relevant English statutes were consolidated in the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1950 and in 1965 a further consolidating statute was passed incorporating changes made in the law since 1950.

An important provision of the 1937 Statute stipulated that no divorce proceedings could be taken within the first three years of marriage without special leave. The rationale behind this requirement was that young people in many cases were not making sufficient efforts to overcome the difficulties of adjusting to married life. In case of exceptional hardship to the petitioner or in the event of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent, special leave can be obtained from a judge to begin proceedings before the three year period has expired.

5. Bars to Divorce

In 1963 and 1965, by the Matrimonial Causes Acts of those years, the law relating to condonation and collusion was amended. Before those Acts, the forgiveness of one spouse for an act of adultery committed by the other was conditional on the offending spouse committing no further matrimonial offences. If further offences were committed, and these could include cruelty and desertion as well as adultery, the old offence of adultery was revived. The 1963 Act,

however, provided that adultery which had been condoned could not be revived. It also provided that a period of cohabitation between the parties for not more than three months, which had as its primary purpose reconciliation, should not be deemed to have condoned an act of adultery or cruelty.

The 1963 Act also attempted to solve the problem arising from agreements made by the parties to a divorce before or during divorce proceedings, such as *bona fide* arrangements to settle questions of maintenance for the wife and children, but there was always the risk that such agreements might be held to be collusive. The 1963 Act, therefore, made collusion a discretionary bar and also made it possible for the court to take any such agreement into consideration and give direction upon it. If the Court approves any such agreement, it is freed from the taint of collusion. If the court does not approve, it can either be rewritten or simply abandoned. This provision has made it possible for sensible arrangements to be reached by the parties without running the risk of losing the divorce action because of collusion. At the same time, the bar of collusion still applies to improper agreements. As the judge in the case of *Nash vs. Nash* (L. R. 1965, p. 266) stated:

"... since the enactment of the *Matrimonial Causes Act*, 1963, it is no longer appropriate to treat all collusion as mischievous or all who negotiate collusive bargains as mischief makers. A collusive bargain, which in the ordinary meaning of the word is corrupt, remains an offence legally and morally, e.g. the procurement of a decree upon a false case of improper pressure by financial bribes or threats upon a spouse to bring a suit or abandon a defence; but a collusive bargain, which represents an honest negotiation between the parties which is not intended to deceive the court either by putting forward false evidence or suppressing or withdrawing a good defence and which takes its place in an agreement which is intended to make reasonable provision for the parties, according to its subject matter, is a perfectly reputable transaction. There is no objection to solicitors and counsel negotiating such a bargain. . . the institution of marriage should not be undermined by an unworthy and disreputable market in its dissolution."

Since the introduction of cruelty, desertion and insanity as grounds for Divorce in England by the 1937 Act, a considerable jurisprudence has grown up on these subjects. Cruelty and desertion were left undefined in the Act and it has been the duty of the courts to evolve practical definitions.

6. Cruelty

The legal definition of cruelty in England has stressed that such conduct must have caused danger to life, limb or health, either bodily or mental, or at least given rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. Until 1964, it was also assumed that cruelty must have been aimed at, or intended to hurt, the other spouse or the children of the marriage. However, in the cases of *Gollins vs. Gollins* and *Williams vs. Williams*, the House of Lords held that if the conduct complained of was grave and weighty and if the injury or apprehended injury to the petitioner's health was shown, then it was not necessary to prove that there was an intention to injure.

Actual physical violence is not necessary to establish cruelty. The matrimonial relations between the spouses must be considered, particularly in cases where the alleged cruelty consists not of actual physical violence but of persist-

ent and injurious reproaches, accusations and "nagging". The knowledge and intentions of the respondent, the nature of his or her conduct, the character and physical and mental weaknesses of the husband and wife must all come under consideration. In the Gollins case it was held "that when reprehensible conduct or departure from the normal standards of conjugal kindness caused injury to health or an apprehension of it, it was cruelty if a reasonable person, after taking account of the temperament of the parties and all other particular circumstances would consider that the conduct complained of was such that "this spouse should not be called upon to endure it." "It is a question of fact in each case whether the conduct of this man to this woman, or vice versa, is cruelty."

It is interesting to note that in England, drunkenness, gambling and wilful neglect to maintain are not cruelty *per se*. If persisted in, however, they become so, especially if the culprit has been warned that the conduct may be injurious to the health of the other spouse.

If the petitioning spouse provoked the cruelty complained of, he or she is not entitled to relief. Nevertheless, the provocation must be such as to deprive a reasonable person of self-control. The accused party must be acting under the stress of such provocation and the mode of expressing their resentment must not be unreasonable.

7. Desertion

Desertion, like cruelty, has no statutory definition. The Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce defined desertion as follows:

"A separation of the spouses which is against the will of one spouse and which is accompanied by an intention on the part of the other spouse without just cause permanently to end the married life together." (Cmnd. 9678, p. 4).

It was introduced into England as a ground for divorce in 1937. The physical departure of one spouse from the matrimonial house does not, however, make that spouse necessarily the deserting partner. Desertion is not so much a withdrawal from a place as from a state of things. Desertion commences from the time when the *factum* of separation coincides in point of time with the will to desert (*animus deserendi*). A separation may take place without there being an *animus*, as in a case where the separation is by mutual consent or by compulsion. If the spouses part by mutual consent without any stipulation as to the length of the separation, either of them may at any time put an end to the agreement. If this happens, the other spouse will be treated as being in desertion from that time on and the three year period would be counted as having begun at that time.

It is possible for the *animus deserendi* to arise before the actual physical separation, and this occurs when the other partner is driven from cohabitation. The mere fact of having left the matrimonial home does not make the partner who actually leaves of necessity the deserting party. If that spouse was forced out by the conduct of the other party, it may be that the other party may be the deserting partner. (Winnan vs Winnan, L. R. 1949, p. 174). This is the doctrine of constructive desertion.

Under the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1965 Section 1 (2), if the parties resume cohabitation for a period not exceeding three months with the primary purpose of attempting reconciliation, that period is not considered as interrupting the three year period for establishing desertion.

8. *Insanity*

Unsoundness of mind was first introduced as a ground for divorce by the *Herbert Act* of 1937. By that Act the respondent had to be of incurably unsound mind and to have been under care and treatment continuously for a five year period immediately prior to the presentation of the petition. However, if the conduct of the petitioner has been conducive to the insanity either through neglect or otherwise, the decree may be refused. It is required that the respondent be under treatment in a mental hospital and the continuity of the care and treatment and the statutory requirement regarding the detention of persons of unsound mind must have been strictly adhered to. Non-compliance may have the effect of breaking the continuity and thus lead to a rejection of the petition. An Act of 1959, the *Divorce (Insanity and Desertion) Act*, permits a break in continuity of detention for less than 28 days to be disregarded.

Finally, the degree of insanity is of no concern to the court. The position that has been taken in defining "incurable unsoundness of mind" is that the phrase describes a mental state, which, despite five years treatment, makes it impossible for the spouses to live a normal married life, and there being no prospect of improvement which would make it possible in the future.

9. *Provision Regarding Children*

Following the recommendations of a Royal Commission, the Morton Commission, which reported in 1956, greater attention is now paid to the interests of the children of the marriage in any matrimonial proceedings. (Cmnd. 9678, paras 373-394). The *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1965, section 33, provides that the court may not grant a decree absolute unless it is satisfied with the arrangements made for the care and upbringing of all "relevant" children, if it is practicable to do so and that the arrangements are satisfactory, or are at least the best that can be made in the circumstances. The services of court welfare officers can be drawn upon to assure the court of the suitability of the arrangements and the court can order that the children be separately represented. Despite the introduction of these provisions, there is still dissatisfaction in England not only with the way these provisions are working, but also with their scope as well. The Law Commission has expressed its intention to undertake a thorough investigation of this subject as soon as possible. (Cmnd. 3123, p. 24).

III SCOTS DIVORCE LAW

Although similar to English divorce law, the law of divorce in Scotland is quite distinctive and based upon its own traditions. Currently, the grounds for the dissolution of marriage in Scotland are: cruelty, adultery, desertion, incurable insanity and sodomy or bestiality. A marriage may also be dissolved on the presumption of death of one of the partners. Adultery is a ground derived from the common law while the other grounds have a statutory basis in the *Divorce (Scotland) Act* of 1938. Desertion, however, has been a ground for divorce in Scotland since the sixteenth century when it was introduced by an Act of 1573. Cruelty, insanity, bestiality or sodomy and presumption of death were introduced by the 1938 statute. (T. B. Smith, *A Short Commentary on the Law of Scotland* [Edinburgh, 1962]).

1. Adultery

Adultery has no statutory definition in Scotland. The term is construed in the light of cases anterior to 1938. In Scots law, adultery committed by the pursuer (petitioner) is no defence to an action of divorce for adultery; the discretionary bar raised by the petitioner's own adultery in English law is unknown. Also long delay or *mora* is no bar to the successful pursuit of an action on the ground of adultery.

2. Desertion

In Scotland desertion is a ground for divorce if the defender (defendant) "has wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years." The Scottish courts have built up a considerable body of jurisprudence on the subject of desertion in the course of applying the statute of 1573. The term in the 1938 Act is, therefore, construed in the light of cases decided before 1938. The deserted party must have intimated a desire to continue or resume cohabitation, or in Scots terminology to "adhere". Cruelty, adultery or sodomy would be good grounds for refusing to adhere and thus constitute a good defence. A spouse who commits adultery during the three year period (*the triennium*) is considered to have demonstrated an unwillingness to adhere and to have given the other spouse a cause for non-adherence. Thus he or she cannot seek divorce on the ground of desertion. However, the three year period is vital; once that time has elapsed the right of action vests regardless, and adultery committed after the three year period by the pursuer does not constitute a bar to divorce.

The doctrine of "constructive desertion", whereby a party driven from the matrimonial home may petition on the ground of desertion is unknown to the law of Scotland. Conduct that falls short of a matrimonial offense may, however, be relied on as a defence to a petition based on desertion.

3. Insanity

Incurable insanity has been a ground for divorce in Scotland since 1938. The court has discretion to refuse to grant a decree on this ground if the pursuer has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as to have conduced to the insanity, although adultery *per se* is no bar. The defender to be proved incurably insane must have been under "care and treatment as an insane person" for five years preceding the action. A person is deemed to be under "care and treatment as an insane person" if he or she has been receiving treatment for mental illness as a resident of certain approved institutions, whether as a voluntary patient or otherwise. The period must be continuous for five years, although an interruption of less than twenty-eight days is disregarded.

On granting a decree for insanity, the court may make an order for the pursuer (petitioner) to pay an allowance for the maintenance of the defender and the children of the marriage.

4. Cruelty

By the 1938 Act, the courts may grant decrees of divorce where the defender has been guilty of such cruelty toward the pursuer as would justify the granting of a separation *a mensa et thoro* according to the law of Scotland at the time of the passage of the Act.

The basic definition of cruelty in Scots law is very similar to the one prevailing in England.

"Personal violence, as assault upon the woman, threats of violence which induce the fear of immediate danger to her person, maltreatment of her person so as to injure her health... (Furthermore,) any conduct towards the wife which leads to any injury either creating danger to her life or danger to her health, that too must be taken as sufficient ground for divorce." (Lord Brougham in *Paterson vs. Russell*, (1850) 7 Bell's App. 337 at p. 363).

However, the Scottish courts have interpreted this definition with more rigidity of late than have the English judges. Intention to injure on the part of the defender is virtually an essential element in actions based upon cruelty. Particularly in cases of mental cruelty, the Scottish courts have stressed that the conduct complained of must have been "aimed at" the pursuer, even though such conduct did cause an injury to health and that the consequence of it could be foreseen by the defender. Lord President Clyde observed in *Hutton vs. Hutton* (1962, S.L.T. 67):

"To establish cruelty the facts must enable the courts to infer that the defender's persistence in a course of crime was deliberately pointed at the wife."

In cases of alleged cruelty, the English and Scottish law are not identical. The Scottish courts have held that to be guilty of cruelty, volition must be shown. Thus under Scots law, insanity is a good defence against cruelty (*Breen vs. Breen*, 1961 S.C. 1583, c.f. *Williams vs. Williams*).

There is a further difference between the two British legal systems on cruelty. This rests on that provision of the 1938 Act which gave the courts power to grant divorces on the ground of such cruelty as would justify the granting of a decree of judicial separation under the existing law. At that time, to obtain a degree of judicial separation, it was necessary to establish not only that the defender had acted cruelly but that the pursuer could not in safety resume cohabitation. Thus, consideration of future danger to the petitioner is relevant in Scots law. While in England divorces on the ground of cruelty are based purely on past behaviour, in Scotland the future protection of the spouse is a vital factor. The actual test is not whether the pursuer was in danger at the time of the action or prior to it but whether he or she would be in danger if cohabitation were resumed. It is, of course, incumbent upon the defender of the action to establish that he has reformed his conduct, and that the spouse would not be in danger.

There is one other interesting provision of the Scottish law on cruelty. By the *Licensing Act* of 1903, section 73, habitual drunkenness, as defined by the *Habitual Drunkards Act*, 1879, section 3, if established in a matrimonial cause, is held to be equivalent in law and to have the same effects as cruelty and bodily violence by the habitual drunkard toward his or her spouse. No ill-treatment of the other spouse by the habitual drunkard is necessary to satisfy this statute.

5. *Sodomy or Bestiality*

These grounds were added by the statute of 1938. The crime must have been committed since the marriage, and under the criminal law of Scotland, it seems that they refer to acts committed by males but not by females. The 1938 Act,

unlike the 1937 English Statute (which introduced rape, sodomy and bestiality as grounds in England) omits rape as a separate ground. Under Scottish law, cases of rape would be covered by the ordinary law regarding adultery.

6. *Dissolution of Marriage*

A married person who can establish reasonable grounds for supposing that the marital partner is dead may obtain a decree dissolving the marriage. Continuous absence for seven years, if the applicant has no reason for believing that the absent party has been living during that time, is evidence of death unless the contrary can be proved. However, there is doubt in Scots law as to the status of a subsequent remarriage should the absent partner eventually reappear. The Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce urged that the matter be clarified, but as yet nothing has been done. (Cmnd. 9678, pp. 1195-1198.)

7. *Bars to Divorce*

Three defences to a divorce action in Scotland are: Condonation, connivance (or *lenocinium*), and collusion.

(i) *Condonation*

As in English law, condonation of the defender's adultery by the pursuer is a bar to divorce. Generally, condonation must be established by a resumption of cohabitation; a verbal expression of forgiveness which is not followed by a resumption of cohabitation does not constitute condonation. Unlike Canadian practice, or English practice before 1963, however, condoned adultery cannot be revived by the subsequent misconduct of the erring spouse.

In cases of cruelty, however, if a spouse forgives an act of cruelty and resumes cohabitation, and if the cruelty is repeated and a divorce is sought, the injured party is entitled to reopen the past history for certain purposes. Acts of cruelty prior to the reconciliation cannot form the sole basis for a divorce action, but they can be considered in the determination of the real issue of the case, whether the pursuer could with safety to health and person resume cohabitation with the defender.

(ii) *Connivance*

Connivance has never been defined either statutorily or judicially in Scotland. It is a defence that is rarely presented and even more rarely successful. An essential element that must be established is something of an active character. One spouse must have been an accessory to the conduct of the other partner, or a participant in the crime, or a direct occasion of it.

(iii) *Collusion*

The doctrine of collusion prevailing in Scotland differs from the one current in England. Scottish judges have emphatically rejected the English position. In Scotland, the definition of collusion is more limited than in England. It is "permitting a false case to be substantiated, or keeping back a just defence." (Walker vs. Walker, 1911, S. C., pp. 168-9) Collusion is only relevant in a Scottish divorce case when there has been fabrication or concealment of evidence. "Mutual desire that a decree in a consistorial cause should be obtained, and mutual action to facilitate this end, are not collusion if there be no fabrication or suppression." (Administration of Austrian Property vs. von Lorang, 1926, S. C., p. 628). If a husband or wife invites their spouse to commit adultery, and he or she does so, this is no basis for a defence of collusion. It may, however,

provide a defence of connivance. However, mere acquiescence in the other spouse's unilateral expression of intention to commit adultery, would not raise either bar to an action under Scots law.

IV AUSTRALIAN DIVORCE LAW

Your Committee believes it worthwhile to draw attention to the divorce law of some jurisdictions which have an affinity to Canada either because their law, institutions and society are similar to our own or because they have adopted measures which provide valuable experience upon which the Committee can draw. The situations in Australia and New Zealand are obvious areas of study. As sister Commonwealth nations their legal structure enjoys the same foundation as ours in the English common law and the divorce law of both countries has recently undergone revision and reform.

1. *Grounds*

The two most distinctive features of the *Australian Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1959 are first, its departure from exclusive reliance on the concept of matrimonial offence and, secondly, its provisions designed to promote reconciliation. The Act provides fourteen grounds for the dissolution of marriage. In three of these grounds there is no element of matrimonial offence whatsoever. These are the grounds of insanity, separation for five years and presumption of death. The other eleven grounds are (i) adultery, (ii) desertion for not less than two years, (iii) habitual cruelty during a period of not less than one year, (iv) wilful and persistent refusal to consummate the marriage, (v) rape, sodomy or bestiality committed since the marriage, (vi) habitual drunkenness or intoxication by drugs for a period of not less than two years, (vii) frequent conviction for crimes and habitually leaving the petitioner without reasonable means of support within a period of five years, (viii) serving a term of imprisonment of not less than three years after conviction of a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for life and still being in prison at the time of the petition, (ix) conviction of attempting to murder or unlawfully kill the petitioner or of committing offences involving the infliction of grievous bodily harm on the petitioner, (x) wilful and habitual failure to pay maintenance under a court order or separation agreement over a two year period, (xi) failure to comply throughout a period of at least one year with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The provisions regarding insanity are not dissimilar to the English Acts: the other party of the marriage must be of unsound mind and unlikely to recover and have been confined to an institution for an aggregate of five years within a continuous six year period preceeding the institution of divorce proceedings.

Most interest, however, is presented by the Separation Ground. Section 28 (m) of the Act provides that a petition for the dissolution of marriage may be based on the ground that:

"the parties to the marriage have separated and have thereafter lived separately and apart for a continuous period of not less than five years immediately preceding the date of the petition and there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed."

The intention of this section is to provide divorce on the basis that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. The Act provides specifically that the termina-

tion of cohabitation need be due to the conduct of only one spouse, whether constituting desertion or not, and not withstanding the existence of any court decree suspending the obligations of the parties to cohabit or the existence of a separation agreement. While many divorces are granted on the ground of separation, it is far from being the most widely invoked ground.

Certain safeguards were introduced, however. The courts are given discretion to refuse to grant a decree if such would prove "harsh or oppressive to the respondent, or contrary to public interest." It is also provided that the court may withhold the decree until the petitioner has made adequate financial arrangements for the maintenance of the respondent, if such are required. The court is also given the discretion to refuse a decree if the petitioner has committed adultery which had not been condoned either before or after the separation. And finally, the court is not to grant a decree on the ground of separation in cases where both partners bring petitions, if it can properly make a decree upon the other petition on any other ground.

Australian courts are still in the process of developing their jurisprudence on the interpretation of these safeguards. The second stipulation concerning financial safeguards for the respondent does not seem to have presented any major problems. However, there does not seem to have developed any clear definition of what is meant by the terms "harsh and oppressive" or "contrary to public policy". Indeed, the Full Court of New South Wales has held that the test must relate to the actual circumstances of the case:

"What is envisaged is not some such concept in the abstract or as applying generally to others, or even to the reasonable man and woman. The phrase connotes some substantial detriment to the party before the court." [(1964) 65 S.R. (N.S.W.), 450-51]

The courts have given effect to what they understand to be clear intention of the Australian Parliament, "that a petitioner is not to be denied a decree merely because it can be shown that he was at fault in bringing about the separation that has taken place."

There also seems to be a feeling among Australian judges that they are to act judicially and not inquisitorially, that is, they do not believe that a court must satisfy itself that reasons for refusing a decree do not exist, and that in undefended cases it would be highly exceptional to withhold a decree.

The Australian Act of 1959 has also written the doctrine of constructive desertion into statute law. Section 29 reads:

"A married person whose conduct constitutes just cause of excuse for the other party to the marriage to live separately or apart, and occasion that other party to live separately and apart, shall be deemed to have wilfully deserted that other party without just cause or excuse, notwithstanding that that person may not have intended the conduct to occasion that other party to live separately and apart."*

2. Reconciliation

The Act of 1959 is a *Matrimonial Causes Act*, not simply a divorce statute and consequently, the Australian legislation has incorporated provisions aimed at facilitating reconciliation. Two major approaches have been used. One has been

* The final clause of the section, concerning intention, was to specifically overrule judicial decisions then current.

to empower the Attorney-General to give approval to marriage guidance agencies and also to make grants from public funds to support them. The agencies themselves, however, remain private bodies. No governmental guidance organization has been established. The sum appropriated for the current year to subsidize marriage guidance agencies is A\$183,000 (that is about \$200,000 in Canadian funds).

While the agencies remain independent, to secure approval they must report to the Attorney-General on their activities and the government has encouraged the agencies to co-ordinate their activities and, in consultation with university social welfare departments, to set up courses for the training of marriage guidance personnel. The work of marriage guidance organizations has improved and increased substantially since the introduction of the Act.

Furthermore, by the procedural rules established by the Act, solicitors cannot proceed with a matrimonial petition until they have drawn the attention of the parties to the procedures in the Act relating to reconciliation and until they have brought to their notice the approved marriage guidance agencies that are available. Additionally the solicitor must discuss with his clients the possibilities of reconciliation. There is some evidence that members of the Australian Bar are taking these obligations seriously.

The Australian law now requires, by section 14 of the Act, the judge, in those cases where there is reason to believe that reconciliation is possible, to adjourn the case to give the parties the opportunity to become reconciled. Additionally, he may attempt reconciliation himself, or nominate either a marriage guidance agency or some other suitable person to attempt to act as a conciliator. The most recent information available on this provision, however, would indicate that it has achieved little. By the time the case gets to court, at least one of the parties is usually determined to terminate the relationship, and judges have seldom instituted reconciliation attempts and there is little evidence that those instituted have been successful. (Selby, *M.L.R.*, 1966 p. 487).

Marriage guidance counsellors have received protection from forced disclosure of any information they might acquire in the course of their duties. They are required to take an oath of secrecy and they cannot be compelled to disclose to the court any communication made to them in their capacity as marriage guidance counsellors. This has given them greater opportunity to fully gain the confidence of their clients and render more effective help.

The Act has also attempted to "draw the teeth of the bogey of collusion". The Rules provide that before a defended suit can be set down for trial, a conference must be held between the petitioner and respondent, so that they may make a *bona fide* endeavour to reach agreement on matters of maintenance of a party, property and care, maintenance and custody of children. Similarly, section 40 of the Act no longer provides an absolute bar of collusion but requires "collusion with intent to cause a perversion of justice".

An amendment to the 1959 Act, passed in 1965, has adopted the English restrictions on the bar of condonation, whereby a period of cohabitation for not more than three months with reconciliation as its object is not considered as condonation. Analogous provisions are also made which prevent the interruption of the statutory two year period of desertion and five year period of separation.

One other provision intended to promote reconciliation is the rule that normally requires all matters of ancillary relief to be instituted in the petition asking for the dissolution of the marriage. The need to make a claim for financial assistance, to set forth the financial position of the parties and so forth and to detail the provisions for maintenance, the education and welfare of the children and many other matters, all of which must be faced and solutions proposed, was intended to bring home to the petitioner the complications involved in the dissolution of marriage and to cause an overhasty party to think again and consider reconciliation.

Finally, the *Australian Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1959, section 71 and the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1965, section 12 both lay great emphasis on the necessity to safeguard the welfare of the children of divorced parents and have empowered the courts to withhold the decree *nisi* until they are satisfied that suitable arrangements have been made for the care of the children.

3. Domicile

As a federal country, Australia in the past, like Canada today, suffered from complications caused by the requirements of domicile for instituting divorce proceedings. The 1959 Act attempted to solve these difficulties by abolishing separate state domiciles in favour of a single Australian domicile. The 1959 Act provides that proceedings can only be instituted by a person domiciled in Australia. A deserted wife is deemed to be domiciled in Australia if she herself was domiciled in Australia immediately before her marriage; if her husband was domiciled in Australia immediately before he deserted her; or if she has been resident in Australia for three years immediately before her petition is presented. The last provision makes it possible for a wife to seek a divorce on the basis of three years residence alone, without any need to rely on domicile at all. While the petition will normally be heard in the courts of the state or territory where the petitioner is resident, the petition may be presented to courts of any state or territory, which have the authority either to hear it or to transfer it elsewhere.

V NEW ZEALAND DIVORCE LAW

1. Grounds

New Zealand has long been considered the pioneer in Commonwealth divorce legislation. The latest New Zealand Statute, the *Matrimonial Proceedings Act* of 1963, is the culmination of a series of statutes, and incorporates many changes made as long ago as 1920. This Act makes little change in the grounds available for Divorce in New Zealand. The only addition is that a husband may now divorce a wife who undergoes artificial insemination without his consent.

New Zealand was the first country in the Commonwealth to introduce the separation ground. In 1920, separation by agreement for three years or longer was made a ground for divorce. Since that date separation by agreement or court order has remained a ground. By the 1963 Act, however, the ground is a discretionary one. While it is unnecessary to establish that there is no prospect of reconciliation, it does forbid the granting of the decree if the respondent opposes

the petition and can show that the separation was due to the wrongful act or conduct of the petitioner.

In 1953, the idea of marriage breakdown was extended and separation, where the parties have been living separate and apart for seven years or more and are unlikely to be reconciled, was made a ground for divorce. By the 1953 Act the court, however, was obliged to refuse the decree if the respondent objected and could show that the separation was caused by the conduct of the petitioner. This limitation was removed by the latest Act. Nevertheless, this bar still applies to the ground of three years separation under a separation agreement or order. The ground is, however, a discretionary one. Yet, while the court is specifically directed not to refuse a decree because either party had committed adultery since the separation, no other guidance is provided as to how the court shall exercise its discretion.

Another interesting feature of the grounds for divorce provided in New Zealand is the absence of a ground of cruelty. There is a ground of "inebriety and cruelty for three years" but it is little used. However, the grounds are wide enough in New Zealand to insure that anyone with a just cause can find relief somewhere.

Of the many grounds provided by the New Zealand Act, only four or five are used to any extent—(i) a separation agreement between the parties that has been similarly in effect for three years; (iii) adultery; (iv) desertion; and (v) the parties have lived separate and apart for seven years and are unlikely to be reconciled. It is obvious that while the separation grounds are widely used in New Zealand, more so than in Australia, there is still considerable reliance upon the matrimonial offences of adultery and desertion.

2. *Domicile*

Although New Zealand is not a federal country, its law has always shown considerable concern for the fate of the wife deserted or left by her husband, who, because of the rules of domicile, found access to the courts difficult or impossible. The 1963 Act has provided an extremely simple solution to this problem. For the purposes of the Act, a married woman's domicile is to be determined as if she was unmarried, and a divorce petition may be founded upon the domicile of either the husband or the wife in New Zealand.

3. *Reconciliation and Bars*

Provisions for reconciliation were introduced into New Zealand by the recent Act. The court must now consider the possibilities of reconciliation between the parties and may adjourn the proceedings from time to time and appoint conciliators, if it believes it worthwhile.

Following the practice of Australia and England, New Zealand has also relaxed the bar of condonation, so that a trial period of cohabitation with reconciliation as its primary intention, will not raise a bar to any subsequent divorce petition. The Act provides for "one occasion for a continuous period of not more than two months". The New Zealand Act also follows the 1963 English Act by abolishing the anomalous rule that a husband who had sexual intercourse with his wife after becoming aware of a matrimonial offence on her part was

conclusively presumed to have condoned the offence. Under the new rule, sexual intercourse raises the presumption of condonation for both parties but this may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary.

New Zealand has adopted the most liberal provisions on collusion of any Commonwealth country, combining both the British and Australian law. Not only was collusion made a discretionary bar to divorce by the 1963 New Zealand Statute, even in cases of adultery, but following the Australian Act the scope of the bar was limited still more by the addition of the words "with intent to cause a perversion of justice" to the appropriate provision of the Act (section 31).

Previously, since 1867, in New Zealand collusion had been an absolute bar only in cases of adultery; in petitions based upon other grounds it was merely discretionary. Furthermore, the existence of the separation ground based upon an agreement by the parties, has meant that the New Zealand courts have had to develop a more restricted view of the concept of collusion.

4. *Maintenance and Children*

With regard to the custody and maintenance of children, New Zealand has again followed Australia and England in making it a prerequisite to the granting of a decree that adequate arrangements have been made for the custody and welfare of all the children of the marriage. "All the children" is defined widely to include not only the children of parties to the divorce, but any child who was a member of the family of the husband or wife at the time when the couple ceased to cohabit or instituted proceedings.

Finally, New Zealand law has attempted to put the two sexes on a greater footing of equality. Henceforth, the third party in a case of adultery has now become a co-respondent and is liable for damages regardless of sex. Also, a husband can now claim maintenance from his wife, if he is unable, by his own means or labour, to support himself.

VI THE DIVORCE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1. *Grounds*

Until the passage of chapter 254 of the laws of 1966, the State of New York, permitted a dissolution of marriage only on the ground of adultery. The major provisions of the Act of 1966, will become operative on September 1st, 1967. The grounds for the dissolution of marriage in the state of New York will be (i) cruel and inhuman treatment so as to endanger the physical or mental wellbeing of the plaintiff and to render cohabitation unsafe or improper; (ii) abandonment for two years or more; (iii) confinement in prison for three or more consecutive years; (iv) adultery, which is defined as:

"the commission of an act of sexual or deviate sexual intercourse, voluntarily performed by the defendant, with a person other than the plaintiff after the marriage of plaintiff and defendant."

(v) that husband and wife have lived apart pursuant to a decree of judicial separation for a period of two years after the granting of such decree; (vi) that husband and wife have lived separate and apart pursuant to a written separation

agreement for a period of two years after the execution of such an agreement. (Chapter 254 and proposed amendments to it are to be found in appendices #66 and #68 of the Proceedings, pp. 1185 ff. 1202 ff. The major proposals in appendix #68 HAVE NOT been adopted.)

It is further provided under items (v) & (vi) that the plaintiff must have "duly" performed all the terms and conditions of the separation decree or agreement. It is also stipulated that any separation agreement must be filed with the clerk of the county in which the parties reside within thirty-days of its execution, if it is to form the basis of a subsequent divorce action. Merely having lived separate and apart is not sufficient to found a petition on the ground of separation. It should also be noted, that these provisions are regarded specifically as "grounds for divorce" and not in any way as *prima facie* evidence of marriage breakdown. Thus the court does not have the discretion to refuse the decree if there is a likelihood of a resumption of cohabitation. Insanity does not exist as a ground for divorce under the New York Domestic Relations Law. However, if either spouse can be shown to be permanently insane, then the marriage can be dissolved. However, provision has to be made for the upkeep of the insane partner. This is neither a divorce proceeding nor an annulment but is provided for under the state mental hygiene laws.

New York has also sought to abolish the traditional defences and bars to divorce. Until the introduction of recent legislation, a divorce could be denied because of the equal guilt of both parties, as well as because of collusion, connivance or condonation. However, in New York the distinction between law and equity is recognized, and it is felt that the bars of collusion and connivance are thus unnecessary because a court would refuse a divorce as a matter of justice in cases where the evidence has been faked or the court deliberately misled.

2. Domicile

The state of New York permits a married woman to establish her own domicile. Section 61 of the New York Domestic Relations Law states;

"The domicile of a married woman shall be established by the same facts and rules of law as that of any other person for the purposes of voting and office-holding."

A married woman may commence matrimonial proceedings if she is resident in the state of New York regardless of where her husband lives. Section 231 of the Domestic Relations Law reads:

"If a married woman dwells within the state when she commences an action against her husband for divorce, annulment or separation, she is deemed a resident thereof, although her husband resides elsewhere."

A recent amendment to the Domestic Relations Law, Section 230, effective September 1, 1967, provides that an action for divorce may be maintained when "either party has been a resident of the state for a continuous period of at least two years immediately preceding the commencement of the action".

3. Conciliation

It is the purpose of New York's Domestic Relations Law to save marriages as well as to dissolve them.

The 1966 Act established a conciliation bureau in each Judicial District (Art. 11—B, Section 215a) and the law provides that the plaintiff to a divorce action

must file within ten days a notice of commencement of his action with the conciliation bureau of the Judicial District wherein the action is commenced. Such a notice must give full details of the family, including the children.

The Commissioner of the conciliation bureau may then decide whether a conciliation proceeding is called for. If he decides it is not, a report is made to the supervising justice and the suit goes forward. Otherwise the case may be referred by the commissioner to a conciliation counsellor. The counsellor must hold at least one conciliation conference, which both parties can be compelled to attend, and such further conferences as the rules may call for. Such conferences are conducted on an informal basis. The counsellor must file a final report with the commissioner within thirty days.

If reconciliation is effected the case is dismissed; if no reconciliation can be achieved, the counsellor refers the matter to the commissioner who may decide (i) that reconciliation is at an end or (ii) hold a conciliation hearing, attendance at which is mandatory for all parties to the proceedings.

The Conciliation Hearing is a formal procedure at which the parties may present evidence, cross-examine witnesses and be represented by attorneys. If upon the evidence, the Commissioner finds that reconciliation is possible and in the interests of the parties and the children, he may apply to the supervising justice for an order requiring that the parties attempt to effect a reconciliation for a period not exceeding sixty days. If, on the other hand, the Commissioner finds that reconciliation is not possible, he reports the fact to the supervising justice and the conciliation procedure is at an end.

The Act also provides that the records of conciliation conferences shall be confidential and available only to employees of the bureau or to the parties and their attorneys. If there are minor, handicapped or incompetent children of the marriage, a special guardian may be appointed. Such a guardian becomes a party to the proceedings with the duty to look after the interests of the children in the proceedings and to recommend temporary care, custody and maintenance during the hearings.

The conciliation bureau is empowered to appoint marriage counsellors to its own staff and may also use public, religious and social agencies in the various judicial districts.

PART III

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is the institution at the root of our society; the family is the fundamental unit of our social organization. Canada is part of the tradition of western civilization, which has always recognized marriage as monogamous and for life. Through marriage, two human beings are enabled to find mutual support and comfort and ensure for themselves a richer and fuller life. Ideally marriage provides love and affection, economic benefit and security, and the environment in which future generations are born and reared. Society is vitally concerned in the preservation of marriage, for by fostering the institution of marriage it is preserving itself. It is not only in the interests of society, however, that marriage should be monogamous and life-long, but also in that of the parties themselves and the children. A stable family environment not only benefits society as a whole, but is essential for the well-being and happiness of the individual.

Nevertheless, human beings are not creatures of perfection and it must be recognized that some marriages will not last for life. In almost all societies divorce has been recognized in some form. When marriage fails, no service is rendered to either society or the parties themselves by preserving the empty legal shell of a relationship that no longer exists as a fact. Divorce, therefore, cannot be eliminated from society. Marriages have failed in the past and today the rapid pace of social change and the increasing complexities of life subject the institution of marriage to greater stress than ever before.

Canadian divorce law was established over a century ago, when ideas of marriage and divorce and the nature of society were very different from those prevailing today. The existing system of divorce law has long since served its purpose and is in need of reform. The witnesses before your Committee and the briefs it has received, have all urged that reform be undertaken. There has hardly been a voice raised anywhere to defend the status quo. Before your Committee undertakes a discussion of the deficiencies of the present law and its suggested remedies for them, it is essential that it make clear the climate in which it has been working and the assumptions which it has made.

Marriage is not an ordinary contractual relationship. Few people have considered it as such in the past, and your Committee believes few in Canada take that view today. Marriage is not only a contract with which society is vitally concerned, but one which has to most Canadians a deep religious significance as well. When society was fairly homogeneous in its religious beliefs and when the state was content to leave matrimonial affairs to the Spiritual Authorities or to accept their lead, those religious beliefs were written into the law of the land. Today, however, the situation is different. We live in a pluralistic society. People

differ widely in their religious and ethical beliefs and hold differing views on the institution of marriage and the status of divorce. Our society believes in religious freedom, indeed in freedom of belief generally; it does not believe that the ideas and creed of any one section of the community should be forced unwillingly upon all of society's members. Witnesses before your Committee have stressed:

"That those whose religious principles are against divorce in any form should no longer be able to impose restrictions on the lives of those whose principles are different in this respect."

This view has been unchallenged and the representatives of the Churches appearing before your Committee have wholeheartedly endorsed it. "The Christian Church no longer has the right to enforce its views on a pluralistic society", declared the Baptist Federation of Canada, a view endorsed by the Catholic Women's League of Canada:

"While we do not believe in divorce ourselves we cannot expect the laws of the country to be used in such a manner as to prevent those, who unlike ourselves do not believe that marriage is monogamous and indissoluble, from acting in accordance with their own religious convictions. . . We would also emphasize that while we have beliefs in the matter of marriage, we do not wish to impose those beliefs on the entire Canadian society through the medium of civil law."

Your Committee thus accepts the proposition that marriage is the foundation of the family and of social organization. It believes that marriage should be essentially monogamous and for life and any divorce law should have as its primary objective the reinforcement of the stability of marriage and not its destruction. Nonetheless, it recognizes that some marriages do fail and irretrievably break down. Once this happens, nothing is to be gained by preserving the empty shell. It should be removed with "the maximum of fairness, and the minimum of bitterness, distress and humiliation." (Cmd. 3123, p. 10) Divorce should not be made so easy that there is no inducement to overcome temporary troubles and to make the marriage work. Nor should the form and procedure of the divorce courts hinder or hamper attempts at reconciliation. Indeed, when possible they should actively promote it.

It renders no respect to the institution of marriage, and does little to help its stability, to preserve in form marriages that have ceased to exist in fact. To do so merely encourages illicit sexual unions, "common law" relationships and the procreation of illegitimate children. Far from preserving the institution of marriage, it encourages disrespect for it. That a person should wish to be freed from one marriage so that he can contract another, as an alternative to establishing a common law relationship, shows respect for the institution of marriage, not contempt.

Divorce law should make it possible to dispense with the legal bond of matrimony when it has ceased to have any reality in fact. To quote the English Law Commission: "If the marriage is dead, the object of the law should be to afford it a decent burial." (p. 11) Equally important, if the marriage is to be dissolved, it must be done with justice to all concerned. This means not only with justice to the partners but also to the children of marriage, who may be the innocent victims of their parents failures and mistakes. The marriage should also be dissolved in a dignified manner. This means not merely the observance of traditional court proceedings but also the recognition of the dignity of the unfortunate spouses themselves as human beings, thus causing the minimum

possible of embarrassment and humiliation to them and their children. The law should do nothing to further embitter the relationship between them and their children.

Finally, the law must be capable of understanding and worthy of respect by the public at large. Unless the principles upon which it is based are generally understood and respected, the law will almost certainly fail in its wider aims of bringing stability to the institution of marriage while alleviating the suffering of those citizens whose marriages have failed.

A viable, practical system of divorce should not make the obtaining of a divorce more complicated or expensive to the parties or to the State. Any system that required a great expansion of courts or the appointment of investigators and large number of additional public servants, would probably be unacceptable to the public. The amount of public money available is limited and so are the numbers of trained social workers and welfare personnel.

Under modern conditions a husband and wife will part when life becomes intolerable and some will enter illicit relationships or common law unions after so doing. Once marriages have broken down and the spouses are in the divorce courts, the chances of reconciliation while not totally absent are remote. Marriage is not simply a matter concerning the two parties to it; the children are as vitally affected by a divorce as are the husband and wife. In every divorce proceeding where there are children their interests should be carefully protected.

RISING DIVORCE RATE

It is inevitable that when the grounds for divorce are widened, the divorce rate will increase to some degree. Initially, it can be expected to advance for a few years as the number of broken marriages that have been without relief heretofore are dissolved. Thereafter, the rate can be expected to fall somewhat. This has been the experience in other countries when the divorce laws have been reformed. The mere increase in the number of divorces granted, however, should not necessarily be a cause for alarm. The number means little if it merely reflects the regularization of what previously have been illicit unions. It is better for society that the divorce rate be higher, if the number of "common law" or bigamous unions be thereby reduced. It must be borne in mind, that there has been an increase in the number of marriages in the twentieth century. In England, for example, the number of married women in the population has doubled. This is not only because the population has increased, but because women now marry earlier and the ratio of married to unmarried women in society is altered.

Because people now marry earlier and live longer, marriages are almost doubled in their duration and also consequently are the risks they face. There is no evidence that marriages break down more readily now than in the past. Divorce is now an accepted solution to a broken marriage. In the past, this was less so, not only because of religious objections to divorce and the social scandal that it occasioned, but also because to a major portion of the population divorce was an expensive luxury beyond their financial means. In recent years, however, with great changes in the social structure and educational system of the country, divorce and the resultant possibility of remarriage, have become desired by many who were formerly content with illicit unions.

Your Committee is of opinion that the need for reform of the divorce laws is made more urgent by these changes and that an increase in either the number of divorces or of the divorce rate per head of population would not indicate a weakening of the institution of marriage. On the contrary, the fact that more people seek divorce in order to terminate impossible matrimonial relationships may be indicative of greater respect for the institution of marriage.

GROUND FOR DIVORCE FIELD OF CHOICE

In selecting the system which may be used to effect the dissolution of marriage, there is in theory a fairly wide choice available. There are essentially four basis for divorce in the world today: unilateral declaration, consent, matrimonial offence or fault, and marriage breakdown. These doctrines are not mutually exclusive and can be combined in numerous ways. Your Committee has considered each of them.

I UNILATERAL DECLARATION

The unilateral system has existed in the past and it exists in many parts of the world today, particularly in Islamic countries. With such a system one spouse, usually the husband, can simply dissolve the marriage more or less at will and with little reason and without any consultation with the other, who is merely informed that the divorce has taken place. This system was current in Talmudic times in Israel where a husband delivered a bill of divorce to the wife. Traditionally, it has been a system whereby a man may get rid of his wife, rather than one which allowed a wife to be rid of her husband. Such a system has been advocated by no one and does not seem to merit serious consideration by your Committee. It need not detain us further.

II DIVORCE BY CONSENT

Divorce by consent is an ancient method of terminating marriages and one that goes back to Roman times and earlier. In essence this is founded upon the proposition that marriage is a contract between the parties and like any other contract, may be terminated with the consent of both parties to it. Under Roman law the state was concerned or involved in a divorce proceeding only in so far as it was necessary to insure that the legal forms had been observed and that the contract was terminated in the proper manner. The state had no concern with the actual termination of the contract itself or the grounds for it.

Since divorce by consent is a term that has been used widely and often imprecisely by many people, it should be made clear what your Committee understands by the term. Divorce by consent means a divorce at the will of the parties to the marriage. If they wish the marriage to be dissolved, then it will be dissolved. The role of the state or the courts, if they are called upon to play any part at all, is simply to see that the proper forms are observed. The state would have no discretion at all to prevent the granting of the divorce. Once the state assumed a discretionary power to refuse the decree, it is no longer divorce by consent. Under such a system, therefore, it is the will of the parties alone that determines the issue. Under the present system, even though the parties may both wish to have their marriage dissolved, it is the courts which actually dissolve it and which have the authority to refuse a decree, if they find there to be good reason for so doing.

1. *Arguments for Divorce by Consent*

At least two witnesses before your Committee have urged the adoption in Canada of some form of divorce by consent as an addition, though not as a substitute for the present system. These are Mr. J. H. MacDonald and The Baptist Federation of Canada. It is contended that if a couple find that they cannot successfully live together and wish to be rid of their marriage ties, it is impossible to make that marriage a reality and it would be better to allow them to terminate it. No purpose is served by the retention of an empty tie. It is further argued that this would only introduce an element of reality in the divorce picture. At the present time, 90% of divorce cases are uncontested and thus there is a strong element of consent involved in them. To allow divorce by consent would permit a couple to obtain a dissolution of marriage without the need to allege or to actually commit matrimonial offences. Thus all the distasteful features of the present system could be avoided, as could the need to prove offences and to wash a great deal of matrimonial dirty linen in public. Embarrassment and bitterness could be removed thereby from divorce proceedings.

2. *Objections to Divorce by Consent*

There are several objections to the introduction of divorce by consent that your Committee believes to be valid. In the first place, there is an inherent contradiction between the proposition that marriage should be a lifelong union and the one that it can be terminated at will by the parties to it without any need to show cause for such a dissolution. *Putting Asunder* makes this point very strongly:

“(Divorce by consent) subjects marriage absolutely to the joint will of the parties, so making it in essence a private contract. Since it gives the court, as representing the community, no effectual part in divorce, it virtually repudiates the community’s interest in the stability of marriage. Moreover, if the covenant that initiates marriage is to be revocable by mutual consent, its intention cannot meaningfully be called ‘lifelong’ provision for a divorce can be reconciled with a lifelong intention only if divorce is subject to an authority that is independent of the will of the parties.” (p. 34)

It is in society’s interest to maximize the number of stable marriages within the community and there are many people who suspect that the introduction to divorce by consent would seriously undermine this objective. It is significant that most of the briefs presented to your Committee which have advocated a widening of the grounds for divorce in Canada, especially those supporting the introduction of marriage breakdown, have taken pains to stress that their proposals would not lend to divorce by consent and would not thus weaken the institution of marriage.

Since society does have an interest in the preservation of marriages, the marriage contract is not like any other contract. The community should have a greater part to play in the dissolution of marriage than merely overseeing the legal requirements for the dissolution of a private contract. The spouses, and above all the children, have a vital interest in the existence of the marriage tie. They are vitally affected by any change in it. The community has the duty to see that its interests are safeguarded. The interests of the spouses and the children require that society through the courts oversees and sanctions the dissolution of

the marriage bonds. With their judgments distorted by marital unhappiness and tension, the parties cannot be relied upon to keep the interests of society, the children, or even themselves always in mind.

A further cogent objection has been raised by the Scarman Commission. Mutual consent may not always be true consent. There will always be the danger that the stronger partner, especially in the economic sense, may exert pressure on the weaker to give consent to a divorce. It is unlikely that the parties will be in equally strong positions. (Cmnd. 3123, p. 41-42)

Divorce by consent would tend to effect the dissolution of marriages that had not really broken down or been destroyed. Unless some test or provision were introduced to determine this fact, there is the likelihood that many couples would rush into divorce without really giving their marriage a chance to work or without trying to work out what might well be soluble problems.

As the sole ground for divorce, consent would not be practical. Many marriages should be dissolved whether or not both parties consent. While divorce by the consent as the sole ground for divorce is both impractical and objectionable, it has been suggested to your Committee by Mr. John M. MacDonald, Q.C., that is be given serious consideration in the case of childless couples. Certainly, if there are no children, one reason for judicial oversight is removed. However, all the other objections to divorce by consent still apply: the implicit threat to the institution of marriage as a lifelong union; the danger that the weaker party economically may be overborn by the stronger; the possibility that essentially good marriages may be terminated in the heat of a matrimonial dispute.

A test that the marriage has failed would still be required. A period of separation as a test of break-down would be essential. If separation were introduced as a ground in itself, however, the need for divorce by consent would disappear. Marriages could still be dissolved without the public allegations and bitterness that may be present in a proceeding based upon the fault ground. There would be some test of marriage breakdown, and furthermore, the interests of the parties could be safeguarded by the courts.

The Scarman Report also mentions one further final objection to the introduction of divorce by consent for childless couples. This is that it would distinguish between two kinds of marriages. (Cmnd. 3123, p. 41) It would be basically unjust to discriminate between fruitful and fruitless marriages in this way. One objection to making such discrimination is the effect such a distinction could have on the children themselves. Marriages with children are liable to break up as well as those without children. To make special provisions that would in effect make divorce easier or, at least, less troublesome for childless couples, might very well cause resentment on the part of couples with children against their children for being an obstacle to their obtaining matrimonial relief. Since the object of divorce law is to provide relief for marriages that have failed, to distinguish between marriages on criteria other than those of their health and stability would be unreasonable.

III THE MATRIMONIAL OFFENCE CONCEPT

Traditionally, the grounds for divorce have been based upon the concept of matrimonial offence. From a civil point of view, marriage has been seen as a rather special kind of contract with certain rights and duties incumbent upon the

parties to it. The violation of any of these provisions by one spouse is a breach of the contract and entitles the other, or wronged, spouse to a dissolution of the marriage. Under this system, it is the right of the wronged or injured partner to sue for divorce on the ground of the transgressions of the other. If the court finds that one spouse committed the offence alleged, the marriage is dissolved. The option to sue rests with the wronged party. If that party chooses not to do so, then the couple remain married, at least, in law if not in fact.

Generally, the spouse who offends cannot terminate the marriage on the basis of his own offence; the criminal, as it were, cannot benefit from his own crime. There are, your Committee believes, great numbers of people in Canada, who share this view. Of course, as times change, so do people's views of marriage and what should be expected of the partners to a marriage in respect to each other. The gradual evolution of the status of women during the last hundred years has modified the idea of marriage current over a century ago when Canada's divorce law was founded in Victorian England. A wife is no longer regarded as her husband's property and is no longer expected to be not only faithful but also obedient and submissive to her husband's commands. The twentieth century sees the marriage partnership somewhat differently and consequently has different views as to what conduct constitutes a matrimonial offence.

The grounds for a dissolution of marriage at present permitted by Canadian divorce law rest exclusively on the idea of fault or offence, namely adultery, and, in Nova Scotia only, adultery or cruelty. The divorce law of most other common law jurisdictions is similarly based upon the notion of matrimonial offence. This is the traditional system for granting divorces in the Canadian and British courts and while, as a concept it is now under attack, its merits, as well as its weaknesses, require careful examination. Because the existing law in Canada is in need of reform and because that law rests upon the doctrine of matrimonial offence, it does not of necessity follow that it is the matrimonial offence concept in itself that is erroneous.

The advantages of the matrimonial offence idea urged by those favouring its retention are numerous. In the first place, it is a definite system generally understood by the public at large. The parties know that if they restrain their conduct within certain bounds they cannot be divorced; if they transgress they can. It has been argued that this provides security for the marital relationship, especially for the wife past middle age who has lost her youthful charm and whose husband has a roving eye.

Other additional factors are relevant too. Because the present system is definite and well understood, the courts have a real issue to determine: was or was not the alleged offence committed. Thus lawyers can advise clients as to their rights with some degree of confidence.

Furthermore, there seems little doubt that the matrimonial offence concept in some form is widely held by the public. Most briefs that your Committee has received advocating reform, have assumed that this would be the basis of any prospective reform. Few groups have called for its actual abolition although almost everyone has asked that the grounds for divorce be broadened.

While some witnesses before your Committee advised the abandonment of divorce on the ground of offence and the adoption of the marriage breakdown theory, whereby the ground would be the separation of the spouses for a specified period with no reasonable prospect of a resumption of cohabitation,

your Committee is of the opinion that the public in general holds that in the case of the major matrimonial offences, such as adultery, cruelty and desertion, the innocent and offended party is entitled to an immediate divorce.

1. *Adultery*

It would be difficult to dispense with the matrimonial offence theory completely. Most people regard marriage as an institution which provides certain specific rights and duties for the spouses in respect of each other. There is a commitment to mutual love, support and assistance; and it provides the social basis for the engendering and raising of children. Marriage is a normal, indeed natural institution in our society and most people partake. The basic pledge in the marriage bond is that the parties will keep exclusively one to the other. Moreover, this is a monogamous society in which we live. A husband can have but one wife and a wife but one husband. Should either a husband or wife depart from the standard of marital fidelity, the other should have the right to a divorce and immediately so, if he or she so wishes. If one partner to a marriage dishonours its basic obligations, the other should have the right to be free of the legal ties. On the other hand, a spouse who is willing to forgive and forget, does not appear in the divorce courts.

Adultery strikes at the root of the institution of marriage and in consequence has from time immemorial, been recognized as a valid ground for divorce in those societies which accept divorce at all. Its retention as such has not been seriously questioned. Even the advocates of marriage breakdown as the sole ground for divorce, the United Church for example, admit that evidence of adultery creates a special case meriting special treatment.

The English Royal Commission on Divorce sitting between 1951 and 1955, did consider changes in the law of adultery. It was suggested that a single act of adultery should not be enough for the granting of a divorce but that there should be proof of either an adulterous association or repeated acts of adultery. These views have not found favour in the testimony of any witnesses before your Committee. Nor does your Committee look favourably upon them either. One act of adultery is sufficient to destroy a marriage. If the marriage is a sufficiently stable one, a single act of adultery may not lead to divorce, if the offended spouse is willing to forgive and forget. But if the offended spouse is determined that the infidelity of the other partner has terminated the marital relationship, then it should be possible for him or her to dissolve the legal bond.

Accordingly, your Committee is of the opinion that the marital offence of adultery should be retained as a ground for the dissolution of marriage on the petition of the offended spouse, subject of course to the usual defences. There is obviously no need for a statutory definition of adultery. It was not defined in the Imperial Statute of 1857, nor has it been defined in any of the Canadian provinces whose law is based upon that statute, nor was it defined in the pre-Confederation law of any of the other provinces. What adultery is in law has been made plain in the decided cases and no difficulty has been experienced in the courts, not even when the law was amended for the abolition of the double standard.

2. *Rape, Sodomy and Bestiality*

At present rape, sodomy and bestiality are recognized as grounds for divorce only at the suit of the wife and in those provinces whose divorce law is based

upon the English Statute of 1857. Several of the private Bills which have been referred to your Committee propose their inclusion as such a ground, as have several witnesses, including the Canadian Bar Association. Most proposals for the inclusion of these grounds generally include them under the heading of adultery, and indeed this is logical, because they are clearly a rejection of the sexual commitment by one marriage partner toward the other. It is perhaps arguable that they are included in the meaning of adultery itself but the courts may not be prepared to accept this interpretation. The Barristers' Society of New Brunswick following the practice of the State of New York, suggested a definition of adultery for inclusion in a statute which encompasses these offences within the same general category:

"The commission of an act of sexual or deviate sexual intercourse voluntarily performed by the defendant after marriage with a person other than the plaintiff (Petitioner) or with an animal."

This definition would also have the advantage of putting both sexes upon an equal footing.

While a statutory definition is unnecessary and undesirable, your Committee is of the opinion that these marital offences should be included as grounds for the dissolution of marriage.

3. Cruelty

The real defect of the matrimonial offence theory as now in practice in Canada seems to be not its existence but that the offences recognized as grounds for divorce are inadequate. The concept of what is to be expected from and endured in marriage changes with the times. There is more to modern marriage than merely abiding by a standard of sexual fidelity. The obligation of husband and wife to love and cherish one another, as expressed in the marriage ceremony, should be observed by each of the parties and should be recognized in law. Cruelty by one spouse toward the other is a violation of this elementary undertaking. It threatens the life and health of the injured spouse and is detrimental to the children. Cruelty may create intolerable conditions in the home, intense suffering both physical and mental to the offended spouse and an unhealthy environment for the children. Nova Scotia alone of the Canadian provinces recognizes the right of a spouse to petition for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Other Canadians require a similar right.

Cruelty is now recognized in all but one province of Canada as ground for judicial separation. Cruel conduct is considered in all these provinces as sufficient ground for divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which is, in more modern terms, judicial separation, and which terminates cohabitation thus destroying the essentials of the marriage. Yet it is in Nova Scotia only that cruelty is recognized as a ground for the complete dissolution of marriage.

Canadian divorce law has not changed with the times. Society now believes that cruelty is sufficient ground for the dissolution of a marriage. Husbands are no longer thought to own their wives nor to possess the right to beat and ill use them. Nor does modern society tolerate brutality on the part of the wife.

Witnesses appearing before your Committee were of the opinion that cruelty in order to constitute grounds for divorce should be of a substantial character. The Canadian Bar Association suggests that cruelty must be conduct such as to

endanger the life and limb of the marital victim, or to be so grossly insulting and intolerable that the person complaining could not reasonably be expected to cohabit with a spouse guilty of such conduct. These, of course, are general terms and would not be really helpful in the trying of cases.

Cruelty has never been satisfactorily defined. For one reason, because public opinion as to what constitutes cruelty is continually changing and differs considerably from place to place and among different individuals and classes of individuals. One English judge is quoted as saying that, while it is impossible to define cruelty, there is no difficulty in recognizing it when one sees it.

Fortunately, your Committee does not believe it necessary to attempt a definition of cruelty. Some witnesses have expressed concern lest the introduction of cruelty as a ground would open wide the door to numerous abuses and hence they have urged careful definition. However, in Canada, we have a bench of judges upon whom we may rely and moreover, there has been built up over the years a body of jurisprudence which all Canadian judges would be expected to follow and would follow.

In the first place, there are all the numerous decisions in those provinces which grant divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or judicial separation. Courts in the province of Nova Scotia have been granting dissolutions of marriage on the ground of cruelty for many years. While such adjudications have not been very numerous, they yet form a body of useful precedents, and they illustrate the common sense which we may expect from Canadian judges. Furthermore, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have enacted a statutory definition of cruelty for purposes of alimony and judicial separation. This definition includes conduct which creates a danger to life, limb or health and conduct which, in the opinion of the court, is grossly insulting or intolerable, or of such a nature that the petitioner could not be reasonably expected to live with a partner who indulges in such conduct.

In addition to this Canadian experience, there is the vast jurisprudence built up in the English courts since the passing of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* over a hundred years ago. A study of the leading cases as decided in the British courts shows a continuous growth in human understanding and an ability of the bench to change with the growth of that universal understanding which we recognize as public opinion.

Your Committee is of the opinion that cruelty should be made a ground for the dissolution of marriage, and that its administration be left to the good sense of Canadian judges, guided as they are, by the experience gained already in our own courts and those of the United Kingdom.

4. Desertion

Marriage involves more than mutual love and respect, more than that the partners refrain from committing adultery and acts of cruelty against each other. The family is the basic unit in our social organization. Such a unit provides for the husband and wife the companionship most human beings seem to require in life as well as allowing the true fulfilment of their sexual desires. Normally in such a relationship the husband is expected to bear the economic burden, to maintain and provide for his wife and family, while the wife in return cares for the home, the husband and the children. This association is a vital part of any marriage and if one partner withdraws from it a basic part of the marriage is destroyed.

Desertion is not an isolated occurrence, indeed in the opinion of one brief, it is probably the most prevalent of all matrimonial offences. Certainly in its effect and its consequences it can be most serious, especially if the husband is the deserting partner, as is most often the case. If there are no children, a wife can often support herself, but not always so. If there are children, however, the situation can be most severe. The effect of desertion is generally to deprive the wife and children of economic support. But the wife at present is unable to remarry, when remarriage may be her only hope of restoring economic security, the legal dissolution of the first marriage is thus necessary. It may be possible for a wife through the courts to extract maintenance from a deserting husband, but to leave her chained legally to a man who does not care enough for his family to remain with them is both futile and unjust.

Economic difficulties are not the only evils that result from desertion. The withdrawal of support is serious, but the children are deprived often of parental control and a full family life as well. The effects of desertion upon the children can be particularly evil when it is the wife who is the deserting party.

Desertion inevitably leads to other difficulties as well. If the deserting party is the husband, he is often difficult to locate and it is not uncommon for him to neglect his financial obligations even if he can be found. Not unnaturally the costs incurred in keeping himself apart from his family, especially if he has taken up with another woman, make great inroads into his financial resources and thus make it very difficult for him to contribute to the support of his family. As has been pointed out to your Committee, often a deserted wife is not only left with the family, but also with a large collection of debts contracted in good faith under the assumption that the marriage would last. The effects of this can be serious indeed.

Consequently, many wives realizing the need for a stable environment for their children and for steady financial support, often enter into "common law" relationships. Thus illicit unions are encouraged and more illegitimate children result. To enable a deserted partner, especially a wife, to establish a lawful and stable relationship, a protracted period of desertion should be a ground for divorce.

Desertion can, of course, be more than the mere removal of one party from the matrimonial home. In English law it has never been given a statutory definition. Indeed, it has been described as not so much a withdrawal from a place as from a state of things. It is even possible that the one spouse who remains in the matrimonial home may in fact have been the deserting party, because his or her conduct was such that, without being cruelty sufficient to occasion a divorce, it drove the other party out. (*Winnan vs. Winnan*, L.R. 1949, p. 174). Consortium is a vital aspect of married life and destruction of it by one partner without the consent of the other, whether it be by physical separation or merely by conduct such as refusal of support or refusal to fulfill the obligations of marriage, could very well be desertion.

There seems to be general agreement among the witnesses who have appeared before your Committee that desertion should be ground for divorce in Canada. Indeed, in a brief presented by a group of organizations whose members have had ample and bitter experience of desertion and its baleful effects, the view was expressed that desertion would become the most widely used ground for requesting divorces in a reformed system. This may or may not be true generally. In England, which has had such a ground since 1937, this has not

proved to be the case. But in many segments of Canadian society it may well prove to be a much used ground. In any case, there would seem to be a very large number of people, particularly wives who have been deserted by their husbands, who are now desperate for release from their marriage bonds. The testimony of such associations as Parents without Partners, the Mothers Alone Society and Canadian Single Parents Association establishes this. Your Committee has received large numbers of letters from deserted wives pleading for a change in the law to enable them to be rid of the shackles of empty and meaningless marriage ties to husbands who have long since disappeared, so that they may regularize illicit unions that they have been forced to contract and to provide legitimate fathers for their offspring. Anyone who has read these letters cannot but be convinced of the misery and unhappiness that exists because of the failure of our present law to permit divorce on the grounds of desertion.

It has been argued that in most of these cases, a ground already exists, since many desertions involve adultery as well. The husband may desert to take up with another woman, or may do so after he has deserted; the wife may be forced into a "common law" union, which is technically adulterous, after her desertion simply to provide a home and support for her children. However, the problem of finding the husband and proving the adultery may not be an easy one; in fact, it is often impossible. Desertion should be a ground in itself and it would not only be more practical but more just to treat it as such. Nothing terminates marital consortium so effectively as desertion over a protracted period.

The question that remains is the time period of the desertion. A period of one year with the mutual consent of the parties was suggested by the Single Parents Associated, but the Baptist Church of Canada favoured a period as long as five years. The figure most often suggested was three years; the Canadian Bar Association, the New Brunswick Barristers' Society and the Anglican Diocese of Huron to name but three. Three years is the period specified in England and this seems to be the reason for the general approval of this figure. Certainly, the time should be long enough to ensure that the desertion was not a passing whim or fancy and to establish that the deserting party has decided to terminate the marriage relationship. Desertion without cause for a period of three years should be long enough to establish this. Longer periods only increase the number of illicit unions and illegitimate children.

Some witnesses feel that there should be reasonable certainty that reconciliation is not possible before a divorce is granted. A court should certainly consider the likelihood of reconciliation before terminating a marriage on this ground, but after three years absence, the chances of reconciliation would in most cases be slight. However, couples who honestly try to patch up their marriage relationship and fail, should not be penalized for so doing. Consequently, in determining the period of desertion it would seem a sensible idea to adopt the English practice whereby a period of cohabitation for not more than three months with reconciliation as its primary object, should not stand in the way of granting a divorce, should the attempt prove to be unsuccessful. The three month period would not be considered as interrupting the stipulated time for desertion.

Your Committee, therefore, is of the opinion that desertion for a period of three years, on the petition of the deserted spouse, where there is little likelihood of a resumption of cohabitation within a reasonable period of time, should be made a ground for the dissolution of marriage. Your Committee is of the opinion

further that the definition of desertion, other than as above, be left to the courts, guided by the jurisprudence created in Canada in relation to judicial separation and in the courts of the United Kingdom in cases of both divorce and separation.

IV MARRIAGE BREAKDOWN

During the course of its public hearings, your Committee has been urged almost continuously to abandon the presently prevailing doctrine of marital offences, such as adultery, as the ground for divorce and substitute marriage breakdown as the sole ground for the dissolution of marriage. The arguments in favour of such a course were most impressive and were presented by persons of responsibility and knowledge. Among the most impressive were the presentations of the United Church and the Anglican Church of Canada.

In 1962, the Board of Christian Education of the United Church of Canada published a report of a commission of that church on *Marriage Breakdown, Divorce, Remarriage* which had been approved by the church and in which the marriage breakdown idea is discussed. The best exposition of the idea has originated not in Canada but in the United Kingdom. In 1964, a study group was appointed by His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. R. C. Mortimer, Bishop of Exeter, consisting of distinguished churchmen, lawyers, doctors and sociologists. This group recommended that marriage breakdown be the sole ground for divorce in Great Britain. Their Report was published last year under the title *Putting Asunder* (London, S.P.C.K., 1966) and it has received a very extensive circulation.

A careful study of the implications of *Putting Asunder* have been made by the English Law Commission. Their report under the title of *Reform of the Grounds of Divorce: The Field of Choice* (Cmnd. 3123), was presented to the United Kingdom Parliament by the Lord Chancellor in November of last year. In the report, the Law Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Scarman, emphasize the difficulties and objections of the substitution of the marriage breakdown approach for the traditional marital offence doctrine based on the adversary system. The implications of this study will be examined later.

1. *Marriage Breakdown: What it is and its Implications are*

While the phrase Marriage Breakdown has recurred very often, precise definition of it, the implications of it, and suggestions as to how and how far it should be incorporated into Canadian law have been left somewhat vague. Your Committee apparently has been presented with three alternatives:

- (i) to accept marriage breakdown as the sole ground allowable for the dissolution of marriage,
- (ii) the complete rejection of the idea altogether,
- (iii) its incorporation into the existing system by some means or another.

It would be most useful to consider it first in its purest and most absolute form: that is as the sole ground for divorce. As the Pastoral Institute of the United Church of Canada has said:

"the adoption of the concept of marriage breakdown and the elimination of the concept of 'matrimonial offence' as the sole basis for divorce is by far the most important point for consideration by this Committee."

"Marriage breakdown is a basis for divorce that adopts the policy that a marriage which has irretrievably broken down in fact should be dissolved in law. Conversely a marriage should not be dissolved in law until it is clearly demonstrated that in fact it has irretrievably broken down."

This breakdown would be the only ground on which a petition for divorce could be presented. The task of the court would be to satisfy itself that the marriage had broken down and that there was no likelihood of reconciliation between the parties and no hope of resumption of cohabitation. The question the court would have to ask itself is this:

"Does the evidence before the court reveal such failure in the matrimonial relationship, or such circumstances adverse to that relationship, that no reasonable probability remains of the spouses again living together as husband and wife for mutual comfort and support?" (*Putting Asunder*, pp. 38-39)

The most important circumstances in the proof of the breakdown would be that the parties had been living apart for some considerable time before the petition was made. Separation in itself, however, would not be conclusive proof of a breakdown. The court would have to consider each case on its merits. Those actions which under the existing Canadian and English law constitute matrimonial offences, i.e. adultery, cruelty, etc. would be available as evidence to prove the breakdown but would not in themselves be grounds for granting a divorce. Also the court would have to take into consideration many factors that are not at present considered in divorce cases. This basically is the position taken by the Mortimer Group, as your Committee understands their report.

The form in which this scheme was actually presented to your Committee suggested specifically that the court should, upon the presentation of a petition by one of the parties to a marriage, decree a dissolution whenever the marriage had irretrievably broken down. To prove the irretrievable breakdown there must be evidence that there is no reasonable expectation of resumption of cohabitation and also evidence that the parties are in fact living separate and apart and have so lived for a continuous period immediately prior to the date of granting the decree for three years, or one year where the respondent has been guilty of adultery, extreme cruelty, sodomy, bestiality, or an attempt to commit sodomy or bestiality. In determining separation, a period of cohabitation no more than two months with reconciliation as its primary purpose would not be considered.

It was also pointed out that certain safeguards would obviously be required in such a scheme to protect not only the innocent victims of a divorce, that is the children and perhaps an unwilling spouse, but also the institution of marriage itself. Thus the United Church Pastoral Institute has proposed that no decree would be issued if the court believed it to be contrary to public policy. Public policy permitting such refusal would be (a) that the decree would prove unduly harsh or oppressive to the defendant or respondent or (b) that the defendant had failed to comply with a court order or is likely to fail to comply with an order of the court concerning maintenance of the respondent or a child of the parties or as to the custody of, or access to, such a child. The Mortimer Group envisage similar safeguards in their proposals.

The proponents of the pure marriage breakdown thesis have advanced many arguments in its favour and made numerous criticisms of the existing system of divorce based upon matrimonial offence. While not wishing to repeat criticisms of the current system made elsewhere in this report, some of these points are worth noting. The fundamental argument against the present system, even with the addition of further grounds, is that it fails to get to the heart of the matter—the state of the marriage itself. It merely deals in superficialities and external or overt factors. The Pastoral Institute has agreed that:

“The addition of numerous legal grounds, based upon the matrimonial offense is evidence of a struggle to do justice to persons whose marriages are in trouble without coming to grips with the marriage breakdown as such.”

Adultery may be evidence of marital trouble but it may not mean that the marriage has broken down. It may merely point to the need for counselling and education rather than to divorce. The existence of matrimonial offences may not thus prove a breakdown, and hence legitimately occasion a divorce; conversely, a marriage can break down without any matrimonial offence having been committed. Many other factors must be considered in determining the failure of a marriage; such factors as immaturity, personal inadequacies, marked difference in background, inadequate preparation for marriage and external interference from in-laws and outsiders. There are many factors in society, economic, moral and social which threaten marriage and family life.

Besides being remote from the realities of the marriage, the existing law engenders a great deal of bitterness and encourages recrimination on the part of the parties by the use of the adversary system and the use of the idea of a guilty party. Marriage breakdown by abolishing the adversary system and getting rid of the idea of a “guilty party”, would end all this. Furthermore, whereas the present law inhibits attempts at reconciliation, the marriage breakdown theory would encourage it because an attempt at reconciliation would almost certainly precede most divorce actions, if for no other reason than that an attempted reconciliation that failed would provide good evidence of a marriage breakdown in any subsequent proceedings.

As the Mortimer Group have stated it:

“A divorce law founded on the doctrine of breakdown would not only accord better with social realities than the existing law but would have the merit of showing up divorce for what in essence it is—not a reward for marital virtue on the one side and marital delinquency on the other, not a victory for one spouse and a reverse for the other; but a defeat for both, a failure of the marital ‘two-in-one relationship’ in which both its members, however unequal their responsibility, are inevitably involved together.” (*Putting Asunder*, p. 18)

Furthermore, it is argued, such a system would not only provide relief for those situations where marital offences have not occurred, but would provide relief for those whose moral sense and civic responsibility prevents them from deliberately committing adultery or perjury to obtain a divorce. By so doing, it will eliminate the possibility for easy divorce and divorce by consent that the law affords to those deliberately willing to commit or pretend adultery. Thus it will not make divorces harder for those who merit them; but it will impede those who do not. As the United Church has pointed out, divorces are at present

granted quite quickly and the three year waiting period will allow a system of marriage counselling to operate and thus supersede the system of instant divorce following isolated matrimonial offences which give the counsellor no time to operate.

Additional benefits, it has been suggested, that would flow from this system are the eradication of the vengeful or vindictive spouse who deliberately thwarts a divorce for no good reason, and the opportunity for full argument on property settlements and maintenance. The court having fully investigated the facts, it will be no longer necessary for the wife to forgo legitimate alimony or the husband to pay excessive settlements simply to get their divorce.

The Mortimer Group have also proposed other reasons for adopting marriage breakdown, which are not at the moment relevant to the Canadian situation but which would be, if certain other recommendations before your Committee were to be followed. The inclusion of the ground of insanity in the English law is inconsistent with the idea of matrimonial offence, being based on an underlying moral principle. Yet, "if it is morally right to grant divorces in cases where the common life has been brought to an end by circumstances outside the control of either party, it is hard to see why the law should make the decrees depend on the commission of an offence, except in the one case." (*Putting Asunder*, p. 28)

Finally, it has been urged, marriage breakdown would consider the subject of divorce from the social standpoint and would strengthen family life, the preservation of which is a major concern of society. Under marriage breakdown, society, through the courts, would decide who had the right to remarry, not the parties themselves. Under current procedures either the innocent or the guilty party may decide whether the other shall remarry either by concealing evidence of their offence, or by refusing to institute divorce proceedings.

The ground of separation suggested by the Canadian Bar Association and other groups would not really fit the marriage breakdown conception in this regard it is alleged. Because if separation alone is the ground for divorce, the parties would know that if they stayed apart, eventually they would be free to remarry, even if it took some time. Thus the choice still basically rests with the parties. By requiring something beyond mere separation, society will be able to assert its vital interest in the stability of family life, by giving the final decision to the court, society's representative, not the parties themselves.

A good summary of the argument advanced by the proponents of the marriage breakdown theory is provided by the following paragraph:

"Present legislation significantly fails to permit the legal dissolution of marriages that are broken down beyond reasonable hope of restoration. Many persons with broken marriages are quite capable to reestablishing family life, but are unable to obtain divorces because there has been no proven and uncondoned adultery. Many too find themselves denied divorces, or their divorces may be placed in jeopardy, because of the often capricious judgement of an estranged spouse not to mention the financial difficulties of affording the cost of the proceedings. To broaden present legislation mainly by adding to the number of matrimonial offences will not alone be a realistic way of protecting human dignity, or of contributing to healthier family life."

The novelty of the marriage breakdown theory does not lie simply in the grounds it proposes for dissolutions of marriage, but also in the procedure that

would be required to effect the system. Indeed, it is not the essential validity of the theory that seems to merit the most careful inspection at this stage, but the practical consequences that would flow from it, were it to be adopted.

The existing system for the trial of divorce cases based upon the adversary method, the traditional practice of our courts, whereby the judge is the arbiter between two contending parties, would have to be changed. The procedure would have to be that of an inquest or inquiry into the state of the marriage, if the marriage breakdown system were to work. The parties would not provide all the evidence and the court might have to seek out and introduce evidence of its own. As the Mortimer Group have expressed it:

"We believe that to alter the law while leaving the method of its administration just as it now is would be to make divorce easier to obtain without any compensating advantages." (*Putting Asunder* p. 67)

The court would no longer be concerned with establishing the guilt or otherwise of a person against whom it is alleged, a certain offence had been committed. Instead it would be inquiring into the alleged fact and causes of the "death" of a marital relationship. The Mortimer Group believe that

"it would have to be made possible for the court, therefore, to inquire effectively into what attempts at reconciliation had been made, into the feasibility of further attempts, into acts, events, and circumstances, alleged to have destroyed the marriage, into the truth of the statements made (especially in uncontested cases), and into all matters bearing upon the determination of the public interest." (*Putting Asunder* p. 67)

In short, the court would need to know far more about both partners to a marriage and their respective conduct toward each other than is now the case.

In pursuit of all the relevant facts, the courts would necessarily require assistance. As the Mortimer Group declare:

"it would be contrary to the ethos of English law to ask judges to act as inquisitors." (p. 70)

It would presumably be equally contrary to the ethos of Canadian law to so ask Canadian judges. Therefore, the court will need officers to assist it, especially as a great deal of the information will be required of experts trained in the social sciences and family matters who can advise the courts on reconciliation and its likelihood of success, the effects of the situation on the children of the marriage and so forth. Such officers would also be needed to supervise the arrangements made for maintenance and custody.

It has been pointed out by advocates of this system, that an inquisitorial procedure is not unknown in Canadian legal practice. In the Province of Ontario, social workers carry out an investigation in divorce cases where there are children under sixteen and they file a report with the court on behalf of the Official Guardian. The courts also conduct inquiries where there is suspicion of connivance and collusion and may, and often do, conduct what amounts to an inquiry where it is necessary to consider whether the court's discretion should be exercised in favour of a plaintiff who has also committed a matrimonial offence. Nevertheless, the fact that a particular procedure may be resorted to from time to time, is not necessarily an argument that should be the basic procedure to be applied in every case.

Although not necessarily connected with the essence of the breakdown theory, the advocates of it propose that at the time of the divorce, the court should also deal with all aspects of the case, making provision for maintenance, custody, the division of family property and the award of possible pension rights to the wife and so forth. In making these arrangements it would bear in mind all the facts of the case that it had discovered.

2. Marriage Breakdown: Problems of Implementation

While there may be many general arguments against the adoption of the marriage breakdown theory as the sole ground for divorce, it seems first of all worthwhile to consider just how feasible such a scheme would be in actual practice. Your Committee has not heard from any witnesses who were prepared to dispute the validity of the doctrine under discussion from a practical point of view. However, most of the witnesses who proposed it did so as an addition to the present system, not as a substitute for it. This is largely because the public generally was unaware of the theory before the hearings began, as were some members of your Committee.

Nonetheless, it has raised many questions in the minds of your Committee members, questions which have been examined recently in a Report of the English Law Commission published in November of 1966. (Cmnd. 3123)

The English Law Commission believes that despite the contention of witnesses that the issue of breakdown is triable, it is doubtful if it can be adequately tried under the present court system; and no one, not even the Mortimer Group has suggested a root and branch reform of the court structure and procedure in divorce cases. In any case, the actual test of breakdown leaves considerable room for interpretation and discretion. The attitude and decisions of individual judges may vary greatly. As a result, decisions would be varying and highly unpredictable, and lawyers would encounter the greatest difficulty in advising their clients. The alternative would be to spell out in the legislation the requisite conditions for finding a breakdown of marriage in endless detail, but this would hardly be practical. In any case, even if it were, the result, given the tenor of our legal system, would probably be for judges to treat the stipulations as formulas, and if the external facts fitted, to grant the divorce without really delving into the heart of the matter. Even if the details were not spelled out, and the judges did rapidly begin to render their verdicts with some degree of consistency, there would be a danger, especially given the propensity and tradition of our courts to look to precedents, that once a particular set of circumstances had been established as proving that a marriage breakdown had occurred, that there would be a marked tendency for lawyers to plead and judges to accept, these circumstances in future cases as proof of breakdown. Obviously adultery, desertion, cruelty and separation would be such circumstances. It is quite likely, therefore, not merely in the long, but probably in the short run too, that the matrimonial offence doctrine, if it were formally tossed out of the front door of the legislature, might in fact surreptitiously creep in again through the court house window.

The English Law Commission was also concerned with the personal aspects of a divorce case. The trial of a divorce, even an undefended one, can be a bitter and humiliating experience for the parties concerned. Under the marriage breakdown system, the inquest would be on a scale far more extensive and intensive than is now the case. Such a proceeding would certainly prove extremely distasteful and embarrassing to most people. It is hard to see how this would contribute to the minimization of bitterness, distress and humiliation, which should be one of the objects of a good divorce law. (Cmnd. 3123, p. 10)

The Commission points out that not only would trial procedure be more painful to the parties, but it would be considerably more extensive in the time and space it would occupy. If all cases were to be inquired into, trials would inevitably be longer. The vast majority of cases at present are undefended and therefore can be dealt with both swiftly and without complications. The proposed system would necessitate more courts, more judges, and, most essential, the new procedure would require large numbers of trained investigators and social workers to assist the court. All this would be extremely expensive and would have to be paid for largely by the taxpayer, although it would no doubt be reflected in higher cost of divorce to the parties as well. Far from making divorces simpler and cheaper, it might well have the opposite effect.

Above all, the weakness in Canada would be a lack of the social workers and experts in marriage counselling: they simply do not exist. The Scarman Commission has alluded to the shortage of such trained personnel in England, and expert witnesses have testified before your Committee that the shortage is no less acute in Canada. Not only that, but were such highly trained people to be absorbed in the divorce court structure, they would be denied to many other, and perhaps more worthwhile services such as probation work, child care, as well as marriage guidance and reconciliation procedures.

Finally, there is the strong probability that this system would react in a detrimental way on the existing facilities for marriage counselling and reconciliation. Most witnesses before your Committee, whether they have advocated marriage breakdown or not, have emphasized the importance of counselling and reconciliation. While the advocates of marriage breakdown did not agree among themselves whether reconciliation attempts should be mandatory, discretionary, or absent in the divorce procedure, the Pastoral Institute of the United Church has suggested that since an attempt at reconciliation that had failed would be a strong argument in the court for proving marriage breakdown, it would thus encourage reconciliation attempts. While this might be laudable in itself, especially if it took place before the marriage had completely broken down, there is a greater probability that conciliation attempts will become simply standard pre-trial procedure, undertaken on legal advice, with little hope of success. Thus the existing agencies would be swamped with what are largely hopeless cases to the detriment of those who could indeed be helped by conciliation procedure.

The Scarman Commission has also expressed the belief that marriage counsellors and conciliation agencies are disturbed by such a proposal. They fear that one or other of the parties may wish to subpoena them to persuade a judge that every effort has, or has not, been made to save the marriage. The agencies fear that if this became common practice, public confidence in them would be undermined and their efficacy gravely impaired.

From the procedural point of view, there is an added complication in Canada to be borne in mind when considering the practical implementation of marriage breakdown. While this may not be insoluble in theory, it is one that raises a great many practical difficulties. This is the very matter of court procedure itself. If the implementation of marriage breakdown is to be left to the Provincial courts which now administer the divorce laws, it will be a provincial, not a federal matter, to establish their procedure. While the federal authority may be able to set out general guide lines, the details would rest with each individual province. The establishment of a series of federal divorce courts with

their own procedure and staff would probably be the only way out. But this would be a radical step and would raise further problems.

For example, the hope that all matters pertaining to a divorce could be dealt with altogether at the same time, raises very serious jurisdictional problems. As has been outlined in a previous section of this Report, while federal authority extends to matters of custody and maintenance, once the question of pensions rights, marital property, the continuing custody, maintenance and guardianship of children are at issue, federal jurisdiction becomes very dubious, indeed probably non-existent. To establish a federal divorce court to achieve comprehensive proceedings and then to find that part of its activity is *ultra vires* would be to leave matters worse than before.

While the scheme in its most absolute form would, therefore, seem to raise insuperable problems of implementation, there is much in the underlying idea that is appealing. To some degree already, the idea has crept into divorce law along with matrimonial offence, especially in jurisdictions which have added insanity to their grounds. For insanity is not an *offence* but a condition that destroys marriage. (Insanity as a ground for divorce is discussed elsewhere.) There would seem to be a somewhat less cumbersome method of procedure that could be used. The essence of this would be to dispense, to as great a degree as possible, with the investigation to satisfy the court that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. This full scale inquest would be the most expensive, distasteful and time consuming part of the process. The court would likely assume on the basis of easily provided external evidence that the marriage had broken down unless there was clear evidence to the contrary.

A scheme somewhat along these lines seems to have been in the minds of the authors of the brief presented by the Pastoral Institute of the United Church of Canada, albeit perhaps unconsciously. Nevertheless, the best exposition of a simplified breakdown procedure was provided by the English Scarman Commission, although not recommended by it. A divorce case based on marriage breakdown has to answer four questions. Firstly, has the marriage broken down? Secondly, if so, are there any reasonable prospects of reconciliation? Thirdly, if not, is there any reason of public policy, especially involving the parties or the children, why the divorce should be denied? And finally, if not, what arrangements should be made regarding the parties and the children?

By the suggested procedure, *on proof of a period of separation alone*, the court would be prepared to assume a positive answer to the question has the marriage broken down; and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it would assume similarly that reconciliation is not reasonably likely and that there is no reason to withhold the divorce. If there was anything in the evidence that led the court to believe reconciliation was possible, it could adjourn the case for an attempt to be made, but unless the fact of the marriage breakdown was strongly disputed by one of the parties, there would be no inquest to establish that the marriage had irretrievably broken down. As the Scarman Commission put it:

“the ending of cohabitation and a sustained failure to resume it are the most cogent, objective and justifiable indications of breakdown.”

Probably the only occasion for a full inquest into a marriage would be when a wife opposed it on the grounds that it would bring hardship upon her and her children, despite the fact that a husband had made quite an equitable arrangement. These cases would probably be few and the courts would be able to cope with them without any undue strain.

In a suggested bill appended to their brief, the United Church Pastoral Institute proposed what in practice would be a similar system:

"The court shall upon a petition by one of the parties to the marriage, decree dissolution whenever the marriage had irretrievably broken down. . . Irretrievable breakdown of marriage shall be proven by evidence that there is no reasonable presumption of cohabitation and shall include evidence that the parties are in fact living separately and apart and have lived separately and apart for a continuous period, . . . such a period to be either:

- (a) One year when the respondent has been guilty of adultery, extreme cruelty, sodomy, bestiality or an attempt to commit sodomy or bestiality, or
- (b) three years in every other case."

The authors of this proposal expressed the hope that the judges would inquire into the marriage rather than accept the external fact of separation or separation with adultery, but admitted the possibility that they might not, especially at first. It was hoped that the new system having been introduced alongside the old system, the new would eventually displace it: the old being swallowed up by the new. There is perhaps some room for scepticism on that point.

The real problem with this simplified version of the marriage breakdown theory is an extremely basic one. How long a period of separation should be required before a husband or wife can ask the courts for a divorce? The witnesses proposing the inclusion of separation as a ground for divorce in some system or another, have suggested various periods of time ranging from two to seven years. Similarly, the Mortimer Group in England thought three years; the members of the English Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce (1951-1955) believed seven years (Cmnd. 9678, p. 25) to be a reasonable time. If the period chosen is too short, the parties might rush into a divorce without having time to recover from either a violent matrimonial quarrel or a passing affair or infatuation. Nor might they have time to consider whether the difficulties in their marriage were capable of solution.

On the other hand, if the period is a relatively long one, say three years, what becomes of those who presently can obtain divorces on the ground of outrageous conduct by their spouse. Must they have to wait three years? It seems unlikely that a period could be agreed that would render justice to all parties in both categories. Therefore it does not seem possible that breakdown could constitute the sole and comprehensive ground. If the period of separation is to be more than six months, then it can only offer a practical solution if it is coupled with other grounds which would provide far more rapid relief. This is not to reject marriage breakdown ideas completely. Far from it. The introduction of it through the Ground of Separation is discussed in the following section of the report.

V THE SEPARATION GROUND

Your Committee is of the opinion that marital offences, such as adultery, cruelty and desertion, cannot be abandoned as grounds for divorce, yet it realizes that many marriages fail for reasons other than provable offences on the part of one of the spouses. The plight of thousands of persons caught in the bonds of

dead marriages presents a problem of major importance. It is in this connection that the principle of marriage breakdown provides a practical solution.

Many marriages fail through no fault of either partner. Neither party commits adultery, there are no acts of cruelty, and one spouse does not actually desert the other. The parties to the marriage may be fundamentally incompatible. Often such partners try repeatedly to revive the affection that they once had had for each other or believed they had. Sometimes such couples separate because the tensions within the home have an adverse effect upon both the partners and the children. Under such circumstances the partners may be better off if remarried and the children given a more healthy family environment. As one brief expressed it:

"It is difficult, if not impossible, to see what interest the State might have in the promulgation of this marriage bond. It is difficult to see what possible interest the State could have in endeavoring to reunite or preserve a bond between two people who have absolutely no intention of resuming cohabitation. Providing all the ancillary obligations are dealt with, there is no reason why these people should not have a divorce."

As the law now stands such broken marriages are indissoluble unless one of the partners is prepared either to commit the matrimonial offence of adultery, or to fabricate evidence that a court might accept as proof of such misconduct. This is not a happy situation. The widening of the grounds for divorce by the addition of cruelty, desertion, and so forth, would not alleviate this situation. The present law, as has been pointed out, punishes those whose integrity prevents them committing perjury or adultery, but allows those less scrupulous to obtain relief. The object of a good law should be the very reverse.

There are many cases where one of spouses has simply disappeared leaving no proof of conscious desertion, or any other fault such as adultery or cruelty. Some marriages have ended and future cohabitation has become impossible by reason of some incapacitating physical or mental illness or by persistent alcoholism, drug addiction or criminal behaviour.

The utter cruelty of denying to an unfortunate spouse the right to a normal married life under such circumstances is obvious. The great number of persons so affected is such that the problem can no longer be ignored. The several classes of such cases will be dealt with individually in the course of this report.

1. The Separation Ground as Proof of Marriage Breakdown

The introduction of the ground of separation for a specified period would be the most practical way to solve the problem of simple marriage breakdown. There can be no better evidence that a marriage has failed than the termination of cohabitation and the failure to resume it after a substantial period of time. If there is no likelihood of reconciliation, there is little point in retaining the empty legal shell of the marriage. As one brief before your Committee succinctly put it:

"If after living apart... a couple have no desire to ever again live together as man and wife, no law can make it so and no service is rendered mankind to refuse divorce."

Only by divorce can the partners to a broken marriage hope to be free of their marital ties, and thus enabled to lead full lives again. To deny such people the

opportunity to contract new and possibly more happy and stable marriages serves no public good. Indeed, it is difficult to see what service is rendered to the concept of marriage as a life long union, to retain fossilized relics of it that only cause hardship and misery, and are likely to lead to irregular and illicit unions and the procreation of more illegitimate children.

The introduction of the separation ground into Canadian divorce law may appear to some to be revolutionary. Certainly it would be a departure from the principles at present in vogue. In actual fact, the radical nature of the proposal is more apparent than real. If insanity, drug addiction and criminality are introduced as grounds for divorce, one has already departed from the matrimonial offence concept. The tendency in cases of cruelty and even desertion is now to look to the circumstances produced by these offences as justifying the relief, rather than to the offences themselves. This is to recognize in large measure the fact that the marriage has broken down.

There is little doubt that the concept of marriage breakdown envisaged in the separation ground seems to have won wide acceptance. The majority of witnesses appearing before your Committee have advocated it in one form or another, usually in the form of a separation ground. It has been endorsed by such large and representative bodies as the United Church of Canada, the Anglican Church and the Baptist Church, as well as the Canadian Bar Association, The Congress of Canadian Women, and the Canadian Committee on the Status of Women. A large number of social organizations with considerable experience in the problems of divorce, as well as many legal societies, medical associations and individuals with wide experience in the problems of family and matrimonial law have similarly endorsed the principle. It has been introduced into numerous jurisdictions whose legal and social structure are not dissimilar to our own; Australia, New Zealand, and various American States, and it has existed for a long time in most European countries. There is no doubt that, as practical legislation in all of these countries, it does work.

There are, nevertheless, certain problems connected with the introduction of the separation ground that must be examined and solved. The procedure must be determined and certain safeguards introduced. In accordance with the separation ground, as presented to your Committee, divorce would be available to either spouse where the husband and wife have lived separate and apart for a period of three years immediately preceding the commencement of proceedings. The ending of cohabitation and the failure to resume it are clear and objective indications that the marriage has broken down. It may not necessarily mean that it has broken down irretrievably, but it does indicate a reasonable presumption that this is so. If the parties are convinced that reconciliation is impossible, the chances of saving the marriage are very remote. As the Scarman Report justifiably notes:

“the parties are likely to be better judges of the viability of their own marriage than any court could hope to be.”

2. Safeguards

Nevertheless, there should be safeguards in such a system. In the first place, the court should be reasonably satisfied that there is no hope of reconciliation, otherwise the proceedings should be adjourned. The realities of the situation in all probability, however, are that unless the marriage has fully broken down, the parties would not be before the court asking for a divorce.

Before granting the divorce, the court should be satisfied on two other matters. Firstly, that the granting of the divorce would not be unjust or cause undue hardship to either of the parties to the marriage or to the children. The phraseology suggested by the witnesses supporting the introduction of this ground is:

“that the issue of a decree will not prove unduly harsh or oppressive to the respondent spouse.”

Secondly, the court should be assured that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the maintenance of the defendant spouse and the maintenance and custody of the children.

Circumstances exist, however, when the court should exercise its discretion. The financial circumstances of the wife are important. It would be intolerable for a husband to divorce his wife after three years and leave her without means of support, and especially so if she has the task of rearing the children. The financial arrangements must be fair and equitable in the circumstances. Should a husband remarry after his divorce, it might well be that his financial resources would not extend to the support of two women. Again, if a divorce is granted to the husband, a wife may lose pension rights or other benefits thus causing her great hardship. In such circumstances it would be necessary to withhold the granting of a decree. The interest of the children might similarly preclude the granting of a divorce. Also, outrageous conduct on the part of the petitioner might be a legitimate cause for refusing a decree. The Scarman Report has pointed out that while it may not exactly help the institution of marriage to keep someone in it who flagrantly abuses it, it is equally possible that by letting him escape he may serve as a bad example to others. Spouses who indulge in outrageous conduct should not be permitted to get away with it. (Cmnd. 3123, p. 20) It would perhaps be wise to add as a condition to the granting of a decree that it not be unduly harsh or oppressive to a defendant spouse.

Finally, it would also be necessary to consider the interests of the petitioner himself and also of any partner or offspring he may have as the result of an illicit union.

The most controversial and troublesome aspect of the separation ground is the problem of the so called “innocent spouse” who is divorced against his, or most probably, her will. The safeguards discussed above would deal in large measure with this problem, although they are also applicable when both spouses agree to the divorce proceedings. Both the Mortimer Group and the English Law Commission have examined this problem very carefully. The conclusions may be summarized as follows:

There seem to be four ways in which the wife may be adversely affected if it were possible for her husband to divorce her against her will:

1. that she would suffer economic deprivation;
2. that she would lose status by being divorced;
3. there would be the public scandal of the petitioner taking advantage of his own wrong; and
4. the wife would have a feeling of insecurity knowing that she could be divorced at any time against her will regardless of her own conduct.

The first problem can be overcome by the safeguards already introduced. Adequate financial arrangements must have been made for the support of the wife while unmarried and the children.

A wife may object to a divorce on religious grounds. However, if the marriage really is dead, there can be little point in the preservation of its legal form. From a theological point of view, most Churches do not object basically to divorce as such but to remarriage. A wife with strong religious scruples who has been divorced, with due financial safeguards, is not compelled to remarry.

The second problem, loss of status, is not a major ground for rejecting divorce against the will of an objecting spouse. Divorce is no longer the social scandal it was in Victorian times. Indeed, the whole purpose of the divorce legislation proposed is the relief of hardship and suffering in society. As the Scarman Report has shrewdly observed:

"from the point of view of the wife herself, it is not clear that the status of a rejected wife is at the present day superior in society's esteem to that of a divorcee." (Cmd. 3123, p. 22)

The scandal of the wrong-doer benefitting from his own bad conduct would be safeguarded by allowing the court's discretion to refuse the divorce, if it believes it to be contrary to public policy. As the Scarman Report states:

"The expedient of preserving the sanctity of marriage by insisting that one who has shown wanton contempt for it should be punished by remaining married seems illogical and unattractive, especially if, as is usually the case, it involves punishing others as well." (ibid. p. 23)

This matter could be safely left to the discretion of the court. In such a case, the interests of other persons, the common law partner and the illegitimate children of the petitioner must also be considered.

Finally, the threat to the security of the wife, has been very much overemphasized. As the Mortimer Group have pointed out, the power to keep one's legal status is not the same as being secure from the disruption of the home and family. A petition for divorce arises only after that disruption has occurred, and it does occur, whether or not there is a separation ground for divorce. In the words of the Mortimer Group:

"Whenever, a husband (or wife for that matter) has so far broken away from the original marriage as to set up a new menage with the intention that it should be permanent, the lot of the deserted partner cannot be appreciably improved, in terms of human life, by mere maintenance of the legal status quo. The real damage has already been done." (*Putting Asunder*, p. 55-56)

The real fear is that if divorce could be granted on the ground of separation despite the objection of one of the parties, this would lead to increased insecurity in marriage and a lack of respect for the permanence of marriage has not been borne out by the events in jurisdictions which have introduced this ground into their law. While it is possible to imagine cases where it would not be desirable to grant a divorce on the ground of separation, and it is clearly essential in such cases that the courts have the discretion to refuse them in actual practice, the courts would probably need to exercise it little.

It is equally possible to envisage situations where it clearly would be desirable to grant a divorce in spite of the strenuous objections of the other party. The objections of some partners may be based upon nothing more than sheer spite or vindictiveness, no matter what excuse may be given. A wife might wrap herself in a cloak of religious objections merely to hold up her husband for a higher maintenance settlement.

For these reasons, it seems to your Committee to be desirable to introduce "separation without fault" as a ground for divorce subject to certain safeguards, whether or not both spouses agree. The alternative, to make the ground voluntary separation, as proposed by the Canadian Bar Association, is not acceptable. This could rule out divorce in many cases where it would be most desirable.

To summarize briefly the safeguards that it would be necessary to attach to a separation ground: (i) The court to have the power to adjourn for a specified period when there seemed to be a possibility of reconciliation; (ii) Provisions to be made for the financially weaker party; (iii) No decree to be issued until satisfactory arrangements have been made for the care and custody of the children; (iv) The court to have discretion to refuse the divorce on the ground of public interest. In addition, in cases where the other spouse does not object to the petition, provision should be made to ensure that the spouse has independent advice, realizes what is involved, and the consequences of the granting of the petition. The Scarman Report suggests that it might even be desirable to send a welfare officer to visit the non-objecting spouse to make sure that all the implications are fully understood.

Since the introduction of the separation ground would be a complete departure from the matrimonial offence concept, the usual bars of collusion, condonation and connivance would not apply. They would clearly be inapplicable in the circumstances.

3. Determining the Period of Separation

A question to be resolved on the introduction of the separation ground, is the length of the period of separation to be required. The length of time suggested to your Committee has varied from a minimum of one year to a maximum of seven. Three years is the time span most generally suggested. Clearly it must fulfill two conditions. In the first place, the period must not be so short as to undermine the stability of marriage and lead to quick and easy divorce. But on the other hand, it must not be so long as to preserve in legal existence marriages that have not existed in fact for a considerable time, since in cases of desertion this would withhold the right to remarry and would foster illicit sexual relationships. Seven years is certainly too long; one year is almost certainly too short. If the period is too long, those couples who could get a divorce on another ground, but who would prefer to use the separation ground to avoid the recrimination and hostility usually associated with the more usual grounds, would not be prepared to wait. The Scarman Report thought that those couples seeking to end their marriages without public fault finding might be prepared to wait two years.

The object of the separation ground is to provide relief for those marriages which have irretrievably broken down. In fixing the period of separation, therefore, the prime consideration should be, does this period provide a fair test that the marriage has broken down? It has been suggested that two years separation is sufficient to establish this, especially if the case is undefended. If the parties have lived apart for two years and then take steps to end the marriage, there is

little hope of reconciliation. In any event, the court would have power to inquire into the possibilities of reconciliation, if it appeared warranted. Two years might be a little on the short side. Three years would perhaps be better.

The Scarman Report also suggested, although no witnesses before your Committee endorsed it, that there should be a longer period of separation in cases where one spouse objects. If the period for undefended cases were to be set at two years, there might be a case for taking this position. If the parties have been separated for three years, or longer, however, it is hard to believe that the marriage had not irretrievably broken down. Certainly the court would be expected to consider carefully defended cases especially with a view to the possibility of reconciliation. However, if a couple were irreconcilable after three years, it is unlikely that they will be more amenable to cohabitation after five years.

The introduction of two periods of separation, one for defended, and another for undefended cases, does not seem to have much merit. Two periods might provide a less scrupulous spouse with an opportunity for blackmail by threatening to defend the action.

Your Committee is consequently of the opinion that a period of separation of three years immediately prior to the institution of proceedings would be sufficient to establish the breakdown of a marriage and should be introduced as a ground for divorce with the safeguards discussed above.

4. *Can Marriage Breakdown and Matrimonial Offence Doctrines be Mixed?*

It has been argued, most notably and forcefully in *Putting Asunder*, that the separation ground should not be added as simply one more ground for divorce. Either marriage breakdown alone should be the sole ground, or else reliance should be made upon matrimonial offences exclusively. Basically, it is asserted the two concepts are based on fundamentally different principles and to have a divorce law containing both would be glaringly illogical.

This argument has as its premise the contention that Parliament must choose one principle as the exclusive one. Your Committee does not subscribe to this view. There is no reason why the one principle cannot be used to satisfy the case of the spouse against whom a wrong has been committed, while the other principle can serve in the case of those spouses against whom no offence or misconduct can be proven. The legal system often uses different principles to dispose of distinguishable situations. The aim of your Committee is to suggest practical remedies for real grievances.

Basically, those opposed to mixing the two concepts are arguing that only one principle can apply; as one brief rejecting such a mixed system stated:

"If you start with breakdown you are premising your solution on a particular meaning of marriage, and must act accordingly."

Your Committee questions whether society at large has one particular view of marriage. Parliament is legislating for the whole of Canada. There is no doubt that many still hold to the matrimonial offence concept, just as it is clear that others are coming to believe in marriage breakdown. To reject one theory held by many, to replace it exclusively by one as yet held by relatively few, would not be desirable.

Mr. Justice Scarman has expressed what seems to your Committee to be a realistic approach to the problem:

"I believe that society recognizes that a spouse should be able to get a divorce when he or she has been deserted, has been treated with cruelty, or has had to face the infidelity of adultery. Why should a spouse, if in a position to prove any of these situations, have to go further and prove irretrievable breakdown, or consent or failure of attempts at reconciliation? The ordinary man's sense of justice revolts at any such requirement. The law would do well to keep in touch with the ordinary man's idea of what is right and proper, and, though the lawyer can argue that the logical way to handle offences is solely as evidence of underlying breakdown, I think this argument, if carried to a logical conclusion, would fail to win general approbation and would certainly impose a very much greater strain on the administration of justice than our limited resources in legal man power could meet." (Quoted by Prof. Julien Payne).

Another argument against the combination of the two systems is that it would provide an open-ended law and thus make divorce easier. The motto would be, if all else fails try marriage breakdown. (*Putting Asunder*, p. 59) With all due respect to the authors of *Putting Asunder*, your Committee does not accept this contention. It seems to ignore the fact that such a combination does exist in Australia, New Zealand, numerous American States and European countries. Were the separation ground to be introduced, there might immediately be a considerable number of divorces sought under it. This would merely prove the need for the ground. Thereafter, the rate would decrease to a steady figure. Australian experience bears this out. Two years after the introduction of the separation ground, the number of petitions based on that ground fell off sharply and at no time was it the most widely used ground for seeking divorce. "One conclusion may be reached. The inclusion in the Act of the ground of separation has not brought the flood of divorces which was so confidently prophesized." (D. M. Selby, "The Development of Divorce Law in Australia", *Modern Law Review*, XXIX, 476, 1966.)

It has also been objected that the separation ground would introduce divorce by consent. This is not so. Divorce by consent means that the parties alone shall act as the judges of their case. Under the separation ground, the court would have to formally approve the divorce and would have the power and, indeed the duty, to refuse to grant it under the circumstances discussed above. However, the fact remains, that divorce with consent exists in every system as a matter of fact. Despite the rigors of the present law, 90% of all cases at present are uncontested. This indicates a large measure of consent on the part of the parties. The introduction of the separation ground would not weaken the institution of marriage. The separation ground would involve waiting for three years or longer.

It has been suggested that the separation ground be restricted to those marriages where the partners are living apart under a judicial separation. This was advocated by the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick and Judge J. T. J. O'Hearn of Nova Scotia. A similar practice is followed in the State of New York. Your Committee can see little merit in the proposal. If a separation exists, it matters little whether it is merely *de facto* or whether concurrent with a judicial decree. It is the separation that is crucial, not the accompanying formalities.

Also, it would be a superfluous provision on the one hand, and provide a bogus ground for divorce on the other. Judicial separations are granted only on

certain specific grounds, grounds which under a revised statute would themselves be grounds for divorce, i.e. cruelty, desertion and adultery. Thus, the proceedings for a dissolution of the marriage could be based on these grounds. The element of separation would add nothing. Furthermore, it is hard to see what advantage would be gained by the necessity of going to court twice: once for the judicial separation and again for the divorce. It would place an added burden upon the courts and inflict financial hardship upon many people. It might even make the cost of divorce prohibitive for others.

VI SEPARATION WITHOUT FAULT

There are a number of conditions destructive of marriage which do not involve a provable marital offence on the part of either spouse but which, nevertheless, terminate cohabitation effectively. Among these are insanity, gross and habitual drunkenness, drug addiction, persistent criminality resulting in long terms in the penitentiary, and the disappearance over a long period of one of the parties.

While these conditions might be encompassed within the separation ground already recommended, they are of an identifiable nature and it seems more logical to treat them as separate or special cases of marriage breakdown. Besides, difficulty might be experienced in trying to bring these conditions under the general ground of separation. Difficulties have been encountered in the United States, for example, where the courts have refused to grant decrees on the ground of separation where the separation was caused by insanity.

We shall deal with these conditions individually beginning with insanity.

1. *Insanity and Illness*

Matrimonial offences, such as cruelty and desertion, are valid as grounds for divorce, not only because they violate the rights and duties of the matrimonial bond, but because they create situations which actually destroy the marriage itself. With desertion and cruelty the offensive conduct is wilful but other cases can arise where the conduct of a spouse effectively terminates the marriage as a viable union, even though no real fault is involved. Such a situation may exist when one partner to a marriage is insane. Many jurisdictions have introduced insanity as a ground for divorce. Great Britain introduced it in 1937 and the majority of witnesses before your Committee have strongly urged its inclusion in any reformed Canadian legislation.

To introduce insanity as a ground for divorce would be a departure from the essence of the matrimonial offence doctrine, and would recognize that insanity breaks up a marriage, not because becoming mentally ill is a crime committed by one partner against the other, but because it creates a situation where the marriage can no longer exist. The actions or behaviour of the patient may render continued cohabitation impossible or the sick partner may be detained for an extended period in a mental institution thus frustrating most of the purposes of marriage. In such circumstances, it is unjust for one partner to be tied to the mere legal shell of a non-existent marriage.

The introduction of insanity as a ground for divorce is a matter which needs the most careful consideration. It must be firmly kept in mind that it is not the insanity itself that is the ground for divorce but the consequences that flow from it.

The usual ground suggested to your Committee has been "chronic" or "incurable unsoundness of mind". However, both the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Canadian Psychiatric Association have pointed out the dangers of these phrases. "Unsoundness of mind" in itself covers the whole gamut of mental illness, from minor neurosis to extreme psychotic conditions. As leading psychiatrists have pointed out to your Committee, no one is completely of sound mind, just as no one is in perfect physical health. There could be many occasions where a patient may be mentally ill, and thus technically of unsound mind, but perfectly capable of fulfilling matrimonial responsibilities. It is for these reasons that witnesses, like the Canadian Bar Association, have stipulated that the patient must have been confined to a mental institution for a long period of time. This would be tangible evidence of the serious nature of the illness, but more important, such confinement would destroy the marriage.

It must be perfectly clear, therefore, that if insanity is to be considered a ground for a divorce, it must apply only to those cases where the insanity by its consequences actually destroys the marital relationship.

The insanity must be incurable. This, however, raises a problem. Medical science is making sweeping advances. Even in the last five years, tremendous strides have been taken in the treatment and cure of mental illness. Consequently, the medical profession is very loath to say flatly and categorically that a person is incurably insane. Mental illness can be treated in the majority of cases, and your Committee is assured that even patients who are suffering from psychosis and who are confined to mental institutions for treatment, usually improve enough to leave the hospital. Psychiatric skill, knowledge and drugs are constantly improving, thus the Canadian Mental Health Association believes:

"It is becoming increasingly difficult, therefore, even for a high qualified specialist in psychiatry to certify that a person suffering from mental illness is incurable, and that he will never be able to live at home in the community again."

Thus while a husband or wife may be in a mental institution and have been there for some considerable time, it is by no means certain that they may not be cured.

The medical profession and those experienced in dealing with mental health are very reluctant to see insanity included as a ground for divorce. To do so would raise serious difficulties and would also discriminate against mental illness. This is a serious point that is often overlooked. Mental illness has suffered from a social stigma in the past, one that is only now being overcome. To single out mental illness would reinforce this stigma. There are other physical illnesses of a severe and chronic nature whose effects on a marital relationship can be every bit as severe as insanity: multiple sclerosis, cerebral hemorrhage or even severe disabling arthritis, and these are diseases which can produce profound character changes on the part of those suffering from them. It would be logical, it has been argued by the Canadian Mental Health Association, to make disabling illness, either physical or mental, a ground for divorce, if its consequences were such as to destroy the marriage.

Since it is the consequences, rather than the insanity itself, that destroy the marriage, it has also been suggested that insanity as a ground could be dispensed with altogether and that its consequences could be dealt with under other proposed grounds, especially if the separation ground were to be introduced.

Cruelty might very well be a ground as a result of the conduct of a mentally ill spouse, and the case of *Williams vs. Williams* before the House of Lords in 1963 held that insanity was no defence to cruel treatment because it was the nature of the conduct, not the intention behind it, that the court had to consider in establishing cruelty. Furthermore, if the separation ground is introduced, it might be possible to deal with the cases of spouses committed to a mental hospital for protracted periods of time. The consequences of this committal seem to be the major motive for the advocacy of insanity as a ground for divorce at all. Indeed, the Canadian Mental Health Association's submission suggested that, if separation for a period of three years were adopted as a ground, there would be no need for a separate ground of insanity at all. Certainly, the Mental Health Association believes that in cases of real incurable insanity a divorce should be granted, so long as the defendant spouse is not unduly oppressed by the granting of such a decree. However, they argue that it would be better to grant the divorce for the real reason, the separation rather than making the chronic unsoundness of mind itself the ground for divorce.

Consequently, your Committee is of the opinion that marriages in which the conjugal life has been effectively prevented for a period of three years or longer by the mental or other disabling illness of one of the spouses, and in which there is no reasonable likelihood of a resumption of cohabitation, should be capable of dissolution subject to the discretion of the court, provided that the dissolution of the marriage shall not be unduly harsh or unjust.

2. *Disappearance and Presumption of Death*

There are circumstances where a marriage is destroyed through the disappearance of one of the spouses who leaves no proof behind of conscious desertion, or any other matrimonial offence such as adultery and cruelty, and whose absence would make it difficult to proceed under the separation ground. In such a situation, cohabitation is at an end and the marriage has ceased to exist, but at present the other spouse has no remedy.

Your Committee believes that the present situation, whereby a spouse who has reason to believe that their partner is dead, can remarry only at his or her peril, should be ended. While presumption of death is sufficient to protect the partner who remarries from a charge of bigamy should the missing spouse eventually reappear, it does not protect the second marriage. This becomes a nullity and any children of it illegitimate. Your Committee, therefore, believes that legislation should be introduced permitting the courts to decree a dissolution of marriage if there are reasonable grounds for assuming that the petitioner's spouse is dead.

3. *Non-Consummation*

Wilful refusal to consummate a marriage is ground for annulment in England (it was introduced by the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1937) but not in Canada. (Power, *On Divorce*, p. 194) In those provinces in which the law in force is that of England as of 1870, to be a ground for annulment the non-consummation of the marriage must be because of some physical or mental defect which renders coitus impossible. Experience has shown this limitation to be so restrictive as to prevent relief in cases where the purpose of the marriage is frustrated by the abnormal behaviour of one of spouses.

A better approach to the problem of non-consummation is with respect to the effect of the non-consummation on the marriage, one of the basic purposes of which is the procreation of children. Were relief granted on the ground of marriage breakdown resulting from non-consummation, the reason for the non-consummation would be of secondary importance, and would include voluntary refusal over a protracted period as well as physical or mental inability.

The introduction of wilful refusal to consummate as a ground for divorce has been suggested by the Canadian Bar Association, the Benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia and the York County Law Association. The suggestion is logical since a decree of nullity is granted for some defect of incapacity existing at the time of the marriage ceremony, whereas divorces are granted for conditions that arise after the ceremony. Wilful refusal to consummate occurs after the wedding has taken place. In Australian Law this distinction has been made. The *Australian Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1959 provides for divorce on the ground of wilful refusal to consummate, while retaining impotence as a ground for annulment. In New Zealand, however, the *Matrimonial Proceedings Act*, 1965, follows the English practice and allows wilful refusal as a ground for annulment.

The actual designation, whether divorce or nullity, may be of secondary importance, and were relief given on the ground of marriage breakdown by reason of non-consummation rather than directly on the non-consummation itself, the proceedings would clearly fall within divorce and not nullity.

Your Committee, therefore, is of opinion that marriage breakdown by reason of non-consummation either wilfully over a protracted period or because of some physical or mental disability rendering coitus impossible, should be made a ground for divorce, subject to the discretion of the court and the absence of any substantial prospect of resumption of cohabitation within a reasonable period of time. However, the above shall not preclude an immediate dissolution of marriage by way of nullity on the grounds of non-consummation by reason of impotence on the petition of one of the spouses. It is, therefore, recommended that in addition to the new ground for divorce, the right to petition for nullity on the ground of impotence, as it exists at present, shall remain.

PART IV

PROCEDURE AND JURISDICTION

I DOMICILE

This has been fully discussed in Part I. No further comment is required.

II BARS TO DIVORCE

1. *Condonation*

Your Committee has been widely urged to make condonation a discretionary instead of an absolute bar to divorce. Although condonation has received no statutory definition and derives from the common law, it is a statutory bar to divorce in Canada. (*Matrimonial Causes Act*, 1857, section 30; R.S.C. 1952, c 176, section 5). The purpose of the bar of condonation is clear. It is to prevent a spouse who agrees to resume cohabitation with a partner who has committed a matrimonial offence, from holding that offence over the other's head for ever afterwards. A resumption of cohabitation, which is an outward sign of forgiveness, is held to seal off the past. It would hardly augur well for the success of a marriage, if the atmosphere was potentially poisoned by the ability of one spouse to hold a former offence over the other's head and threaten divorce on it at some later date.

The condoned offence, however, is subject to subsequent revival, if the former erring spouse commits another matrimonial offence. Such an offence does not have to be of so serious a nature as the original one which as the law now stands would have been adultery (except in Nova Scotia). Cruelty or desertion can revive former acts of adultery. In this sense, condonation does not constitute absolute forgiveness, but rather conditional forgiveness on the understanding that the guilty spouse behaves correctly thereafter.

While the purpose of the bar is understandable, its existence as an absolute bar, does severely restrict the freedom of parties seeking a divorce. One spouse, particularly a wife, may very well condone an act of adultery in order to save the marriage and avoid the pain and heartbreak of family disintegration. If, however, the gesture proves futile and the marriage is not saved, the ground for a divorce action is lost. Thus an absurd paradox exists; if a couple attempt to save their marriage and fail, thereby proving its death, they cannot get a divorce, whereas, if they make no attempt at reconciliation, the marriage can be dissolved. Thus the real evil stemming from condonation as an absolute bar is that it directly discourages reconciliation. Consequently a law which has as its avowed purpose the preservation of the stability of marriage, actively mitigates against its professed object. For this reason the Canadian Bar Association, the Seventh Day Adventist Church, the United Church of Canada, the Canadian Committee on the Status of Women, and other witnesses, have urged that condonation be made a discretionary bar to divorce. Thus the court could take into consideration all the factors involved in the situation in deciding whether to reject the petition.

An alternative solution would be the one adopted in the United Kingdom, as well as in Australia, whereby condonation remains an absolute bar to divorce but a period of cohabitation for a period of not more than three months, which has reconciliation as its primary purpose, is not deemed condonation.

The English Act also provides that acts of adultery which have been condoned can never be revived at law regardless of the circumstances. This is a logical provision, if attempted reconciliation is no longer considered condonation. For should the reconciliation fail, the divorce may proceed and the doctrine of revival becomes quite unnecessary. If the reconciliation succeeds, then it is better that the couple put the past completely behind them. The forgiven partners know that their former lapses are finished with and cannot later be held against them. A marriage can thus make a fresh start with nothing, in a legal sense at least, hanging over it.

The English solution to this problem has one clear advantage. An attempted reconciliation does not raise a bar, whereas, if the bar were merely made discretionary, there might be some doubt as to the circumstances in which the courts might seek to apply it. However, if cohabitation for the purpose of reconciliation is not deemed condonation, this doubt would be resolved.

2. Collusion

Collusion is presently an absolute bar to divorce in Canada. Although collusion derives from the common law, it has been explicitly made an absolute bar to divorce by statute. (*Matrimonial Causes Act*, 1857, c. 85, sections 30 & 31; *Marriage and Divorce Act*, R.S.C. 1952, c 176, section 5.) Unfortunately, there has been neither a statutory comprehensive judicial definition of collusion and there is considerable confusion not only in the mind of the public but even among lawyers as to what exactly collusion is.

As a result of this uncertainty, lawyers tend to keep their clients at arms length from their spouses, lest any negotiations made between the parties to a divorce, or any agreement reached by them, be held as collusive and the action be lost. This is most undesirable. It not only hinders possible reconciliation, but actually discourages it. Prior agreements or maintenance, custody and distribution of matrimonial property are similarly discouraged.

The general principles underlying the doctrine of collusion are clear enough. Collusion is a corrupt bargain to deceive the court either by fabricating evidence suppressing a valid defence, or bribing the petitioner respondent or co-respondent. The intent is clearly to prevent deliberate attempts to pervert the course of justice by misleading the court. However, the actual application of this general principle to particular cases has tended to be somewhat erratic and on appeal the verdicts have seldom been unanimous. This is especially so in "good cases", that is where the adultery alleged did actually take place. One spouse may voluntarily provide the evidence the other needs; this may not be collusion. Nor is it necessarily collusive for a husband to make financial arrangements for his wife in the interim before the divorce proceedings or for the parties to agree on the amount of maintenance to be paid afterwards. However, in drawing up agreements particularly if they deal with who shall pay for the action, lawyers may be verging on dangerous ground, especially in some Provinces. For one spouse to invite the other to proceed or to facilitate the divorce by providing evidence and or to offer to pay the expenses of the action has been held collusive in some cases but not in others. The courts do not seem to have drawn the line

with any clarity or consistency, and it is a clear line that can be reached, but not transgressed, that lawyers need in advising their clients.

Witnesses before your Committee have urged that the present law be changed to make collusion a discretionary bar, so that if doubts arise as to the actions of the parties, or one of them, but without a clear intention to defraud the court, the court may use its discretion and grant the dissolution. By this means, it is hoped that a husband and wife could come to some reasonable agreement regarding the financial provisions to be made both before and after the divorce, for the care and custody of the children, the maintenance of the wife and the division of the family property. Only in cases where the parties actually conspired to withhold a just defence or put forward a false case would the bar of collusion be applied.

The basic problem in recommending this solution, is the attitudes of the courts. If there is uncertainty now as to what the court will hold as collusive, there will no doubt also be uncertainty as to the circumstances in which the court will exercise its discretion. If it is possible to establish the circumstances in which collusion will operate as an absolute bar and those in which it will not, it ought to be equally possible to define what collusion is. A definition of collusion would be far more desirable and render the law far more certain than the introduction of another element of uncertainty, a discretionary bar, into an already uncertain field.

The Proposals of the English Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce, 1951-55, are worth noting:

"Collusion should be defined by statute on the basis of the following considerations:

- (i) The spouses should be restrained from conspiring together to put forward a false case or withhold a just defence, and
- (ii) divorce should not be available if one spouse has been bribed by the other spouse to take divorce proceedings or has exacted a price from him or her for so doing.

"In addition, it should be provided by statute that it should not amount to collusion if reasonable arrangements are arrived at between husband and wife, before the hearing of the suit, about financial provision for one spouse and the children, the division of the matrimonial home, and its contents, the custody of, and access to, the children, and costs. It should be duty of the petitioner to disclose any such arrangements to the court at the hearing and the parties should be able to apply to the court before or after the presentation of the petition for its opinion on the reasonableness of any contemplated arrangements." (Cmnd. 9678, p. 312)

This last provision was introduced in England by the *Matrimonial Causes Act* of 1963.

III JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Judicial separations may be granted by the courts of every Province in Canada with the exception of Ontario. The *Divorce Act (Ontario)* of 1930 which authorized the courts of Ontario to grant dissolutions of marriage omitted to grant specifically the power to decree judicial separations. The courts of Ontario have consequently held that they do not possess this authority.

Judicial separation is a useful device, although it is tending to fall somewhat into disuse. Its utility lies in the fact that it gives legal status to a separation and the sanction of the courts to any arrangements that are made for the maintenance of the wife and the maintenance and custody of the children, and similar matters. For those couples who wish to live apart without actually dissolving their marriages, it provides a convenient arrangement. It is especially useful where one or both of the spouses are opposed to divorce for religious reasons.

At present, if a couple in Ontario decide to separate but not seek a divorce, they may make a separation agreement with regard to such matters as alimony, the disposal and assignment of their property and the custody and maintenance of the children. However, problems arise when a couple cannot agree on the terms of the agreement, or if one partner does not wish to terminate cohabitation. In every other Province of the country, in such circumstances, the matter can be brought before the courts by a petition for judicial separation. In Ontario, however, there is no clear remedy for this problem.

Consequently, your Committee feels that it would be in keeping with the desire for the uniformity of law throughout Canada, as well as in the interests of the inhabitants of Ontario, if the courts of the Province were authorized to grant judicial separations. Since the grounds for judicial separation are virtually uniform in the eight common law Provinces other than Ontario, and based on the English Act of 1857, Ontario should be given the power to grant judicial separations according to the Law of England as it existed on July 15, 1870.

IV COURT JURISDICTION

1. *Jurisdiction*

It is the practice in those Provinces where dissolutions of marriage are granted for jurisdiction to be exercised by the Superior Courts. This practice has obvious disadvantages. The procedure of the Superior Courts is costly and involved, and these courts, burdened with cases of a more weighty character, tend to dispose of their long lists of divorce cases as quickly as possible and in a perfunctory manner. The Superior Courts lack the assistance of social workers and counsellors such as Family and Juvenile Courts possess. Most people are unfamiliar with their procedure and atmosphere, which, while dignified, is not conducive to the therapeutic or conciliatory approach to marital problems. Even more important, the judges of the Superior Courts are often remote from the parties to the action and their circumstances, especially where the divorce actions are heard at Assizes by a visiting judge.

Nor should it be overlooked that family and matrimonial proceedings are often continuing affairs. The marriage may be dissolved, but matters arising from the dissolution, maintenance and custody of children, division of marital property, rights of visitation and the like, may still have to be dealt with from time to time. This may involve a trip to the provincial capital to reach the judge who made the original order, or a long delay until next Assize, when a different judge, quite unfamiliar with the circumstances, may be sitting. The Honourable James McRuer, former Chief Justice of Ontario, demonstrated decisively the problems that face Superior Court judges in dealing with matrimonial causes.

To overcome these difficulties it has been suggested to your Committee by the Pastoral Institute of the United Church, that a special domestic proceeding court be established to deal with all matters, both civil and criminal, in which the parties are, or were, married to each other and with jurisdiction over

divorce, separation, nullity, restitution of conjugal rights, presumption of death, custody, adoption, affiliation, wardship, maintenance and alimony, consent to marriage, school attendance, and crimes where one of the parties injured is married to the accused. Such a wide and sweeping reorganization of the court structure of the nation is beyond the terms of reference of your Committee. It would require, in any case, far more study than your Committee could give to it.

As a practical solution to the problem there seems to be two alternatives open for consideration. One is the transfer of the jurisdiction to the Family Courts, the other is to give jurisdiction to the County Courts concurrently with the Supreme Court.

The Family Court, at first glance, would seem to be the obvious place to deal with divorce and other matrimonial causes. The case for this was most ably argued by Judge P. J. T. O Hearn of Nova Scotia. He pointed out that Family Courts deal with questions every bit as important as divorce and of equal difficulty, Juvenile offences, neglect of children, maintenance and wardship are all such questions. The basic problems in divorce cases are seldom purely legal. These are the questions dealing with the state of the marriage and the provisions to be made after its dissolution. The Superior Courts have none of the auxiliary help that Family Courts enjoy in the way of social workers, personnel trained in family matters, and ready access to welfare and similar agencies. Such services are essential to a proper disposal of a divorce action, and it would be far better to give divorce to the Family Courts than to risk the confusion that would be created by trying to apply Family Court techniques in the Superior Courts.

The basic argument against vesting jurisdiction in the Family Courts is a practical one. Not every province has an established system of Family Courts that are qualified to deal with divorce cases. Some Family Courts may be competent, but your Committee believes, that, at present, such courts are in a minority. In the future, as the Family Courts develop, the problem may be worthy of further consideration, but at present your Committee is opposed to jurisdiction in divorce matters being given to Family Courts.

It would seem a far better solution to vest in the County Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Courts. These courts have advantages over the Superior Courts for the disposal of local divorce cases. Their procedure is less involved and consequently less costly. County Court judges are resident in County towns and their local offices and officials are readily available at all times. The judges can be easily reached when an order needs to be explained or varied and when additional provisions are required. Furthermore, County Court judges are more familiar with the local circumstances and situation, as well as being more accessible, and consequently are in a better position to make helpful judgments.

Your Committee believes that the County Courts should receive concurrent, not exclusive, jurisdiction. The right to proceed in the Superior Courts should be retained for those who wish to use it. In some cases, which hinge particularly on legal questions, the Superior Court provide the better forum. Nevertheless, your Committee believes that divorce petitioners should be allowed the advantages of trial in the County Courts, not the least being in speed and cost, and readiness and continuity of access.

2. Provisions Regarding Children

Closely related to the question of the forum in which divorce cases are determined, is the scope of the hearing. Many witnesses have urged that all

matters pertaining to a divorce be disposed of at the same time and in the same hearing. It must be realized that in granting a divorce, the courts are not merely dissolving a marriage but are also often dissolving a family as well. The first duty of the court must be to see that the members of the family do not suffer from the rupture of family life more than is necessary. The Court must be satisfied that proper arrangements have been made first for the custody, maintenance and welfare of the children, and then that the provisions made for the maintenance of the wife, if applicable, are appropriate. These matters are all within federal jurisdiction, as ancillary to divorce, and Parliament should provide that all these matters should be dealt with at the same time.

If these matters are dealt with together at the same hearing, the overall situation can be kept in view. Furthermore, the withholding of a decree until suitable arrangements have been made provides a strong incentive on the part of the petitioner to be cooperative. To deal with various ancillary matters in different courts at different times, not only increases the complexity and expense of divorce actions, but prevents an overall view being taken by each court. In such a piecemeal approach, the children are apt to suffer.

Your Committee, therefore, believes that no divorce should be granted until arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of all minor children, and that such arrangements are satisfactory or are the best that can be devised in the circumstances. This would be to follow existing British practice. All minor children should be taken to mean all children in the family whether they are the offspring of the couple before the court or only of one of them by a former union, or of the family by adoption.

V RECONCILIATION AND MARRIAGE COUNSELLING

While it is your Committee's opinion that a broadening of the grounds for divorce would not undermine the stability of marriage as an institution, it does believe that legislation seeking to rationalize the dissolution of marriage should not overlook the fact that dissolution is only the ultimate solution to a broken marriage and that an alternative is to try to mend it. Many witnesses before your Committee have stressed the desirability of an established reconciliation procedure to save as many marriages as possible. Some witnesses have urged that reconciliation attempts should be mandatory before divorce petitions are permitted to proceed. This has been suggested by the United Church of Canada, together with such organizations as the Catholic Women's League of Canada. Others have urged mandatory conciliation and counselling in certain cases and there has been considerable support for the establishment of marriage counselling services as adjuncts to the courts. Most witnesses would be satisfied, nevertheless, if provision were made for counselling and reconciliation procedure in those cases where it might prove beneficial.

Two separate issues are really involved here: Firstly, the provisions of the actual law itself regarding reconciliation procedure, and secondly, the far wider implications of how much active interest the institutions of government should take in marriage guidance and counselling services.

To take up the first question, there is no doubt, that the law as it stands at the moment, does little to promote the reconciliation of couples contemplating divorce, and some of the provisions actually tend to discourage it. The existence of the absolute bars to divorce of collusion and condonation tend to keep the

parties at arm's length. The law should be changed to ensure that any efforts a couple may make to save their marriage should not be held against them if they are unsuccessful in the attempt. In both the United Kingdom and in Australia, to cite but two examples, this problem has been recognized, and steps taken to obviate the difficulties. These provisions have been made to ensure that cohabitation for a limited period of time with reconciliation as its objective should not be considered as condonation and that reasonable negotiation between the parties should not be held as collusive. Such reforms are clearly necessary in Canada. (See section on Condonation and Collusion).

More can be done, however, than simply removing the legal obstacles to reconciliation. Steps can be taken to actively promote it. However, this is no simple task. Compulsory reconciliation procedure is not the answer. There are numerous objections to such a step. In the first place, it must be realized that in the vast majority of cases, once the cause has reached the divorce courts, the time for reconciliation in most cases has passed. Couples do not lightly rush into divorce actions without making sincere and strenuous attempts to save their marriages. Therefore, in the great majority of cases, compulsory reconciliation would be futile.

In any case, marriage counselling is not a task just any person can do; it requires considerable training and skill and the number of persons so qualified is limited in Canada today. Counselling services would be swamped and in the vast majority of cases, their counsellors would be wasting time and talents that would be better spent trying to save those marriages that were salvageable. Compulsory marriage counselling is not a practical proposition.

Nevertheless, not all cases that reach divorce courts are lost causes. The practice followed in Australia, and other jurisdictions, of giving the judge the authority to adjourn the proceedings in order for reconciliation to be attempted, if from the evidence before him it seems warranted, certainly has a great deal to commend it. It might even be desirable to empower the judge to direct a couple, in such a case, to take marriage counselling, if he has reason to believe there might be a reasonable chance of its succeeding.

However, while the introduction of such provisions into the law might be desirable, it would be a mistake to expect too much from them. The experience in Australia, and some other jurisdictions, would lead one to believe that such powers tend to be exercised infrequently.

There are other steps that could be taken which might have some effect. The Australian practice of requiring lawyers to bring marriage counselling services to the attention of their clients and to explore the possibilities of reconciliation with them, before they can proceed with the action, is an interesting experiment. However, it is to be hoped that conscientious lawyers would do this without official urging. The unconscientious lawyer could easily turn this into a mere formality, were it to be required. It is doubtful, if at present, there are adequate marriage counselling services available to which clients could be referred.

More helpful perhaps would be to adopt another Australian practice which protects marriage counsellors from being compelled to reveal in court the information they discover in the course of their professional activities. This certainly would render their work more effective and enable married couples to deal in complete frankness with counsellors without fear of what they disclosed being later used against them in a divorce action. The Scarman Commission indicated that there was unease in English marriage counselling circles about

lack of such protection in the existing English law, which is the same as the Canadian in this respect.

One fundamental obstacle to the introduction of elaborate reconciliation machinery as adjuncts to the divorce courts, is the sheer lack of personnel. Until there are ample numbers of trained people, any discussion of the desirability of such facilities must be academic.

It is not within the reference of your Committee to explore fully and make recommendations in these matters, and it has not done so. Nevertheless, your Committee believes it relevant to observe that both the federal and the provincial governments should examine what can be done to promote the growth and development of marriage guidance services and the training of personnel in this field of social work. Your Committee has been told that there are at present only two institutions in Canada especially organized for the training of professional marriage counsellors and that there is need for the establishment of professional standards as well as more training programmes. The Australian government, for example, has already undertaken financial assistance to marriage guidance organizations and encouraged the development of training programmes, all with beneficial results. If society is serious in its belief in the stability of marriage and the preservation of this institution, it should consider what positive steps can be taken to assist those whose marriages are in difficulties.

PART V

In a Report to Parliament on a subject so important as divorce, clarity is essential. This is particularly so in the present instance because of the many facets of the subject and the fact that the substantive law has remained almost unaltered for so many years while public opinion with regard to the matters involved has been constantly changing. One of the best methods of promoting definiteness and clarity of thought is to state proposals in legal form such as one might find in an Act of Parliament.

With this desire for definiteness and clarity in mind, and in an effort to be helpful, your Committee has restated its proposals in the form of a draft Bill which it sets forth below.

Some explanation of the draft Bill is required. It is assumed that it is unnecessary and also undesirable to restate the present law as to divorce on the ground of adultery. No objection has been taken to the present substantive law in that regard by any of the informed witnesses who have addressed your Committee. They have urged an extension of the grounds, not an alteration or reform of grounds as at present in force.

The draft Bill accordingly deals only with the grounds recommended in the Report which are in addition to any ground upon which a marriage may now be dissolved. This general policy of non-interference with the law as it now exists has been carried through in the draft Bill. For instance, the matter of non-consummation of marriage on account of physical or mental defect is unaffected and the draft Bill deals only with wilful refusal to consummate.

The Bill is in three divisions. Part I deals with marital offences, in addition to the existing ground of adultery, such as desertion, cruelty, bigamy, non-support, and wilful non-consummation, followed by such stipulations as are necessary.

Part II defines marriage breakdown and provides for dissolution when the separation is caused by mental or physical illness, alcoholism or drug addiction, imprisonment, disappearance or other cause. These are circumstances in which

the marriage has completely failed but in which there is no apparent wilful fault on the part of one of the spouses. The enumeration is followed by the necessary stipulations.

Part III is headed "General" and takes care of such matters as giving coordinate jurisdiction to the County or District Courts, domicile and the right of access to the courts of women deserted by their husbands, the granting of relief in matters ancillary to divorce such as maintenance and the custody and care of children, condonation, collusion, amendments to the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act*, rules of court and the coming into force of the proposed Act.

Your Committee trusts that this statement of its recommendations in legal form will prove useful and will be substantially carried out.

In conclusion, your Committee gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance given it by Mr. E. R. Hopkins, the Senate's most competent Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, in the preparation of the draft Bill which appears in the following pages. Mr. Hopkins has given freely of his professional ability and legal knowledge and experience and his advice has been sought on many occasions. He has made a major contribution to the production of this Report.

2nd Session, 27th Parliament, 16 Elizabeth II, 1967.

An Act to extend the grounds upon which courts now having jurisdiction to grant divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may grant such relief, and to provide for related matters.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Short
title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Divorce (Extension of Grounds) Act, 1967*.

PART I.

Matrimonial Offences.

Grounds
added.

2. (1) Subject to section 9, in any court having jurisdiction to dissolve marriages, any husband or wife may commence an action praying that the marriage be dissolved, on the following grounds, in addition to any ground upon which the marriage may now be dissolved; namely, that the respondent

"Desertion."

(a) has deserted the petitioner without cause for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition;

"Cruelty."

(b) has, since the celebration of the marriage, treated the petitioner with cruelty;

"Bigamous marriage."

(c) has, since the celebration of the marriage, gone through a form of marriage with another person;

"Wilful refusal to consummate."

(d) has wilfully refused to consummate the marriage for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

(2) Where the ground of the petition is desertion

- (a) before pronouncing a decree of dissolution, the court must be ^{Qualific-}satisfied that there is no prospect of resumption of cohabitation within a reasonable time, and
- (b) any period of resumption of cohabitation not exceeding three months, for the primary purpose of reconciliation, shall be excluded from the calculation of the three-year period of desertion mentioned in subsection (1).

3. (1) Subject to section 9, in any court having jurisdiction to dissolve marriages, a wife may commence an action praying that the marriage be dissolved on the ground that her husband, for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the presentation of the petition, has wilfully and without lawful excuse refused or neglected to support the petitioner, the children of the marriage or any child to whom either party stands *in loco parentis*. ^{"Wilful non-support."}

(2) The court may pronounce a decree of dissolution on the ^{Qualific-}ground mentioned in subsection (1), but shall not do so unless it is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances, including the degree of fault on the part of the husband and the effect of his refusal or neglect on his wife or dependent children, that the decree should be pronounced.

4. If the court is satisfied by the evidence that the case of the ^{Duty of}petitioner has been proved on any of the grounds added by sections 2 or 3 and, where the ground of the petition is cruelty, the petitioner has not in any manner condoned the cruelty, and that the petition is not presented or prosecuted in collusion with the respondent, the court shall pronounce a decree of dissolution, but if the court is not satisfied with respect to any of the aforesaid matters, it shall dismiss the petition: ^{Proviso.} Provided that the court shall not be bound to pronounce a decree of dissolution and may dismiss the petition if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery, or if, in the opinion of the court, the petitioner has been guilty

- (a) of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting the petition; or
- (b) of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage; or
- (c) where the ground of the petition is desertion or non-support, of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has contributed to the desertion or non-support.

PART II

Marriage Breakdown.

5. For the purposes of this Part a marriage has completely broken down if the parties are living separate and apart and if, in the opinion of the court, there is no prospect that they will resume cohabitation within a reasonable time. ^{"Marriage breakdown" defined.}

6. Subject to section 9, in any court having jurisdiction to dissolve marriages, a husband or wife may commence an action praying that the marriage be dissolved on the ground that it has completely ^{"Marriage breakdown" when a ground.}

broken down for any of the following causes; namely, that the respondent

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| "Protracted illness." | (a) has suffered from mental or physical illness for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition during which the parties have not cohabited and in respect of which there is no reasonable prospect of recovery or resumption of cohabitation; |
| "Addiction." | (b) has been grossly addicted to alcohol, narcotics or drugs restricted by statute, for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition and there is no reasonable prospect of the respondent's recovery; |
| "Long imprisonment." | (c) has served a term of imprisonment for at least three years, or several such terms totalling at least three years in the five-year period immediately preceding the presentation of the petition; |
| "Disappearance." | (d) has been absent from the petitioner for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition, during which period the petitioner, having made reasonable efforts to acquire such knowledge, has had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of or from the respondent. |
| "Separation." | (e) has been living separate and apart from the petitioner, for any cause other than those mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d), for a period of at least three years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition. |

Duty of court.

7. (1) Where the ground of the petition is marriage breakdown, the court may, if it is satisfied that the facts are as alleged, pronounce a decree of dissolution, but shall do so only if it is satisfied that

- (a) every reasonable effort has been made by the petitioner to remove or alleviate the cause of the breakdown and to effect a reconciliation of the parties and a resumption of cohabitation;
- (b) where the cause is as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (e) of section 6, due provision has been made for the future maintenance of the respondent, and where the ground is marriage breakdown for whatever cause, for the maintenance, custody, care and education of any children of the marriage or to whom either party stands *in loco parentis*, and for access to such children;
- (c) no public interest would be thereby adversely affected; and
- (d) the pronouncement of the decree would not work an undue hardship on the respondent.

(2) In the course of any hearing held pursuant to this Part, the court may, having regard to the available facilities and the prospects for succeeding therein, adjourn the proceedings from time to time, as it sees fit, for the purpose of attempting to remove or alleviate the cause of the breakdown and to reconcile the parties.

PART III

General.

8. In any province with courts having jurisdiction to dissolve marriages, the County or District Courts shall have jurisdiction, equally and concurrently with the Superior Court therein, to dissolve marriages and to provide ancillary relief, on any existing ground or on any ground added by this Act: Provided that, on the application of any party thereto, an action for dissolution commenced in a County or District Court shall be transferred to the Superior Court, and provided further that any ancillary relief granted by the Superior Court coincidentally with a pronouncement of dissolution may be enforced, and may be varied from time to time as circumstances may require, by the County or District Court in the county or district in which the petitioner resides.

Jurisdiction of County and District Courts.

Provisos.

9. (1) A husband or wife domiciled in Canada may institute proceedings praying for the dissolution or annulment of the marriage, and for ancillary relief, in any province with a court having jurisdiction to provide such relief, if the petitioner or the respondent has resided continuously in that province for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the presentation of the petition.

Residence as a basis for jurisdiction.

(2) For the purposes of this section

"Canadian domicile" defined.

- (a) a husband has Canadian domicile if he is domiciled, in accordance with the existing rules of private international law, in any province of Canada; and
- (b) a wife has Canadian domicile if she would, if unmarried, be domiciled, in accordance with the existing rules of private international law, in any province of Canada.

(3) The court has jurisdiction to grant the relief sought by a petition presented pursuant to subsection (1).

(4) The *Divorce Jurisdiction Act*, chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1952, is repealed.

Repeal.

10. The Court, in entertaining a petition for the dissolution of a marriage on any ground added by this Act, may, coincidentally with the pronouncement of a decree of dissolution, grant such ancillary relief, relating to the maintenance of the respondent, to the maintenance, custody, care and education of any children of the marriage or to whom either party stands *in loco parentis*, for access to such children, or for the division of property, as a Superior Court may now grant in respect of a petition for dissolution on an existing ground.

Ancillary relief.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other Act, for the purpose of any petition for dissolution on the ground of a matrimonial offence

Bars to divorce.

- (a) the resumption of cohabitation for any period of not more than three months, with reconciliation as its primary object, shall not be deemed to be a condonation of the matrimonial offence, subject to the discretion of the court;

"Condonation"

- (b) a matrimonial offence, once condoned, shall not be capable of being revived;

"Collusion"

- (c) "collusion" is defined as a corrupt agreement or conspiracy, to which the petitioner or the respondent is party, to effect an illegal or improper purpose, such as the bribery of a respondent or co-respondent not to defend the action or appear as a witness; to perform an illegal or improper act in order to furnish evidence or pretend to do so or to give false evidence, or to fabricate or suppress evidence in a manner calculated to deceive the court or to deprive it of an opportunity to learn the truth, and an agreement such as for the reasonable support and maintenance of a husband, wife or children shall not be deemed to be collusion;

"Connivance"

- (d) where the matrimonial offence complained of is adultery, connivance thereat shall be deemed to be a discretionary, rather than an absolute, bar to the pronouncement of a decree of dissolution.

R.S., 1952,
c. 85.
Judicial
separation
in Ontario.

12. Section 2 of chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes of 1952, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"2. The law of England as to the dissolution of marriage and as to the annulment of marriage, *and as to judicial separation*, as the law existed on the 15th day of July, 1870, in so far as it can be made to apply in the Province of Ontario, and in so far as it has not been repealed, as to the Province, by any Act of the Parliament of Canada or by this Act, and as altered, varied, modified or affected, as to the Province by any such Act, is in force in the Province of Ontario."

13. Sections 2 and 3 of the *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act*, and the headings thereto and therein, are repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"*Marriage Dissolved or Annulled.*"

1963, c. 10.

2. (1) The Senate of Canada may, on the petition of either party to a marriage, by resolution declare that the marriage is dissolved or annulled, as the case may be, and may coincidentally therewith make such ancillary orders, hereinafter called "ancillary relief", as it considers just concerning the maintenance of the respondent, the maintenance, custody, care and education of any children of the marriage or to whom either party stands in *loco parentis*, and access to such children, and immediately on the adoption of the resolution by the Senate the marriage is dissolved and annulled, as the case may be, and shall be null and void, and thereafter either party may marry any person whom he or she might lawfully marry if the said marriage had not been solemnized.

(2) The Senate shall adopt a resolution for the dissolution or annulment of a marriage only upon referring the petition therefor to an officer of the Senate, designated by the Speaker of the Senate, who shall hear evidence, and report and make recommendations thereon, including any recommendations for ancillary relief, but such officer shall not recommend that a marriage be dissolved or annulled, as the case may be, except on a ground on which a marriage could be

dissolved or annulled, as the case may be, under the laws of England as they existed on the 15th day of July, 1870, or under the *Marriage and Divorce Act*, chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of 1952, or on any ground added by the *Divorce (Extension of Grounds) Act*, 1967.

(3) In any uncontested case, the Commissioner shall report his recommendations to the Senate's Standing Committee on Divorce, together with such facts and findings as may be required in each instance by the Committee or the Chairmen thereof and the Committee may recommend the passage of a resolution in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation and on the authority thereof, or may take such other action as to it seems just.

Notification of Parties.

(4) Following the hearing of each contested case the Commissioner shall deliver personally or by registered mail to the parties or their respective legal representatives of record a copy of his report and recommendation and on the expiration of thirty days thereafter such report and recommendation may be taken into consideration by the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce.

Provision for Appeal.

3. (1) During the said thirty days, any of the parties to such contested case may give notice of appeal against the recommendation of the Commissioner to the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, which shall hear the appeal on the evidence already submitted, together with arguments and representations of the parties or their legal representatives.

(2) If no such appeal is lodged within the said thirty days, the said Standing Committee may recommend the passage of a resolution in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation and on the authority thereof, or may take such other action as to it seems just.

(3) If an appeal is lodged with the said Standing Committee within the said thirty days, the Committee shall hear the appeal on the evidence already presented, together with the arguments and representations of the parties or their legal representatives, and may approve the Commissioner's recommendation or may vary and amend it as to the Committee seems just, and may recommend to the Senate accordingly."

14. The Court may make such rules of court as it may deem desirable or expedient for the exercise and application of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act. Rules of court.

15. This Act or any Part or section thereof, shall come into force on a day or days to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council. Coming into force.

MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE
SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON
DIVORCE

(as of May 17, 1967)

For the Senate:

The Honourable A. W. Roebuck, Q.C., *Joint Chairman*, and
The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Belisle,
Burchill,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Croll,

Denis,
Fergusson,
Flynn,
Gershaw,
Haig,
Roebuck.

For the House of Commons:

A. J. P. Cameron, Q.C., M.P., (*High Park*), *Joint Chairman*, and

Messrs.:

Aiken,
Baldwin,
Brewin,
Cameron (*High Park*),
Cantin,
Choquette,
Fairweather,
Forest,
Goyer,
Guay,
Honey,
Lafamme,

Langlois (*Mégantic*),
MacEwan,
Mandziuk,
McCleave,
McQuaid,
Otto,
Peters,
Ryan,
Stanbury,
Tolmie,
Wahn,
Woolliams.

NOTE: See Part 1, pp. 2, 3 and 4 for list of all who served on the Committee during the 1st Session, 27th Parliament, 1966-67.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PART I—RECOMMENDATIONS	
Introduction.....	173
Adultery.....	178
Rape, Sodomy and Bestiality.....	178
Cruelty.....	179
Desertion.....	179
Wilful Non-Support.....	180
Bigamy.....	181
Non-Consummation.....	181
Marriage Breakdown.....	181
Illness.....	182
Criminality and Imprisonment.....	183
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction.....	184
Disappearance.....	184
The Separation Ground.....	185
Alimony and Rights Ancillary to Divorce.....	186
Domicile.....	188
Bars to Divorce	
1. Collusion.....	189
2. Condonation.....	190
3. Connivance.....	190
Judicial Separation.....	191
Court Jurisdiction.....	191
Parliamentary Divorce.....	192
Appeals in Divorce.....	193
Conclusion.....	195
PART II—CANADIAN DIVORCE LAW AND THE LAW OF OTHER COUNTRIES	
I Canada.....	197
1. The Evolution of Canadian Divorce Law.....	197
2. Parliamentary Divorce.....	201
3. Jurisdiction.....	202
4. Judicial Separation.....	207
II English Divorce Law.....	208
1. Ecclesiastical Courts.....	208
2. Parliamentary Divorce.....	209
3. Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857.....	210
4. The Herbert Act, 1937.....	211
5. Bars to Divorce.....	211
6. Cruelty.....	212
7. Desertion.....	213
8. Insanity.....	214
9. Provisions Regarding Children.....	214
III Scots Divorce Law.....	214
1. Adultery.....	215
2. Desertion.....	215

PAGE

3. Insanity.....	215
4. Cruelty.....	215
5. Sodomy or Bestiality.....	216
6. Dissolution of Marriage.....	217
7. Bars to Divorce.....	217
(i) Condonation.....	217
(ii) Connivance.....	217
(iii) Collusion.....	217
IV Australian Divorce Law.....	218
1. Grounds.....	218
2. Reconciliation.....	219
3. Domicile.....	221
V New Zealand Divorce Law.....	221
1. Grounds.....	221
2. Domicile.....	222
3. Reconciliation and Bars.....	222
4. Maintenance and Children.....	223
VI The Divorce Law of the State of New York.....	223
1. Grounds.....	223
2. Domicile.....	224
3. Conciliation.....	224
PART III—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE	
Introduction.....	226
Rising Divorce Rate.....	228
Grounds for Divorce.....	229
Field of Choice.....	229
I Unilateral Declaration.....	229
II Divorce by Consent.....	229
1. Arguments for Divorce by Consent.....	230
2. Objections to Divorce by Consent.....	230
III The Matrimonial Offense Concept.....	231
1. Adultery.....	233
2. Rape, Sodomy and Bestiality.....	233
3. Cruelty.....	234
4. Desertion.....	235
IV Marriage Breakdown.....	238
1. Marriage Breakdown: What it is and its implications are..	238
2. Marriage Breakdown: Problems of Implementation.....	243
V The Separation Ground.....	246
1. The Separation Ground as Proof of Marriage Breakdown..	247
2. Safeguards.....	248
3. Determining the Period of Separation.....	251
4. Can Marriage Breakdown and Matrimonial Offence Doc-	
trines be Mixed?.....	252
VI Separation Without Fault.....	254
1. Insanity and Illness.....	254
2. Disappearance and Presumption of Death.....	256
3. Non-Consummation.....	256

	PAGE
PART IV—PROCEDURE AND JURISDICTION	
I Domicile.....	258
II Bars to Divorce.....	258
1. Condonation.....	258
2. Collusion.....	259
III Judicial Separation.....	260
IV Court Jurisdiction.....	261
1. Jurisdiction.....	261
2. Provisions Regarding Children.....	262
V Reconciliation and Marriage Counselling.....	263
PART V—DRAFT BILL	
Introduction.....	265
The Bill.....	266

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 24 of the Special Joint Committee on Divorce of the Session 1966-67*) is tabled.

(*The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 6 to the Journals*).

No. 37

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

ROLAND MICHENER

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Supplementary Estimates (A) of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1968, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

Government House, Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Drury, the Message of His Excellency together with the Supplementary Estimates (A), 1967-68, were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

In accordance with its Order of Reference of May 25, 1967, your Committee has considered the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68 relating to the Department of National Revenue.

Your Committee has held three meetings from June 20 to June 27, 1967 and has heard the Honourable E. J. Benson, Minister of National Revenue and the following witnesses:

From the Department of National Revenue:

Customs and Excise Division: Messrs. R. C. Labarge, Deputy Minister; J. G. Howell and G. L. Bennett, Assistant Deputy Ministers.

Taxation Division: Messrs. D. H. Sheppard, Deputy Minister and D. J. Costello, Comptroller.

Your Committee commends to the House for its approval the Main Estimates, 1967-68, of the Department of National Revenue.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 5 to 7 inclusive*) is tabled.

(*The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 7 to the Journals*).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill C-114, An Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company and has agreed to report it with the following amendment:

Clause 8

Renumber present clause 8 as clause 9 and insert the following new clause 8:

8. (1) In this section

- (a) "non-resident" has the same meaning as in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 16B of the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act*, and
- (b) "registration date" means the date of the Company's first certificate of registry obtained under the provisions of the said Act.

(2) Where more than fifty per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Company are held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of one non-resident that is a corporation on the day of commencement of the first general meeting of the share-holders of the Company and so long as sections 16C to 16E of the said Act do not apply, then

- (a) during the period commencing two years after the registration date
 - (i) whenever more than seventy-five per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Company are held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of non-residents, or
 - (ii) whenever more than fifty per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Company are held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of such one non-resident corporation and more than seventy-five per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of such one non-resident corporation are held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of one non-resident, or
- (b) during the period commencing ten years after the registration date, whenever more than sixty-six per cent of the issued and out-

standing shares of the capital stock of the Company are held in the name or right of or for the use or benefit of non-residents, no person shall, either as proxy or in person, exercise the voting rights pertaining to the shares of the Company held by a non-resident if more than fifty per cent of the issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Company are held in his name or right or for his use or benefit.

(3) If any provision of this section is contravened at a general meeting of the Company, no proceeding, matter or thing at that meeting is void by reason only of such contravention, but any such proceeding, matter or thing is, at any time within one year from the day of commencement of the general meeting at which the contravention occurred, voidable at the option of the Company by a resolution passed at a special general meeting of the Company.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (*Issue No. 8*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 8 to the Journals).

On motion of the Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, seconded by the Right Honourable J. G. Diefenbaker, it was resolved,—That a humble Address be engrossed and presented to Her Majesty the Queen by the Honourable the Speaker on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of Confederation, 1st July, 1967 in the following words:

TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY ELIZABETH THE SECOND,

By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, wish humbly to convey to Your Majesty this expression of our deepest loyalty, affection and respect, and of our appreciation of the presence in Canada of Your Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip at the celebration of the Centenary of Confederation.

We pray that Your Majesty may continue to reign for many years as our gracious and beloved Sovereign.

And it was ordered that a Message be sent to the Senate informing Their Honours that the House of Commons had passed the said Address and requesting Their Honours to unite with this House in the Address by inserting therein the words "Senate and".

Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Orange, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-141, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Abolition of Capital Punishment) and the Parole Act (Persons convicted of Murder or Treason), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Whelan, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-142, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Firearms), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Irvine, seconded by Mr. Pascoe, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-143, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Maltreatment of a Child), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 4—*Mr. Caouette*

When making capital investments, do the Crown Corporations known as "Proprietary Corporations" take into account any non-economic factors, for example, promotion of regional development and industrial decentralization?

No. 6—*Mr. Caouette*

1. Do the Crown corporations known as "Proprietary Corporations", as defined in the Financial Administration Act, promote the recruitment of bilingual employees?

2. If so, what is the exact nature of this policy for preferential recruitment of bilingual employees?

No. 128—*Mr. Isabelle*

1. What was the total production of crude oil and natural gas in Canada, in dollars, during 1965 and 1966?

2. What percentage of all such products was exported and to what countries?

3. How many barrels of oil were produced in Canada in 1965 and 1966?

4. What was the ratio between domestic consumption and export and to what countries did we export our oil?

5. To the government's knowledge, are some provinces providing subsidies for oil drilling and, if so (a) what provinces (b) what is the amount of the subsidies?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 5 was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents and correspondence between the federal government or any of its agencies and the Government of Manitoba and any of its agencies, relative to Damascus Steel Products Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba. —(Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 8—*Mr. Schreyer*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of a letter dated June 20, 1967, to the Prime Minister from Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. P. de Salaberry, rtd., 4850 de Courtrai, Apartment #11, Montreal, P.Q., and the reply thereto.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 15—Mr. Nugent*).

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[*At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—That the Order for the second reading of Bill C-136, An Act concerning the Termination of Pregnancy by Registered Medical Practitioners, being Order number 121 under the heading "Public Bills" on today's Order Paper, be discharged and that the subject-matter of the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

(*Notices of Motions*)

Item numbered 10 having been called was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Mr. Stefanson, seconded by Mr. Rapp, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of establishing an inland waterway from Winnipeg through Selkirk to Edmonton, via the Red River, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River. (*Notice of Motion No. 11*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the Canada Gazette, Part II, of Wednesday, June 28, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Farm Credit Corporation, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, Copy of Ordinances, made by the Council of the Yukon Territory, Chapters 1 to 19, assented to May

19, 1967; Chapters 20 and 21, assented to March 31, 1967; Chapter 22, assented to May 19, 1967 and Chapter 23, assented to April 28, 1967, pursuant to section 20 of the Yukon Act, chapter 53, Statutes of Canada, 1952-53, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-1285, dated June 22, 1967, approving same.

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1964. (English and French).

By Mr. Pennell, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1965. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canadian Maritime Commission for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the Canadian Maritime Commission Act, chapter 38, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Statement on the Operations of the Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 21(2) of the said Act, chapter 49, R.S.C. 1952. (English and French).

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 38

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the House of Representatives of New Zealand; the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament; the House of Representatives of Trinidad and Tobago; the National Assembly of Basutoland; the House of Representatives of Ceylon; and the National Assembly of Kenya, messages extending congratulations and good wishes to the House of Commons and to Canada on the occasion of Canada's Centennial and that he would make a suitable acknowledgment on behalf of honourable Members.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), from the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

In accordance with its Order of Reference of May 25, 1967, your Committee has considered the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68 relating to the Department of Justice.

Your Committee has held two meetings from June 27 to June 29, 1967; and has heard the Honourable P. E. Trudeau, Minister of Justice, and the following witnesses:

From the Department of Justice: Mr. D. S. Maxwell, Deputy Minister; Mr. E. H. Beddoe, Financial Administration Officer; Mr. D. H. Christie, Director of the Criminal Law Section.

Your Committee commends to the House for its approval the Main Estimates, 1967-68, of the Department of Justice.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1, 2 and 3*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 9 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Otto, seconded by Mr. Ryan, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-144, An Act respecting Customs Tariffs, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered that today's sitting be suspended at 4.00 p.m. until 7.00 p.m. and that Private Members' Business be considered from 7.00 p.m. until 8.00 p.m. this day.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again later this day.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Munro, the Order for resuming debate on the motion for second reading of Bill C-4, An Act concerning reform of the bail system, and on the motion proposed in amendment thereto, being Order number 121 under the heading "Public Bills" on today's Order Paper, was discharged and the subject-matter of the said bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

At 4.00 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended until 7 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Special Order made earlier this day.

A Message was received from the Senate to acquaint this House that the Senate have united in the Address to Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, passed by this House on Wednesday, June 28, 1967, and conveying to Her Majesty the expression of our deepest loyalty, affection and respect, and of our appreciation of the presence in Canada of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip at the celebration of the Centenary of Confederation; and have inserted in the blank spaces therein the words "Senate and".

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-135, An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation, without any amendment.

A Message was received from the Senate, as follows:

Resolved,—That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to study and report upon amendments to the Criminal Code relating to the dissemination of varieties of “hate propaganda” in Canada as set out in Bill S-5, intituled: “An Act to amend the Criminal Code”;

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Special Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Belisle, Bourque, Choquette, Croll, Lang and Roebuck;

That the Committee have power to call for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses, to report from time to time, and to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee, and to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose, and to select, if the House of Commons deems advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Special Joint Committee.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to Special Order made this day and to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to “Motions”.

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Documents, in English and French, relating to details of the Trade Agreements reached under the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations to be signed in Geneva on June 30, 1967, as follows:

- Item 1: Press release outlining tariff concessions obtained and granted by Canada.
- Item 2: July 1 issue of “Foreign Trade” on Kennedy Round.
- Item 3: Background release on GATT and the Kennedy Round.
- Item 4: Press release and complete text of the anti-dumping code.
- Item 5: Press release and complete text of the cereals agreement.
- Appendix I: List of tariff concessions from U.S., EEC, Nordic countries, Switzerland, Japan and Less Developed Countries of interest to Canada.
- Appendix II: List of Canadian tariff concessions.
- Appendix III: List of participating countries in the Kennedy Round.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply;

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

NATIONAL REVENUE

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 General Administration, Operation and Maintenance including authority, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act, to spend revenue received during the year from firms and individuals requiring special services | \$ 59,720,000 00 |
|--|------------------|

TAXATION

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 5 General Administration and District Offices including recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan | 57,833,900 00 |
|---|---------------|

TAX APPEAL BOARD

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 10 Administration Expenses | 193,400 00 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions adopted in the sittings of the Committee this day were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Pickersgill, seconded by Mr. McIlraith, it was ordered,—That, notwithstanding any Standing Order, tomorrow's sitting of this House shall be as follows: from 11.00 o'clock a.m. until 2.30 o'clock p.m., and from 4.00 o'clock p.m. until 6.00 o'clock p.m.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.13 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, including its accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967,

pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116 and section 13(1) of the Canadian Commercial Corporation Act, chapter 35, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Defence Construction (1951) Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Hellyer,—Statement of Moneys received and disbursed in the Special Account (Replacement of Materiel) for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 11(4) of the National Defence Act, chapter 184, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. McIlraith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the National Capital Commission, Part I, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 85(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Small Businesses Loans Act for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, chapter 5, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Report on the Administration of the Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, chapter 278, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-1269, dated June 22, 1967, amending Order in Council P.C. 1967-1098, dated June 1, 1967, authorizing the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, pursuant to section 21A of the Exports Credits Insurance Act, to vary the requirements for repayment of its loans made to the President of India, as authorized by Orders in Council P.C. 1963-1761 of November 28, 1963, P.C. 1963-1762 of November 28, 1963 and P.C. 1964-282 of February 20, 1964, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-1290, dated June 27, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of telecommunications equipment, goods and services by the Post Telegraph and Telephone Administration, Ankara, Turkey, from Northern Electric Company, Limited, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 10.36 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 39

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-11, An Act respecting Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada.
—*Mr. Lambert.*

Bill S-14, An Act respecting British Northwestern Insurance Company.—
Mr. Allmand.

The said bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

Mr. Hopkins for Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe), from the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Pursuant to its Order of Reference of Thursday, May 25, 1967, your Committee considered the Main Estimates for 1967-68, relating to the Department of Industry.

Your Committee has held five meetings from June 8 to June 27, 1967, and has heard the following:

The Honourable C. M. Drury, Minister of Industry;

From the Department of Industry: Messrs. S. S. Reisman, Deputy Minister; B. G. Barrow and D. B. Mundy, Assistant Deputy Ministers (Operations); W. J. Lavigne, Commissioner, Area Development Agency; J. L. Orr, Industrial Research Adviser; G. E. Hughes-Adams, Chief, Ship Division, Shipbuilding and Heavy Equipment Branch; C. D. Arthur, Secretary, Adjustment Assistance Board.

During the course of its deliberations, your Committee discussed the Area Development program, the Automotive program, the various research activities of the Department and the idea of establishing a departmental information centre to provide data, particularly to the smaller Canadian manufacturers, on certain types of import goods. Your Committee did not have sufficient time to examine these important topics in detail and would welcome an opportunity to consider them more thoroughly in the near future. If permission is granted for your Committee to continue these studies, they would at the same time appreciate the opportunity of visiting certain of the major industries and research installations for which the Department of Industry and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources have jurisdiction.

Your Committee commends to the House for its approval, the Main Estimates 1967-68, of the Department of Industry.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 10 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Speaker of the Lok Sabha of India a letter conveying warmest congratulations of that body on the occasion of our Centennial Year and that he would make a suitable acknowledgement on behalf of honourable Members.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*).

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

TRADE AND COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Trade Commissioner Service—

5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance	\$ 10,832,100 00
10 Canadian Government Exhibition Commission	5,258,000 00
15 Canadian Government Travel Bureau—To assist in promoting the Tourist Business in Canada including a grant of \$55,000 to the Canadian Tourist Association	9,991,000 00

STANDARDS BRANCH

20 Administration and Operation	4,323,200 00
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1967 WORLD EXHIBITION

29 Canadian Government participation in the 1967 World Exhibition, Montreal	6,750,800 00
---	--------------

32 Grant to the Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver, towards the cost of constructing a trade fair and sports building at Exhibition Park, Vancouver, the Government of Canada's share not to exceed \$2,000,000.00 ..	800,000 00
---	------------

1 Administration and Operation including the fee for membership in the Inter-American Statistical Institute and a contribution of \$500 to the International Statistical Institute	23,780,900 00
--	---------------

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Public Bills)

Order No. 1 having been called was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-7, An Act respecting the Observance of Leifr Eiríksson Day.

Mr. Stefanson, seconded by Mr. Rapp, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By leave, Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons of Canada, held at Ottawa on Thursday, June 29, 1967, as follows:

The Commissioners authorized that each employee of the House of Commons whose position is classified in the classes listed hereunder be paid the rate shown immediately below the rate paid on the effective date hereafter indicated.

Effective July 1, 1967, all classes of House of Commons positions will receive a salary revision of 6%.

CLERICAL CLASSES

Clerk Messenger

From: \$2930

To: \$3110

Clerk 1

From:	\$2770	2870	2970	3070	3170	3270
To:	\$2940	3040	3150	3260	3370	3470

Clerk 2

From:	\$3650	3770	3890	4010
To:	\$3870	4000	4130	4250

Clerk 3

Office Composing Equipment Operator 3

From:	\$4470	4640	4810	4980
To:	\$4740	4920	5100	5280

Clerk 4

Office Composing Equipment Operator 4

From:	\$5050	5220	5390	5560
To:	\$5360	5540	5720	5900

Supervisor 1, Office Services

From:	\$5220	5430	5640	5850
To:	\$5540	5760	5980	6200

Bookkeeper—Parliamentary Restaurant

From:	\$5770	5980	6190	6400
To:	\$6120	6340	6560	6790

Principal Clerk (Clerical)

From:	\$5770	5980	6190	6400
To:	\$6120	6340	6560	6790

Supervising Clerk

From:	\$6310	6520	6730	6940
To:	\$6690	6910	7140	7360

SECRETARIAL AND STENOGRAPHIC CLASSES

Stenographer 1

From:	\$2830	2930	3030	3130	3230	3330	3430	3530	3630
To:	\$3000	3110	3210	3320	3430	3530	3640	3740	3850

Stenographer 2

From:	\$3750	3920	4090	4260
To:	\$3980	4160	4340	4520

Members' Secretaries

From:	\$4530	4660	4790	5050	5220	5390	5560
To:	\$4800	4940	5080	5360	5540	5720	5900

(increases are semi-annual up to and including \$5080)

Clerk 4 (Secretary)

From:	\$5050	5220	5390	5560
To:	\$5360	5540	5720	5900

Secretary to Executive

From:	\$5220	5430	5640	5850
To:	\$5540	5760	5980	6200

Secretary

From:	\$5290	5500	5710	5920
To:	\$5610	5830	6060	6280

Parliamentary Amanuensis

From:	\$5360	5630	5900	6070
To:	\$5680	5970	6260	6440

Principal Clerk (Secretary)

Secretary to Deputy Speaker

Secretary to Second Clerk Assistant

From:	\$5770	5980	6190	6400
To:	\$6120	6340	6560	6790

Secretary, Law Branch

Secretary to Clerk Assistant

Secretary to Speaker of the House (2)

From:	\$6040	6250	6460	6670
To:	\$6410	6630	6850	7070

Secretary to Sergeant-at-Arms

Secretary to Speaker of the House (1)

From:	\$6320	6530	6740	6950
To:	\$6700	6920	7150	7370

Executive Assistant, Chief Government Whip

Executive Assistant, Chief Opposition Whip

From:	\$6620	6830	7040	7250
To:	\$7020	7240	7460	7690

Secretary to the Clerk of the House

From:	\$6690	6900	7110	7320
To:	\$7090	7320	7540	7760

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSES

Parliamentary Nurse 2

From:	\$5157	5326	5495	5665
To:	\$5470	5650	5830	6010

Parliamentary Nurse

From:	\$5685	5884	6085	6283
To:	\$6030	6240	6450	6660

Reference Indexer 1

From:	\$5550	5760	5970	6180	6390
To:	\$5890	6110	6330	6550	6780

Technical Officer 2

From:	\$5760	5970	6180	6390
To:	\$6110	6330	6550	6780

Postal Officer, House of Commons

From:	\$6100	6310	6520	6730
To:	\$6450	6690	6910	7140

Committee Officer 1

From:	\$5770	6040	6310	6580	6930
To:	\$6120	6410	6690	6980	7350

(increases are semi-annual up to and including \$6980)

Committee Reporting Secretary Trainee

From:	\$4490	4760	5000	5300	5570	5840/6170	6450	6790	7000
To:	\$4760	5050	5300	5620	5910	6190/6540	6840	7200	7420

Assistant Chief, Distribution Office

From:	\$6620	6830	7040	7250
To:	\$7020	7240	7460	7690

Reference Indexer 2

From:	\$6450	6720	7070	7420
To:	\$6840	7130	7500	7870

Administrative Officer 1

From:	\$6750	6960	7170	7380	7590
To:	\$7160	7380	7600	7820	8050

Assistant Postmaster

Personnel Officer 2

From:	\$6960	7170	7380	7590
To:	\$7380	7600	7820	8050

Administrative Officer 2 (Office of the Leader of the Official Opposition)

Clerk of Parliamentary Papers

Index Reference Analyst

From:	\$7410	7620	7890	8160
To:	\$7860	8080	8370	8650

Chief Members' Offices Branch

Chief of Parliamentary Distribution Office

Committee Reporting Secretary

From:	\$7620	7890	8160	8430
To:	\$8080	8370	8650	8940

Administrative Officer 3

Clerk of Orders

From:	\$8000	8270	8540	8810
To:	\$8480	8770	9060	9340

Administrative Officer 4

Chief, Stationery, Printing and Office Machines Branch

Postmaster—House of Commons

From: \$8300 8650 9060 9470

To: \$8800 9170 9610 10040

Assistant Chief of Index and Reference Branch (French)

Assistant Chief of Index and Reference Branch (English)

Committee Officer 2

Committee Reporter

From: \$8410 8750 9090 9500

To: \$8920 9280 9640 10070

Editorial Assistant (Recording and Transcribing Service)

Senior Committee Reporter

From: \$8410 8750 9090 9500 10050

To: \$8920 9280 9640 10070 10660

Financial Officer

From: \$8438 8822 9206 9590

To: \$8950 9350 9760 10170

Assistant Chief of Personnel

From: \$10771 11261 11751 12241

To: \$11420 11940 12460 12980

Executive Assistant to the Speaker

Deputy to Co-ordinating Secretary for Parliamentary Associations

From: \$11430

To: \$12120

Committee Officer 3

Hansard Reporter

From: \$10430 10840 11300 11780

To: \$11060 11490 11980 12490

Hansard Editorial Assistant and Hansard Reporter

From: \$9850 10260 10670 11080 11490 12010

To: \$10440 10880 11310 11750 12180 12730

Assistant Chief of Committees and Private Legislation Branch

Assistant Chief of English Journals

Assistant Chief of French Journals

Assistant Editor of English Debates and Hansard Reporter

Assistant Editor of French Debates and Hansard Reporter

Chief of English Committee Reporting Service

Chief of English Index and Reference Branch

Chief of French Index and Reference Branch

Chief of Recording and Transcribing Service

From: \$11000 11410 11870 12350

To: \$11660 12100 12590 13100

Executive Assistant to the Leader of the Official Opposition

From: \$13720

To: \$14550

Co-ordinating Secretary for Parliamentary Associations

From: \$10300 11440 12580 13720

To: \$10920 12130 13340 14550

Research Assistant—Office of the Leader of the Official Opposition

From: \$14060

To: \$14910

Chief of Committees and Private Legislation Branch**Chief of English Journals****Chief of French Journals****Chief of English Hansard Reporting Service****Chief of French Hansard Reporting Service****Chief of Personnel**

From: \$12460 12920 13490 14060

To: \$13210 13700 14300 14910

Special Assistant to the Leader of the Official Opposition

From: \$13270 13840 14410 14980

To: \$14070 14670 15280 15880

Second Assistant to the Law Clerk

From: \$15500

To: \$16430

Director of Administration**Director of Legislative Services and Third Clerk Assistant**

From: \$15440 16010 16580

To: \$16370 16970 17570

Second Clerk Assistant

From: \$17145 17685 18225

To: \$18180 18750 19320

OPERATIONAL CLASSES**Outside Washroom Attendant**

From: \$1.35 per hour

To: \$1.45 per hour

Check Room Attendant

From: \$1.35 per hour

To: \$1.45 per hour

Cleaning Service Woman

From: \$1480

To: \$1570

Page

From: \$1820
To: \$1930

Speaker's Page

From: \$1880
To: \$2000

Ladies' Lounge Attendant

From: \$2720
To: \$2890

Hostess, Parliamentary Restaurant

From: \$3770 3930 4090
To: \$4000 4170 4340

Parliamentary Messenger

Senior Page

Cleaning Service Man

From: \$3840 4000 4160 4320
To: \$4070 4240 4410 4580

Storeman 1

From: \$4480 4640 4800 4960
To: \$4750 4920 5090 5260

Assistant Chief Steward and Storekeeper

From: \$4500
To: \$4770

Parliamentary Confidential Messenger

Messenger—Despatcher

From: \$4480 4640 4800 4960
To: \$4750 4920 5090 5260

Parliamentary Messenger-Driver

From: \$4960
To: \$5260

Foreman

From: \$4610 4770 4930 5090
To: \$4890 5060 5230 5400

Speaker's Assistant Steward

From: \$4730 4870 5050 5210
To: \$5020 5160 5360 5530

Storeman 2

From: \$4767 4927 5088 5248
To: \$5060 5230 5400 5570

Postal Clerk, Sessional

From:	\$4170	4330	4490	4650	4810	4970	5150	5300
To:	\$4420	4590	4760	4930	5100	5270	5460	5620

Receptionist

Assistant Chief of Pages

From:	\$5010	5170	5330	5490
To:	\$5310	5480	5650	5820

Second Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms

From:	\$5500
To:	\$5830

Postal Clerk, Continuous

From:	\$4550	4710	4870	5030	5190	5350	5510	5670
To:	\$4830	5000	5170	5330	5500	5670	5840	6010

Constable, Protective Service

From:	\$5040	5200	5360	5520	5680
To:	\$5350	5520	5680	5850	6020

Storeman 3

From:	\$5230	5390	5550	5720
To:	\$5550	5720	5890	6070

Manager, Coffee Shop

Manager, Parliamentary Cafeteria

Chief Steward and Storekeeper

From:	\$5310	5510	5710	5910
To:	\$5630	5840	6050	6270

Chief of Pages

Sergeant, Protective Service

Speaker's Steward

From:	\$5820	6020	6220	6420
To:	\$6170	6380	6590	6810

Storeman 4

From:	\$5767	5960	6153	6345
To:	\$6120	6320	6530	6730

Assistant Chief of Parliamentary Messengers

From:	\$5950	6150	6350	6550
To:	\$6310	6520	6730	6950

Assistant Chef—Parliamentary Restaurant

From:	\$5460	6010	6560
To:	\$5790	6370	6960

Chief Purchasing Agent

From:	\$5830	6030	6230	6430	6630
To:	\$6180	6390	6610	6820	7030

Assistant Supervisor, Cleaning Service

From: \$6180 6380 6580 6840
To: \$6550 6770 6980 7250

Chief of Parliamentary Messengers

From: \$6640 6840 7040 7240
To: \$7040 7250 7460 7680

Maitre d'hôtel

From: \$6290 6560 6830 7100
To: \$6670 6960 7240 7530

Deputy Chief of Protective Service

Assistant Chief of Equipment, Purchaser and Storekeeper

From: \$6700 6900 7100 7360
To: \$7110 7320 7530 7800

Supervisor, Cleaning Service

From: \$6870 7060 7250 7520
To: \$7290 7490 7690 7970

Chief of Protective Service

Chief of Equipment, Purchaser and Storekeeper

From: \$7730 7930 8190 8450
To: \$8200 8410 8680 8960

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms

From: \$8220 8480 8740 9000
To: \$8720 8990 9270 9540

Assistant Manager—Parliamentary Restaurant

From: \$8270 8600 8930 9370
To: \$8770 9120 9470 9940

Chef—Parliamentary Restaurant

From: \$9260 9920 10580
To: \$9820 10520 11220

Manager—Parliamentary Restaurant

From: \$9920 10250 10580 11020
To: \$10520 10870 11220 11680

MAINTENANCE CLASSES

Shoe-Shiner

From: \$2790
To: \$2960

Radio Technician

From: \$5140
To: \$5450

Serviceman, House of Commons

From: \$5080

To: \$5390

Tradesman 1, House of Commons

From: \$4910

To: \$5210

Tradesman 2, House of Commons

From: \$5440

To: \$5770

Tradesman 3, House of Commons

From: \$5830

To: \$6180

RESTAURANT CLASSES

Dishwasher

Floor Girl

Counter Girl

Bus Boy

Linen Room Attendant

Service Room Assistant

Waitress

From: \$2550

To: \$2710

Night Watchman

Assistant Head Dishwasher

From: \$2590

To: \$2750

Vegetable Woman

From: \$2610

To: \$2770

Pot Washer

Dishwasher—Potwasher

From: \$2780

To: \$2950

Cashier, Cafeteria

From: \$2550 2700 2850

To: \$2710 2870 3030

Head Dishwasher

Head—Service Room

From: \$2850

To: \$3030

Food Checker

From: \$2550 2700 2850
To: \$2710 2870 3030

Storekeeper

From: \$2850
To: \$3030

Second Cook, Cafeteria

From: \$3020
To: \$3210

Kitchen Porter

From: \$3110
To: \$3300

Equipment Man and Storekeeper

From: \$3370
To: \$3580

Bar Attendant

Sauce Chef Assistant

Cold Meat Assistant

Assistant Pastry Cook

From: \$3760
To: \$3990

Fry Chef

From: \$4130
To: \$4380

Roast and Broiler Chef

First Cook

Butcher

From: \$4130
To: \$4380

Cold Meat Chef

From: \$4320
To: \$4580

Swing Chef

From: \$4490
To: \$4760

Sauce Chef

Second Assistant Chef—Night

From: \$4540
To: \$4820

Pastry Cook

From: \$4800

To: \$5090

In addition to the above increases, the Commissioners also authorized normal retroactive increases for the three positions which did not receive (1) the full 1965 revision (2) the July 1, 1966 revision, as follows:

Director of Administration

Director of Legislative Services and Third Clerk Assistant

From: \$14310 14840 15370

To: \$14985 15540 16095

Effective October 1, 1965

To: \$15440 16010 16580

Effective July 1, 1966

Second Clerk Assistant

From: \$15900 16400 16900

To: \$16645 17170 17695

Effective October 1, 1965

To: \$17145 17685 18225

Effective July 1, 1966

The above revisions take into account:

(a) Increases in wages or salaries provided to similar occupational groups in other sectors of employment since each class was established or last revised;

(b) provides for additional amounts to anticipate at least in part further increases which may be provided in other sectors of employment between July 1, 1967 and the next salary or wage revision.

The class Painter is to be remunerated at the prevailing rate authorized for the Public Service for the painting trade in the Ottawa area. The differential paid to Cleaning Service Man employed as Painter is to be remunerated on the same basis while the employees are employed as painters.

Existing authorities attached to the various classes are continued. Where such notes specify a rate or rates in the range they will apply to the new rate or rates shown under the rate for which the authority was provided.

CHANGES IN WORKING CONDITIONS

1. *Annual Leave Credits—Sessional Employees*

Effective January 1, 1967, sessional employees of the House of Commons will earn vacation leave credits on the basis of $1\frac{1}{3}$ day for each month of service during which they have received their pay for at least ten working days, providing that they have not taken more than three days of their annual leave while the House is in session.

Sessional employees who have an excess of twenty-four months service will in the calendar year which follows completion of this service be authorized to anticipate their annual leave under the same conditions as full-time employees.

2. *Cash Payment of Vacation Leave Credits to Estate of Deceased Employee*

Effective March 13, 1967, where an employee of the House of Commons dies without having been granted the leave of absence with pay to which he was entitled to by furlough leave, annual leave and compensatory leave regulations of the House, the deceased employee's estate will receive a cash payment for such outstanding leave at the rate of pay received by the employee at the time of his death.

Acting Pay

The Commissioners approved acting pay for the following employees who were required to assume responsibility for their respective branch heads during extended illnesses:

(1) Mr. Frank Blackburn, Members' Secretaries Branch, from February 1, 1967 to June 25, 1967.

(2) Mr. Emilien Lévesque, Joint Distribution Office, from January 1, 1967 to May 1, 1967; at the rate of increase that they would have received on normal promotion.

Retention of Sessional Staff

The Commissioners authorized the retention of sessional staff during the forthcoming Summer recess.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Crown Assets Disposal Corporation, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 14 of the Surplus Crown Assets Act, chapter 260, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the Activities of the Atlantic Development Board for the year ended March 31, 1967, including its Financial Statements and the Auditor General's report thereon, pursuant to section 19 of the Atlantic Development Board Act, chapter 10, Statutes of Canada, 1962-63.

By Mr. Robichaud, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Fisheries Prices Support Board for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Fisheries Prices Support Act, chapter 120, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.04 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Tuesday at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Special Order made June 26, 1967.

No. 40

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the speech of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, together with the speeches of the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons presenting the Joint Address of both Houses, during the Ceremonies marking the Hundredth Anniversary of Confederation in the presence of Her Majesty on Parliament Hill on July 1, 1967, including the text of the official printed Programme, be printed as an Appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That tomorrow's sitting shall be from 11.00 o'clock a.m. until 2.00 o'clock p.m.; and that Private Members' Business be deferred.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills, to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-15, An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada.—*Mr. Cameron* (High Park).

Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.—*Mr. Jorgenson*.

Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.—*Mr. Jorgenson.*

The said bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill C-114, An Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment *(as made in the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs)*, and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Wahn, seconded by Mr. Ryan, moved,—That the said bill be now read a third time and do pass.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted *(less the amounts voted in Interim Supply)*.

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATION

1 Departmental Administration \$2,209,800 00

INDIAN AFFAIRS

5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including expenditures on works on other than federal property, grants, contributions and special payments including those specified in the sub-vote titles in the Estimates, recoverable expenditures under agreements entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council with the Governments of the Provinces and Territories and with local School Boards in respect of social assistance to persons residing on Indian reserves other than Indians and the education in Indian schools of children other than Indian children, authority to make grants and contributions pursuant to agreements entered into with the Governments of the Provinces or the Territories or other groups or authorities

approved of by the Governor in Council for the provision of welfare and other services to Indians, and authority to provide, in respect of Indian commercial activities, for the instruction and supervision of Indians, the furnishing of materials, the purchase of finished goods and, notwithstanding any other Act, the sale of such finished goods 84,264,700 00

- 10 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including construction or acquisition of works for Indian Bands, the operation and control of which may be transferred to the Indian Bands at the discretion of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, expenditures on works on other than federal property, assistance to Indians and Indian Bands for the construction or acquisition of housing and other buildings and related works, land and equipment, and recoverable expenditures under agreements entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council with the Governments of the Provinces and the Territories and with local School Boards in respect of the education in Indian schools of children other than Indian children 33,913,000 00

NORTHERN PROGRAM

- 20 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates; authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the share of the Government of the Northwest Territories of expenditures on Education and Vocational Training and for other services performed on behalf of the Governments of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory; authority to sell electric power and fuel oil (and to provide services in respect thereof), in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council, to private consumers in remote locations when alternative local sources of supply are not available; authority to provide in respect of Indian and Eskimo commercial activities for the instruction and supervision of Indians and Eskimos, the furnishing of materials, the purchase of finished goods and, notwithstanding any other Act, the sale of such finished goods, and authority to make payments to Indians and Eskimos under social assistance, welfare housing and child welfare programs 33,777,900 00

- 25 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate

gate the amount of the share of the Government of the Northwest Territories of expenditures on Education and Vocational Training; authority to make recoverable advances in respect of services provided and work performed on other than federal property when only the Department is capable of performing such service or work; authority for a program of construction and acquisition of housing for Indians and Eskimos and the sale of houses to Indians and Eskimos on such terms and conditions and at such prices as the Governor in Council may approve, including the sale to Eskimos at a price \$1,000 less than cost for one-room and one-bedroom houses and \$2,000 less than cost for larger houses; and authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current fiscal year not to exceed a total amount of \$26,047,000 ..

21,614,800 00

- 30 Northern Mineral Assistance Grants—To authorize in the current and subsequent fiscal years, in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council, northern mineral development assistance grants to individuals and corporations, in order to assist in the mineral and economic development of the Canadian north, and to authorize total commitments in respect of development assistance grants in the current and subsequent fiscal years not exceeding \$9,000,000; estimated amount required in the current fiscal year

3,000,000 00

- 32 To authorize interim payments to be made in respect of the current fiscal year to the Governments of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories on account of future payments, including payments in respect of the amortization of outstanding loans, to be made under financial agreements to be entered into between the Government of Canada and the Commissioners of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories; estimated amount required

9,500,000 00

CONSERVATION

National Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, Wildlife Resources Conservation and Development including Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act—

- 35 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including grants as detailed in the Estimates, payment to National Battlefields Commission for the purposes and subject to the provisions of an Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec

and authority to make expenditures on the proposed new National Park in the area of Kejimikujik Lake in Nova Scotia 19,820,000 00

- 40 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including expenditures on works on other than federal property, authority to make expenditures on the proposed new National Park in the area of Kejimikujik Lake in Nova Scotia and, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, authority to make commitments for the current fiscal year not to exceed a total amount of \$20,436,100 . . . 19,936,100 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Program

- L45 Loans to the Government of the Yukon Territory for capital expenditures, on terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council; the loans provided for in a financial agreement to be entered into between the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to be reduced by the amount of any loans made hereunder; estimated amount required 5,000,000 00
- L50 Loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories for capital expenditures, on terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council; the loans provided for in a financial agreement to be entered into between the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to be reduced by the amount of any loans made hereunder; estimated amount required 2,800,000 00

Northern Canada Power Commission

- L55 Advances to the Northern Canada Power Commission for the purpose of capital expenditures in accordance with section 15 of the Northern Canada Power Commission Act 2,650,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the month of April, 1967. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address, dated May 4, 1966, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of the Canadian submission to the I.C.A.O. on the question of separation of aircraft on the North Atlantic Route.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 119*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address, dated March 15, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence between the federal government, any Crown Corporations or federally sponsored organizations or agencies and the provincial Government of Nova Scotia concerning the proposed project hitherto known as the "Southern Route" in Cape Breton Island, between January 1910 and January 1960.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 210*).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report with respect to Operations under the Coal Production Assistance Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act, chapter 173, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1959. (English and French).

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m., pursuant to Special Order made on Tuesday, July 4, 1967.

No. 41

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Dubé, from the Standing Committee on External Affairs, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

In accordance with its Order of Reference of May 25, 1967, your Committee has considered the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68, relating to the Department of External Affairs.

Your Committee has held seven meetings from May 30 to July 4, 1967 and has heard the Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Charles M. Drury, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the following witnesses:

From the Department of External Affairs:

Messrs.: M. Cadieux, Q.C., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; B. M. Williams, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; E. H. Gilmour, Head of the Consular Division; A. E. Gotlieb, Head of the Legal Division; W. E. Bauer, Far Eastern Division; G. Warren, United Nations Division.

From the External Aid Office:

Messrs.: Maurice F. Strong, Director General; Earl G. Drake, Acting Director, Planning and Policy Division; D. Ross McLellan, Director, Finance Division; Dr. Henri Gaudefroy, Director, French Language Programs.

Your Committee commends to the House for its approval the Main Estimates for 1967-68 of the Department of External Affairs.

Your Committee is of the opinion that a useful purpose would be served if the Committee were empowered to consider the Report of the Department of External Affairs, 1966, when the House reconvenes in the fall.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 6*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 11 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of By-Law No. 1 of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation passed as Order in Council P.C. 1967-579, dated March 30, 1967, and amended by Order in Council P.C. 1967-1065, dated May 26, 1967. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, the said By-Law was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Dubé, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-145, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Dissent of a Juror), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following five Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 118—Mr. Allard

1. With regard to advertising in connection with the Centennial celebrations, what amount has been spent so far by the federal government or its agencies and by the Centennial Commission, both in Canada and abroad, and in each province?

2. With regard to the details in Part 1, what are the estimates for this advertising?

3. What proportion has been spent on French-language advertising in the following media: television, radio, newspapers, periodicals, booklets, pamphlets, bill-boards, circulars or other written or similar advertising material, flags, medallions or other advertising articles, indicating for each category the total amount spent on French-language advertising?

4. With regard to the categories in Part 3, what proportion has been spent on bilingual advertising for the same advertising media, the same printed matter, or the same items?

5. With regard to the categories in Part 3, what proportion has been spent on advertising in languages other than French or English, both in Canada and abroad, and in each province?

No. 168—Mr. Orlikow

What amount of money was placed in the estimates in the last three years for research programs by the National Research Council and the Defence Research Board for the payment of staff for the research programs and, of this amount, how much was actually spent?

No. 240—*Mr. Horner (Acadia)*

1. How much money has been accumulated in the Canada Pension Plan fund since its inception?
2. How much money from the Canada Pension Plan has been loaned back to the provinces?
3. What are the different amounts of money loaned back to each province?
4. How much money has been paid out of the Canada Pension Plan to date for pensions?
5. What has been the total administration cost to date of the Canada Pension Plan?

*No. 275—*Mr. McCleave*

1. Did the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcast live the proceedings from the United Nations Security Council on June 10, 1967, over Port Arthur Station CKPR-TV and, if not, for what reason?
2. Which (a) CBC-TV Stations (b) affiliates, carried the said program and which, if any, did not?

No. 279—*Mr. Southam*

1. What was the total production of crude oil and natural gas in Canada during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 in barrels, and cubic feet, respectively?
2. What was the production for each province, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories in each case in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966?
3. What was the dollar value for each of the years referred to for both crude oil and natural gas for Canada and each province, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories?
4. In what markets were these products disposed of in each year, and in what value, giving quantity and dollar value in the case of each province, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 5, was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents and correspondence between the federal government or any of its departments or agencies and the Government of Prince Edward Island and any of its departments or agencies relative to the establishment of a minimum security institution in Prince Edward Island.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 16—Mr. McQuaid*).

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Harley, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Orlikow be substituted for that of Mr. Herridge on the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

By leave, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Harley, it was ordered,—That the Notice of Motion reading as follows:

That, in the opinion of this House, in view of the growing burden of responsibilities of Members of Parliament, the government should give consideration to the provision of expert and specialized personnel to assist Members in the discharge of their duties similar to the assistance that has been made available to Members of Congress and Senate in the United States.

standing in the name of the honourable Member for Moose Mountain (Mr. Southam) as Notice of Motion numbered 39 on today's Order Paper, be deemed to have been withdrawn and that the Special Committee on Procedure of the House be empowered to consider and report upon the provisions thereof.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered that the Private Members' Hour for Thursday, July 6, and Friday, July 7, 1967, be deferred.

By unanimous consent, Bill S-6, An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act, was read the third time and passed.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Company of Young Canadians for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 25 of the Company of Young Canadians Act, Chapter 36, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Canadian Arsenals Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Dominion Coal Board for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 15 of the Dominion Coal Board Act, chapter 86, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 2.08 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Special Order made on Tuesday, July 4, 1967.

No. 42

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Whelan, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

In accordance with an Order of the House made on Thursday, May 25, 1967 the Committee had before it for consideration the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68 relating to the Department of Forestry and Rural Development.

While considering its Order of Reference your Committee held six meetings and heard the following:

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development;

From the Department of Forestry and Rural Development: Mr. R. K. McAuley, Head, Financial Services; Mr. G. W. McGuire, Assistant Director, Personnel Services; Mr. R. J. Mulligan, Director of Administration; Mr. R. H. Dowdell, Director of Personnel Administration; Mr. L. Cameron, Director of Information and Technical Services.

Forestry Branch: Dr. M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister; Mr. H. W. Beall, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister.

Rural Development Branch: Mr. André Saumier, Assistant Deputy Minister; Mr. R. August, Chief of Administration; Mr. J. J. Quigley, Acting Chief, Information Services; Mr. L. E. Poetschke, Economic Adviser.

Canadian Livestock Feed Board: Dr. R. Perrault, Chairman; Mr. C. Huffman, Vice Chairman; Mr. J. M. McDonough, Executive Director.

FORESTRY

Few Canadians realize how important a resource our Canadian forests are and fewer understand that the forests are one of the few renewable resources

of this country. Your Committee is pleased to see that the Departmental officials are working to bring this fact home to Canadians.

Forestry research has been greatly stepped up in recent years—a most desirable development, your Committee feels. Your Committee is happy to note that the Monte-Bello meeting of Canadian foresters will be held again this year. Your Committee is of the opinion that this conference helps greatly in disseminating the results of Forestry research across the country.

While your Committee is aware of the jurisdiction of the Forestry Branch of the Department, it is your Committee's feeling that greater encouragement should be given to the various reforestation efforts. The Department must take the leadership in this very important area, for the industrial and recreational needs of this country in the coming years are rising steadily. While at present Canada is growing more wood than is needed by the industry, there are signs that in the next fifty to sixty years, the present rate of growth will not be sufficient to meet the market demands.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Your Committee believes that the officials of the Rural Development Branch are to be congratulated on their progress to date.

It is your Committee's view, however, that A.R.D.A. is not receiving the priority that it must have, and in many cases it feels that the lack of public information about A.R.D.A. lies at the bottom of the failure to take advantage of this program.

It is your Committee's recommendation that the Federal Government make greater efforts to publicize A.R.D.A. and its possibilities.

Your Committee is happy to note that the Rural Development Branch is preparing films and other promotional material designed to publicize A.R.D.A. and hopes that the program will be enlarged and accelerated.

Your Committee would like to examine A.R.D.A. and related Acts and Administrations more closely. Your Committee considers that the Estimates were not the vehicle for the type of examination your Committee wishes to carry out. Accordingly, your Committee requests that it be given the power to inquire into and examine further the Rural Development Program, and asks that it be given permission to adjourn from place to place in Canada.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK FEED BOARD

The Canadian Livestock Feed Board has just become operational. Your Committee feels that it must be given every encouragement to become fully operational as soon as is practical and possible. Assistance must be given to the Board in its search for qualified staff and the need to become operational should in no way lower the standards the Board has wisely set.

The Committee was impressed with the caliber of the men given the task of setting this agency in motion and has every confidence that in the coming years the Board will justify this belief.

Your Committee commends to the House for its approval the items listed in the Main Estimates for 1967-68 relating to the Department of Forestry and Rural Development.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 12 to the Journals).

The foregoing Items of the Estimates stand referred to the Committee of Supply pursuant to Standing Order 57.

Mr. Martin (Essex East), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies, in English and in French, of the resolutions voted upon on July 4, 1967, at the Fifth Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly; namely, nine letters, dated 13 June, 1967, (A/6717) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dealing with the Middle East situation.

It was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's *Votes and Proceedings*.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again later this day.

By unanimous consent, the following bills were read a second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed, namely:

Bill S-12, An Act to incorporate Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company.

Bill S-13, An Act to incorporate Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

NATIONAL DEFENCE

- 1 Departmental Administration, including grants to Military Associations, Institutes and other organizations as detailed in the Estimates and authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, and subject to allotment by the Treasury Board, for total commitments of \$2,850,056,375 for the purposes of Votes 1, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 45 of this Department regardless of the year in which such commitments will come in course of payment (of which it is estimated that \$1,221,323,000 will come due for payment in future years) and authority to make recoverable advances under any of the said votes and, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act, to spend revenue received during the year, subject to

the direction of the Treasury Board, in respect of assistance rendered to the United Nations, any party of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member of the British Commonwealth or any provincial or municipal government and in respect of charges made pursuant to regulations under the National Defence Act for:

- (a) clothing and kit items sold to members of the Canadian Forces;
- (b) living accommodation;
- (c) food supplied to members of the Canadian Forces and to messes and institutes catering thereto; and
- (d) medical and dental care provided to dependants of members of the Canadian Forces \$6,593,375 00

DEFENCE SERVICES

- 15 Operation and Maintenance and Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Major Equipment and Development for the Canadian Forces and \$1,850,000 for Grants to the Town of Oromocto 1,467,713,000 00

DEFENCE RESEARCH

- Defence Research Board—
- 20 Operation and Maintenance 35,670,000 00
- 25 Construction or Aquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment 8,947,000 00
- 30 To foster defence research in Canadian industry by supporting selected defence applied research programs, on terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board 4,500,000 00
- 35 Research Satellite Program—To provide for the design and instrumentation of a series of satellites to carry out a scientific research program agreed upon jointly by the United States National Aeronautical and Space Administration and the Defence Research Board 3,000,000 00

MUTUAL AID

- 45 Contributions to infrastructure and the military costs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the transfer of defence equipment and supplies and the provision of services and facilities for defence purposes in accordance with section 3 of the Defence Appropriation Act, 1950, not exceeding a total of \$27,076,000 including the present value of defence equipment or supplies or the cost of services made available by the Canadian Forces estimated in the amount of \$9,076,000

and provided by appropriations for those Forces in the current and former years in respect of which, notwithstanding sub-section (3) of section 3 of the said Act, no amount shall be charged to this appropriation or paid into a special account; provided by this vote 18,000,000 00

GENERAL

- 48 To authorize, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act and section 11 of the Surplus Crown Assets Act, the payment into the special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund referred to in National Defence Vote 48 of the Main Estimates for 1965-66 of revenues received during the current and subsequent fiscal years from the sale during the current fiscal year of surplus buildings, works and land not exceeding an aggregate amount of \$10,000,000 1 00

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

- 50 Civil Pensions and Annuities as detailed in the Estimates and to authorize in respect of members of the Royal Canadian Air Force on leave without pay and serving as instructors with civilian training organizations operating under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan who were killed, payments to their dependants of amounts equal to the amounts such dependants would have received under the Pension Act, as amended, had such service as instructors been military service in the armed forces of Canada, less the value of any benefits received by such dependants under insurance contracts which were effected on the lives of such members of the Royal Canadian Air Force by or at the expense of the civilian organization 9,990 00

DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED

- 55 Expenses incurred by Defence Construction (1951) Limited in procuring the construction and maintenance of defence projects on behalf of the Department of National Defence and procuring the construction of such other projects as are approved by Treasury Board 2,350,000 00

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

ADMINISTRATION

- 1 Departmental Administration including recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan and \$500,000 for Health Grants and Welfare Grants, under terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board, for research and demonstration activities in the field of Mental Retardation 4,127,000 00

HEALTH SERVICES

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, and authority, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act, to spend revenue received during the year for prosthetic services | 7,954,800 00 |
| 6 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment | 921,200 00 |

HEALTH INSURANCE AND RESOURCES

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 8 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including grants as detailed in the Estimates | 1,412,500 00 |
| 10 To authorize General Health Grants to the Provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory upon the terms and in the amounts detailed in the Estimates and under terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council including authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current year not to exceed a total amount of \$40,817,720 | 31,528,000 00 |
| 15 To authorize Hospital Construction Grants to the Provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory upon the terms and in the amounts detailed in the Estimates and under terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council including authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current year not to exceed a total amount of \$29,706,601 | 20,000,000 00 |
| 17 Amount to be credited to the hospital insurance supplementary fund established by National Health and Welfare Vote 17a, Appropriation Act No. 9, 1966, for payments in respect of the cost of insured services incurred by a person who, through no fault of his own, ceased to be eligible for and entitled to insured services under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act | 20,000 00 |

MEDICAL SERVICES

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 20 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the total of all amounts to be paid by the Governments of the Provinces and Territories under agreements to be entered on terms approved by the Governor in Council with such Governments in respect of health assistance to persons residing on Indian Reserves other than Indians and to residents of the Territories other than Indians and Eskimos | 37,540,000 00 |
| 25 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including payments to hospitals and | |

other institutions which care for Indians and Eskimos as contributions toward the construction of hospitals and related facilities	2,812,000 00
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FOOD AND DRUG SERVICES

30 Administration, Operation and Maintenance	7,372,000 00
35 Construction or Acquisition of Equipment	430,000 00

WELFARE SERVICES

40 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan, and grants as detailed in the Estimates . .	10,103,900 00
41 Family Assistance, under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Treasury Board, in respect of children of immigrants and settlers	4,315,000 00
45 National Welfare Grants—To authorize, on terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council, National Welfare Grants to Provinces and Welfare Agencies including Schools of Social Work, and to individuals in the form of scholarships and fellowships	2,500,000 00

TRANSPORT

A—DEPARTMENT

1 Departmental Administration	6,655,700 00
2 Acquisition of Railway Cars and Other Equipment . . .	200,000 00
3 Reimbursement of the Department of Transport working capital advance for the value of stores which have become obsolete, unserviceable, lost or destroyed . .	100,000 00

MARINE SERVICES

5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including fees for membership in the International organizations listed in the details of the Estimates, pensions, grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates, the payment of expenses, including excepted expenses, incurred in respect of Canadian distressed seamen as defined in section 306 of the Canada Shipping Act and, in respect of the Canadian Coast Guard Service, authority to make recoverable advances for transportation, stevedoring and other shipping services performed on behalf of individuals, outside agencies and other governments and authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current fiscal year not to exceed a total amount of \$28,456,100 . . .	52,921,000 00
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- 10 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land, Vessels and Equipment including payments to Provinces or Municipalities as contributions towards construction done by those bodies 50,387,700 00

RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS

- 15 Payments to the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company) upon applications approved by the Minister of Transport made by the Company to the Minister of Finance, to be applied by the Company in payment of the deficits, certified by the auditors of the Company, arising in the operations in the calendar year 1967 in respect of the following:
- (i) Canadian National Railways System, (subject to recovery therefrom of accountable advances made to the company from the Consolidated Revenue Fund)
 - (ii) Ferry Services:
 Newfoundland Ferry and Terminals; Prince Edward Island Ferry and Terminals and Yarmouth, N.S.—Bar Harbour, Maine, U.S.A. 36,397,600 00
- 20 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land, Dock and Terminal Facilities, including improvements to Terminal Facilities owned by Newfoundland, and of Vessels and Related Equipment as listed in the Details of the Estimates provided that Treasury Board may increase or decrease the amounts within the Vote to be expended on individually listed projects 24,527,000 00
- 25 Payments under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, payments to Provinces as contributions to assist highway construction related to the abandonment of railway branch lines, grants in aid of transportation research to universities and such other organizations as may be approved by the Treasury Board, and payments for supplemental pension allowances to railway employees, subject to the terms specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the details of the Estimates . . . 16,247,100 00

AIR SERVICES

- 30 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including the administration of the Aeronautics Act and Regulations issued thereunder and the administration of the Radio Act and Regulations issued thereunder .. 118,888,000 00
- 35 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including national airports (as determined by the Minister of Transport) and related facilities, contributions towards construction done by local or private authorities with respect to such airports;

amounts to be paid in settlement of claims for compensation by persons whose property is injuriously affected by the operation of a zoning regulation made under authority of paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of section 4 of the Aeronautics Act, and authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current fiscal year not to exceed for Airports and other Ground Services a total amount of \$37,240,000, for Radio Aids to Air and Marine Navigation a total amount of \$15,273,000, and for Meteorological Services a total amount of \$3,189,500

47,253,000 00

40 Grants, contributions, subsidies and other payments as detailed in the Estimates, Canada's share of the cost of the international radio, telephone and telegraph organizations listed in the Details of the Estimates and Canada's assessment for membership in the World Meteorological Organization

3,493,200 00

B—AIR TRANSPORT BOARD

50 Salaries and Other Expenses

1,000,000 00

52 Payment of operating subsidies as approved by the Treasury Board to regional air carriers

3,000,000 00

C—BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

55 Administration, Operation and Maintenance

1,833,300 00

57 Amount to be credited to the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, in addition to the amount to be credited to the Fund under the Railway Act in the current fiscal year, for the general purposes of the Fund and, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to authorize the making of commitments totaling \$43,967,000 (in addition to any commitments in respect of which amounts are appropriated under this or any other Act) in the current and subsequent fiscal years

10,000,000 00

D—CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION

60 Administration of the Commission and the degaussing of Canadian Government ships and Canadian-owned merchant ships of 3,000 gross tons to 20,000 gross tons, of Canadian registry or of United Kingdom registry if subject to re-transfer to Canadian registry under special inter-governmental arrangement

405,000 00

65 Steamship Subventions for Coastal Services, as detailed in the Estimates

9,727,000 00

E—NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

- 70 Payments to National Harbours Board, subject to the provisions of section 29 of the National Harbours Board Act, to meet reconstruction and capital expenditures during the calendar year 1967 as detailed in the Estimates 5,880,000 00
- 75 Payment to the National Harbours Board to be applied in payment of the deficit (exclusive of interest on advances authorized by Parliament and depreciation on capital structures) expected to be incurred in the calendar year 1967 in the operation of the Jacques Cartier Bridge, Montreal Harbour 473,600 00

F—ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

- 80 Operating deficit and capital requirements of Canals and Works entrusted to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority with the approval of the Governor in Council, and to authorize, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act or any other Act, the disbursement by the authority of revenues derived from the operation and management of such Canals and Works 2,370,000 00
- 85 Payment to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, upon application approved by the Minister of Transport, made by the Authority to the Minister of Finance, to reimburse the Authority in respect of the Welland Canal deficit incurred by the Authority during the calendar year 1967 9,925,000 00

G—ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

- 90 Administration and Operation 2,663,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

TRANSPORT

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation

- L100 Loan to the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation in accordance with section 14 of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act for additions and betterments to facilities 6,600,000 00

National Harbours Board

- L105 Advances to National Harbours Board, subject to the provisions of section 29 of the National Harbours Act, to meet expenditures applicable to the calendar year 1967 on any or all of the following accounts:

Reconstruction and Capital Expenditures—

Belledune	\$ 3,300,000 00	
Trois Rivières	531,000 00	
Montreal	16,708,000 00	
Vancouver	16,788,000 00	
	37,327,000 00	
Less—Amount to be expended from Replacement and Other Fund	6,531,000 00	30,796,000 00

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

L110 Loans to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve 45,500,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee obtained leave to sit again later this day.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1968, the sum of \$2,450,967,350.24, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again later this day.

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Pickersgill, by leave of the House presented Bill C-146, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968, which was read the first time.

By unanimous consent, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply:

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

INTERIM SUPPLY

Resolved,—That a sum not exceeding \$965,328,156.84 being the aggregate of—

- (a) four-twelfths of the total of all the Items set forth in the Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1968, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, *except* Public Service Commission Item 5 and Loans, Investments and Advances Item L40, for which no proportion is granted hereby, \$889,450,033.33;
- (b) four-twelfths of the total amount of Public Works Items 65 (Schedule A) of the said Main Estimates, \$4,883,333.33;
- (c) three-twelfths of the total amount of Legislation Item 15 (Schedule B) of the said Main Estimates, \$46,950.00;
- (d) two-twelfths of the total amounts of External Affairs Item 10, Secretary of State Items 35, 40 and 45, Trade and Commerce Item 29 (Schedule C) of the said Main Estimates, \$5,942,766.67;
- (e) one-twelfth of the total amounts of Agriculture Item 55, Finance Item 10, National Film Board Item 1 (Schedule D) of the said Main Estimates, \$4,874,691.67;
- (f) seven-twelfths of the total of all of the Items set forth in the Supplementary Estimates A for the fiscal year ending 31st of March, 1968, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, \$55,713,715.17;
- (g) four-twelfths of the total amounts of Loans, Investments and Advances Items L40a and L112a (Schedule E) of the said Supplementary Estimates \$4,416,666.67,

be granted to Her Majesty on account of the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1968.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1968, the sum of \$965,328,156.84 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-147, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968, which was read the first time.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, on division, and passed.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.00 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Number and Amount of Loans to Indians made under section 69(1) of the Indian Act in the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 69(6) of the said Act, chapter 149, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.20 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 43

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Martin (Essex East) for Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Diefenbaker, it was resolved,—That the Members of this House, desiring to record their deep appreciation of the long and distinguished service rendered by Léon-J. Raymond, Esquire, O.B.E., as Clerk of the House of Commons, and acknowledging the dignity and profound learning with which he graced his office, designate him as Honorary Officer of the House of Commons with an entrée to the Chamber and a seat at the Table on ceremonial occasions.

Mr. Martin (Essex East), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report, dated April 7, 1967, in English and in French, of the International Joint Commission on the Improvement of the International Champlain Waterway for Commercial Navigation.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of letters exchanged between the Minister of Finance of Canada and the Premier of the Province of Quebec, dated June 27 and June 30, 1967, on Deposit Insurance Arrangements. (English and French).

Mr. Pelletier, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Copies, in English and in French, of the Report of the Secretary General to the Fifth Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force; namely, four letters, dated June 13, 1967 (A/6717), from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Danforth, Muir (Lisgar), Watson (Assiniboia), McKinley, Moore (Wetaskiwin) and Herridge be substituted for those of Messrs. Alkenbrack, Chatterton, Fairweather, Flemming, Madill and Orlikow on the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the House adjourn immediately following the giving of Royal Assent to the Supply Bills referred to in paragraph (5) of the Special Order made Monday, June 26, 1967, and to any other measures, and that the House shall stand adjourned until Monday, September 25, 1967, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.; provided always that if it appears to the satisfaction of Mr. Speaker, after consultation with Her Majesty's Government, that the public interest requires that the House should meet at an earlier time during the adjournment, Mr. Speaker may give notice that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice, and shall transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time; and

That, in the event of Mr. Speaker being unable to act owing to illness or other cause, the Deputy Speaker shall act in his stead for the purpose of this order.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Barnett, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That the motion be amended by inserting therein, immediately after the words "and to any other measures," the following words: "including a measure respecting the pensions of retired civil servants,".

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: I thank honourable Members for their assistance to me in ruling on the very interesting point of order raised originally by the Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. MacEachen). I have had the usual consultations in the light of the advice given to the Chair and I am now in a position to render a decision, or at least give an expression of opinion.

It seems to me there is something to what was said by the Minister of National Health and Welfare when he suggested that it is a new proposition which the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) seeks to introduce in the consideration of the motion. To my mind this amendment goes even further, in that to a considerable extent it is a substantive amendment raising an entirely new question, which would require notice.

However, there is some doubt on this point and I might have tended to accept the amendment if there were that objection only. There is another objection which is more serious and which I take the liberty to bring to the attention of honourable Members. I would refer honourable Members to Beauchesne's fourth edition, citation 260(1) which reads as follows:

"The tendency has been in the Canadian House of Commons, for the past 25 years, to rule out all motions purporting to give the government a direct order to do a thing which cannot be done without the expenditure of money. Our Journals are full of precedents to this effect."

To my mind this citation is exactly on the point, and because of this I must rule the amendment out of order.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell,—That the House adjourn immediately following the giving of Royal

Assent to the Supply Bills referred to in paragraph (5) of the Special Order made Monday, June 26, 1967, and to any other measures, and that the House shall stand adjourned until Monday, September 25, 1967, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.; provided always that if it appears to the satisfaction of Mr. Speaker, after consultation with Her Majesty's Government, that the public interest requires that the House should meet at an earlier time during the adjournment, Mr. Speaker may give notice that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice, and shall transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time; and

That, in the event of Mr. Speaker being unable to act owing to illness or other cause, the Deputy Speaker shall act in his stead for the purpose of this order.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Drury,	Macdonald (Rose-	Pilon,
Asselin	Duquet,	dale),	Prud'homme,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Enns,	MacEachen,	Rapp,
Badanai,	Éthier,	MacInnis,	Régimbal,
Basford,	Forrestall	MacLean (Queens),	Rideout (Mrs.),
Batten,	Godin,	McIlraith,	Rochon,
Bécharde,	Goyer,	McIntosh,	Rock,
Benson,	Gray,	McKinley,	Roxburgh,
Blouin,	Greene,	McNulty,	Rynard,
Bower,	Grills,	Marchand,	Scott (Victoria,
Brand,	Habel,	Martin (Essex East),	Ont.),
Byrne,	Hales,	Matheson,	Sharp,
Cadieu,	Harley,	Matte,	Simard,
Cadieux,	Hellyer,	Mongrain,	Stafford,
Cantin,	Honey,	Moore,	Stanbury,
Caron,	Hopkins,	More,	Starr,
Chatterton,	Hymmen,	Muir (Cape Breton	Stewart,
Chatwood	Isabelle,	North and Vic-	Tardif,
Choquette,	Jamieson,	toria),	Thomas
Chrétien,	Jorgenson,	Munro,	(Maisonneuve-
Churchill,	Korchinski,	Nesbitt,	Rosemont),
Clermont,	Lachance,	Neveu,	Thomas (Middlesex
Code,	Laing,	Noël,	West),
Comtois,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Nowlan,	Tremblay (Richelieu-
Côté (Nicolet-	Langlois (Chicouti-	Nugent,	Verchères),
Yamaska),	mi),	O'Keefe,	Trudeau,
Cowan,	Latulippe,	Orange,	Turner,
Crossman,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Ormiston,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Crouse,	Lefebvre,	Patterson,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Danforth,	Lessard,	Pelletier,	Webb,
Davis,	Loiselle,	Pepin,	Winkler,
Diefenbaker,	Loney,	Pickersgill,	Winters—118.
Dinsdale,			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Douglas,	Knowles,	Peters,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Germa,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Scott (Danforth),
Cowichan-The	Gilbert,	McCleave,	Winch—13.
Islands),	Grégoire,	Orlikow,	

Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of the Final Report of the Nelson River Programming Board on the Nelson River Investigations, dated February, 1967.

Mr. Lachance, seconded by Mr. O'Keefe, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-148, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Destruction of criminal records), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Lachance, seconded by Mr. Cowan, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-149, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Restriction on publication of proceedings) which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The sitting was suspended to the call of the Chair.

And the sitting having been resumed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-15, An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada.
—Mr. Cameron (High Park).

The said bill was deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-114, An Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company, without amendment.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills:

Bill C-146, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.

Bill C-147, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

7th July, 1967.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Roland A. Ritchie, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His

Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 7th July, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the National Assembly of Botswana a message extending congratulations and good wishes to the House of Commons and to Canada on the occasion of Canada's Centennial.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Routine Proceedings".

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following six Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 86—*Mr. Grégoire*

1. What are the names of each of the Crown corporations?
2. Where is the head office of each located?
3. Who are the auditors of each of these Crown corporations?
4. Where does each of these auditors have his main place of business?

No. 187—*Mr. Schreyer*

1. What were the Government of Canada expenditures in each of the last two fiscal years for purposes of purchasing supplies of drugs and devices of a contraceptive nature?

2. By what departments were these expenditures made and what was the amount in each case?

3. From what drug manufacturing or distribution firms were these purchases made?

No. 208—*Mr. Godin*

1. Are the proprietary Crown corporations, as defined in the Financial Administration Act, required to call for tenders before awarding a contract and, if so, what are the statutory or regulatory provisions requiring them to do so?

2. Are they required to award the contract to the lowest bidder and, if so, what provision requires them to do so?

No. 222—*Mr. McCleave*

1. Has the federal government or any departments thereof a policy of cleaning-up and beautifying government properties in this Centennial year?

2. If so, how much money is being so allocated and for what projects?

No. 241—*Mr. Harkness*

1. Has any department of the government, particularly Transport or Indian Affairs and Northern Development, investigated the ice plough developed and tested by Alexbow Limited?

2. If so, what conclusions have been arrived at in regard to this device?

3. If not, will steps be taken to have the device fully investigated and tested?

No. 265—*Mr. Laprise*

1. How many foreign students received pilot training courses in Canada during the years 1966 and 1967, and from what countries did they come?

2. Are these courses intended to provide pilots for civil or military service?

3. What is the cost to the Government of Canada and by whom are these courses given?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

A Message was received from the Honourable Mr. Justice Roland A. Ritchie, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that, when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bills:

An Act to establish the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act.

An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

An Act to revise and consolidate the Interpretation Act and amendments thereto, and to effect certain consequential amendments to the Canada Evidence Act and the Bills of Exchange Act.

An Act to incorporate Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate United Investment Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had addressed the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

"The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service.

"In the name of the Commons I present to Your Honour the following Bills:

'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.'

'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.'

"To which Bills I humbly request Your Honour's Assent."

Whereupon, the Clerk of the Senate, by Command of the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, did say:

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills."

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Canadian Patents and Development Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 36 of the Broadcasting Act, chapter 22, Statutes of Canada, 1958, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12 of the said Act, chapter 26, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 22 and 23(1) of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act, chapter 42 and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pickersgill,—Capital Budget of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, for the period January 1 to December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with Order in Council P.C. 1967-1329, dated July 4, 1967, approving same.

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 21 of the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act, chapter 315, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Army Benevolent Fund Board for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant

to section 13 of the Army Benevolent Fund Act, chapter 10, R.S.C., 1952, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General. (English and French).

At 6.04 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday, September 25, 1967, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Special Order made this day.

No. 44

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the National Assembly of Uganda and the Senate and the House of Representatives of Jamaica, messages extending congratulations and good wishes to the House of Commons and to Canada on the occasion of Canada's Centennial and that he had made suitable acknowledgements on behalf of honourable Members.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received communications notifying him that vacancies had occurred in the representation, namely:

Cyril F. Kennedy, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Colchester-Hants, by resignation.

Honorable John W. Pickersgill, Esq., Member for the electoral District of Bonavista-Twillingate, by resignation.

And that he had addressed his warrants to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF COLCHESTER-HANTS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CANADA }
To Writ: }

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, the undersigned, Cyril F. Kennedy, Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Colchester-Hants, hereby declare my

intention of vacating my seat, as of this day, Sunday, September 17, 1967, at twelve o'clock midnight.

Given under my hand and seal at Ottawa, this fourteenth day of September, 1967.

CYRIL F. KENNEDY (L.S.).

Witness: J. G. Diefenbaker

Witness: R. Simpson

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF BONAVISTA-TWILLINGATE
HOUSE OF COMMONS

CANADA }
To Wit: }

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, the undersigned, John Whitney Pickersgill, Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Bonavista-Twillingate, hereby declare my intention of vacating my seat, as of this day, September 18th, 1967, at twelve o'clock midnight.

Given under my hand and seal at Ottawa, this eighteenth day of September, 1967.

JOHN WHITNEY PICKERSGILL (L.S.).

Witness: Paul T. Hellyer

Witness: Mitchell Sharp

Mr. Speaker informed the House that Alistair Fraser, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., had been appointed Clerk of the House of Commons, in the place of Léon-J. Raymond, Esquire, O.B.E., LL.B., retired.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence dated September 5 and September 7, 1967, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Transport with reference to the appointment of the latter as President of the Canadian Transport Commission. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said correspondence be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

Mr. Matheson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, laid before the House,—Copies of an Interim Report by the Economic Council of Canada, dated July, 1967, on Consumer Affairs and the Department of the Registrar General. (English and French).

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following eight Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 125—*Mr. McCleave*

1. Does the government give any priority to persons from whom it has expropriated property to acquire such property in the event the property becomes surplus and is disposed of?

2. If so, on what terms?
3. If not, would the government consider such a policy?

No. 150—*Mr. Godin*

1. What was the sum invested by each of the proprietary corporations as defined in the Financial Administration Act, for each of the past three years?
2. What percentage of these investments originated from (a) corporation profits (b) loans (c) public funds?

No. 151—*Mr. Godin*

What steps have been taken by the proprietary Crown corporations as defined in the Financial Administration Act to combat water pollution?

No. 227—*Mr. Stanbury*

1. How many persons have immigrated to Canada since January 1, 1947, from each of the countries whose citizens enjoy the status of British subject under the Canadian Citizenship Act?
2. How many persons have immigrated to Canada during the same period from each of the other countries of the world?
3. How many of such persons from each country have acquired Canadian citizenship?

No. 324—*Mr. Latulippe*

1. What branches of what federal departments at what centres in Canada investigate the matter of agricultural sprays harmful to fish, and who is in charge of such works?
2. Is any damage caused to inland waters in Canada by the accidental flow of anti-parasitical substances, and, if so (a) what is the nature of such damage (b) what is the monetary value of such damage?
3. Were any young Atlantic salmon and speckled trout lost in this manner in federal fish-breeding facilities in New Brunswick located on the tributaries of the Saint John River and if so (a) in what numbers (b) what was the cost of this loss to the government (c) what were the local restocking programs for the waterways and lakes where such accidents occurred?
4. What percentage of oxygen supply is required for the hatching of fish-eggs in New Brunswick?
5. What (a) poisonous substances (b) poisonous insecticides (c) other chemical anti-parasitical substances in water are injurious to fish?
6. Are any areas in New Brunswick sprayed to destroy injurious insects and, if so (a) what areas (b) what waterways, in that area can be polluted by the chemical products used in such circumstances?
7. Is a special interdepartmental committee studying forest spraying programs and, if so (a) what is the name of this committee (b) who are the members (c) what is the duty of each (d) what has been the cost of this committee to the government?
8. Has phosphamidon been used to date and, if so (a) in what quantities (b) with what results (c) at what cost (d) in what ratio is it effective (e) what areas in New Brunswick have been sprayed with this product?
9. What were the lethal doses found in the waterways of New Brunswick?

10. Has money been provided by the government to fight pollution by anti-parasitical substances and, if so, what amount?

11. What areas in Canada are most affected by such pollution?

No. 327—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)

1. What was the nature of the provisions for access to public records specified prior to Order in Council P.C. 1966-1749 of September 9, 1966?

2. What change, if any, was made as a result of the passage of P.C. 1966-1749 in such provisions for access to public records?

3. What are the existing provisions for such access?

4. Are there any plans for new provisions for such access and, if so, what is the nature of such plans?

5. What is the present rule for access to public records now existing in (a) the United Kingdom (b) France (c) the United States?

6. What negotiations, if any, have been held with the governments of the nations mentioned in Part 5, to arrange uniformity of rules of access among the nations, and with what result?

7. What problems, if any, arise for the Department of External Affairs and/or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police due to lack of uniformity of rules of access among such nations?

8. Has an Advisory Council on Public Records been appointed?

9. If so, what are the names, addresses and occupations of the members appointed to such Council?

10. Since its establishment, on what dates has the Council met?

11. In the preservation and custody of public records, what are the respective authorities and responsibilities of (a) the Treasury Board (b) Dominion Archivist (c) Departments of government?

No. 335—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)

1. In what occupational categories has the classification revision program of public servants been completed?

2. In what occupational categories is the program still incomplete and, in each case, when is completion anticipated?

3. In each of the occupational categories mentioned in Parts 1 and 2 of this Question, how many positions are affected?

4. How many positions in each occupational category were (a) "red-circled" (b) "green-circled" (c) converted to equivalent status?

5. Of those "red-circled" (a) how many applications for reviews were received (b) what disposition has been made of the applications?

6. How many persons in each occupational category have been removed by transfer, promotion or otherwise from the "red-circling" classification?

7. How many persons in each occupational category are still "red-circled", and what plans are there for the removal of these "red-circled" employees from such status?

No. 355—*Mr. Davis*

With regards to federal-provincial cost-sharing programs (a) how many are now in effect (b) what was the federal contribution, in total, and by program, for the fiscal year 1964-65 (c) what was the federal contribution, in total, and by program, in each province for the fiscal year 1964-65?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for the establishment of a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council, of Advisory Boards and of regional and local manpower committees; to provide also for the appointment of the members thereof, their remuneration, allowances and other expenses; and to provide further that all expenditures for the purpose of the Act shall be paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament therefor.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-150, An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution authorizing the Canadian National Railway Company to make certain capital and other expenditures.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Canadian National Railway Company to make capital expenditures and to supply the financial requirements of affiliated companies in amounts not exceeding, in the calendar year 1967, the amount of \$264,800,000, and to make, in the calendar year 1968 prior to the 1st day of July, 1968, certain capital expenditures, by way of investing in the securities of Air Canada, not exceeding \$135,000,000 and to make certain other capital expenditures and enter into certain contracts, prior to the 1st day of July, 1968, for the acquisition of equipment, additions and conversions not exceeding \$94,000,000; to provide for the financial requirements of Air Canada in an amount not exceeding \$122,000,000, either by means of

loans from Her Majesty to the National Company or by means of issues of securities of the National Company, authorized and guaranteed as to interest and principal by Her Majesty, the cash proceeds by either method to be used only for the financial requirements of Air Canada, the capital needs of the National Company itself being met entirely through the sale of preferred stock to Her Majesty and from reserves from depreciation and debt discount; to authorize Her Majesty to continue to purchase until December 31st, 1968, Canadian National Company 4 per cent preferred stock in an annual amount not exceeding 3 per cent of the gross revenues of the Company; to extend until December 31, 1968, the moratorium on interest on the loan of \$100,000,000 to the Company authorized by the National Railways Capital Revision Act of 1952; to authorize Her Majesty to make loans to the Canadian National Railway Company and Air Canada to meet deficiencies in operating reserves to June 30, 1968, any such loans to be repaid from revenues of the Railway Company and Air Canada or, if revenues prove insufficient, by subsequent deficit appropriation by Parliament.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. MacEachen for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Côté (Longueuil), by leave of the House, presented Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967 to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Matheson, it was ordered,— That the names of Mrs. Rideout and Messrs. Andras and Groos be substituted for those of Messrs. Chatwood, Clermont and Crossman on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.07 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Board of Trustees of the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Fund to Aid in Research on the Diseases of Children, including the Auditor General's Report on the Financial Statement of the Board, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 15 of the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act, chapter 33, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French).

By Mr. Pearson,—Report of the Science Council of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 17 of the Science Council of Canada Act, chapter 19, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Statement on the Standing and Transactions of the Canadian Forces Superannuation Account as at March 31, 1967, together with a Statement of Annuities, Annual Allowances, Cash Termination Allowances, and Return of Contributions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 26 of the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act, chapter 21, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French).

By Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne),—Statement on the Standing and Transactions of the Regular Forces Death Benefit Account as at March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 53 of the Statute Law (Superannuation) Amendment Act, 1966, chapter 44, Statutes of Canada 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canadian Dairy Commission for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 22 of the Canadian Dairy Commission Act, chapter 34, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of the National Harbours Board for the year ending December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with Order in Council P.C. 1967-647, dated April 6, 1967, approving same.

By Mr. Hellyer,—Statement of Wharf Revenue Receipts and Statement of Harbour Dues for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 14 of the Government Harbours and Piers Act, chapter 135, R.S.C., 1952.

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Estimates of Expenditure and Budget of the National Battlefields Commission, for the year ending March 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, (English and French), together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-633, dated April 4, 1967, approving same.

By Mr. Laing,—Report of the Auditor General on the Examination of the Accounts and Financial Statements of the National Battlefields Commission, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12 of An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec, chapter 57, Statutes of Canada 1907-8, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing,—Capital Budget of Northern Transportation Company Limited for the year ending December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, (English and French), together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1967-74, dated January 17, 1967, approving same.

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canada Council, including the Auditor General's Report on the Financial Statements of the Council, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 23 of the Canada Council Act, chapter 3, Statutes of Canada, 1957. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the National Gallery of Canada, including its Accounts and Financial Transactions certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 10 of the National Gallery Act, chapter 186, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Order of the House, dated June 28, 1967, for a copy of a letter dated June 20, 1967, to the Prime Minister from Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. P. de Salaberry, rtd., 4850 de Courtrai, Apartment No. 11, Montreal, P.Q., and the reply thereto.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 15*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address dated July 5, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all documents and correspondence between the federal government or any of its departments or agencies and the Government of Prince Edward Island and any of its departments or agencies relative to the establishment of a minimum security institution in Prince Edward Island.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 16*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Order of the House, dated March 1, 1967, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the City of Lauzon, the School Board and any other body, Mr. Raynald Guay, M.P. (Lévis), and all departments concerned with regard to Fort No. 1 in Lauzon.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 211*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Order of the House, dated November 2, 1966, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Transport and any organizations or groups on the plan for a Prairie Rail Network guaranteed to January 1, 1975, as announced by the Minister of Transport on September 12, 1966.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 177*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address dated June 14, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of all papers or correspondence between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and all municipal corporations, public agencies, Indian bands and private individuals, concerning the transfer from Amos to Val d'Or of the District Office of the Indian Affairs General Branch.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 14*).

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Youth Allowances Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, chapter 23, Statutes of Canada, 1964-65. (English and French).

By Mr. MacEachen,—Report of Expenditures and Administration in connection with the Family Allowances Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 14 of the said Act, chapter 109, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 90(2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, chapter 50, Statutes of Canada, 1955.

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Proceedings under the Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act, chapter 21, Statutes of Canada 1952-53. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin,—Report of proceedings under the Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act, chapter 21, Statutes of Canada, 1952-53. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin,—Report of the Operations under the International Rivers Improvements Act for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French).

By Mr. Sauvé, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on Activities under the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act, chapter 175, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sauvé,—Report of the Department of Forestry for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 12 of the Department of Forestry Act, chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume 3, Goods in Existing Items; Volume 4, Part 1—Summary and Conclusions; Volume 5, Inorganic Chemicals in Headings 25.01, 25.03, 28.01 to 28.17, and 28.54 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, Volume 1—Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 9 of the Department of Insurance Act, chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Report on the Administration of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12(2) of the said Act, chapter 46, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Classification of Deposit Liabilities of the Chartered Banks of Canada as at April 30, 1967, pursuant to section 119(1) of the Bank Act, chapter 87, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67.

At 10.32 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 45

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-150, An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council;

Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Winters, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. MacEachen for Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report, dated September, 1967, of the Economic Council of Canada—Fourth Annual Review—relating to the Canadian Economy from the 1960's to the 1970's. (English and French).

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Private Bills*)

A point of order having been raised by the honourable Member for Skeena (Mr. Howard) as to the regularity of certain entries appearing on the Order Paper;

Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Stanbury, by leave of the House, moved,—That, as Bill S-15, An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada, was received irregularly in this House on July 4th last, the entry in the *Votes and Proceedings* for that date as well as item No. 8 under "Private Bills" on today's Order Paper, in relation thereto, be deleted.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands) proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That all the words after the word "last" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"and the same bill was introduced on July 7 and appears as item No. 11 on the Order Paper for September 26, the entries in the *Votes and Proceedings* for the dates of July 4 and July 7 as well as the items Nos. 8 and 11 under "Private Bills" on today's Order Paper, in relation thereto, be deleted."

RULING BY MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved by the honourable Member for High Park (Mr. Cameron) dealt particularly with the entry in *Votes and Proceedings* of July 4. The amendment which the honourable Member for Skeena (Mr. Howard) now proposes goes beyond the original motion and deals also with the entry in *Votes and Proceedings* of July 7. It is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment goes beyond the scope of the motion.

Let me read to the House citation 203(3), page 171 of Beauchesne's fourth edition: "An amendment setting forth a proposition dealing with a matter which is foreign to the proposition involved in the main motion is not relevant and cannot be moved."

The Chair has examined the amendment as proposed by the honourable Member for Skeena and also the motion moved by the honourable Member for High Park. It is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment introduces a question that was not contained in the original motion and the Chair, therefore, rules that the amendment is out of order.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Germa, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That all the words after the word "That" be deleted and the following words added:

"Bill S-15 be deleted from today's *Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day*, and from the record of *Votes and Proceedings* concerning Bill S-15".

RULING BY MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved by the honourable Member for High Park (Mr. Cameron) deals with an entry in *Votes and Proceedings* of July

4 and item number 8 under Private Bills. The amendment moved by the honourable Member for Timiskaming (Mr. Peters) is phrased in such a way as to constitute a new question. Since it is a new question in the opinion of the Chair it cannot be considered as an amendment to the original motion moved by the honourable Member for High Park. Again I must rule the amendment out of order.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division, and is as follows:

That, as Bill S-15, An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada, was received irregularly in this House on July 4th last, the entry in the *Votes and Proceedings* for that date as well as item No. 8 under "Private Bills" on today's Order Paper, in relation thereto, be deleted.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-8, An Act respecting The Excelsior Life Insurance Company;

Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Haidasz, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-150, An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council, which was reported without amendment and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967 to the 30th day of June, 1968 and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company;

Mr. Benson, for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Laing, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time;

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.06 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, July 12 and July 26, August 9 and August 23, and September 13, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Gordon,—Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, for the period January 1, 1955, to June 30, 1967. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address, dated June 28, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all documents and correspondence between the federal government or any of its agencies and the Government of Manitoba and any of its agencies, relative to Damascus Steel Products Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 8*).

By Miss LaMarsh, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Board of Broadcast Governors for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 19 of the Broadcasting Act, chapter 22, Statutes of Canada, 1958. (English and French).

By Mr. Sauvé, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act, chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1947.

By Mr. Turner, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report, dated July 11, 1967, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the Combines Investigation Act, relating to the Production, Manufacture, Sale and Supply of Laminated Timbers in Ontario and Quebec. (English and French).

At 10.35 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 46

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Choquette, seconded by Mr. Caouette, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-152, An Act respecting the Salute to the Head of State, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Pepin, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs; to provide for the appointment of a Minister and a Deputy Minister and for their duties and powers; to provide that the Governor in Council may establish a consumer advisory council and other bodies to assist the Minister and for the remuneration and expenses of the members thereof; and to provide for certain other matters related or incidental thereto.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Mr. Côté (Longueuil), seconded by Mr. Benson, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Post Office Act to increase by one cent the postage rates for letters posted in Canada for delivery

in Canada; to provide an amended rate structure for newspapers and periodicals; and to provide further for certain changes in connection with the administration of the Act, more especially in relation to tenders and contracts.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act to extend its application to the years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return:

No. 336—*Mr. Caouette*

As of July 1, 1967, what were the exact boundaries of the National Capital, as opposed to the "National Capital Region"?

Mrs. Rideout, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

By unanimous consent, the hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee*)

The following resolution was adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

TRADE AND COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- 1 Departmental Administration including fees for membership in the International Organizations listed in the Details of the Estimates \$ 8,429,500 00

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of exemptions authorized by the Minister of Transport under section 137 of the Canada Shipping Act in cases where no master or officer was available with required certificate and experience, for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 137(2) of the said Act, chapter 29, R.S.C., 1952.

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French).

At 6.20 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 47

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Mongrain, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-153, An Act respecting the use of the Canadian Flag on ceremonial occasions, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Agricul-

ture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 6 of the Department of Agriculture Act, chapter 66, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.32 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 48

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1967

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—
That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Olson on the
Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Lewis, by leave of the House, introduced
Bill C-154, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act, which was read the
first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a
certain proposed resolution to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance
Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the
Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act to extend its application to the years
1968, 1969 and 1970.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Côté (Longueuil), by leave of the House,
presented Bill C-155, An Act to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance

Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

At 5.31 o'clock p.m. the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Post Office Act and at 6.02 o'clock p.m., progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, September 27, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.02 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 49

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication notifying him that a vacancy had occurred in the representation, namely:

Eric A. Winkler, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Grey-Bruce, by resignation.

And that he had addressed his warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF GREY-BRUCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CANADA }
To Wit: }

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, Eric A. Winkler, Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Grey-Bruce hereby inform you that I will vacate my seat effective midnight, September 30, 1967.

Given under my hand at Ottawa, this September 29, 1967.

ERIC A. WINKLER (L.S.).

Witness: Michael Starr

Witness: J. W. Monteith

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 162—*Mr. Godin*

1. In each of the last three years, what was the sum of the purchases made by (a) the government (b) departmental corporations (c) Crown corporations (d) each of the proprietary corporations?

2. For each of the aforementioned sums, what were the annual proportions of Canadian and foreign products purchased?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

The Order for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply being read for the third time pursuant to Special Order made Monday, June 26, 1967;

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Chatterton, seconded by Mr. Keays, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this House asserts that the government by its failure to assign priorities to essential programmes and to co-ordinate fiscal policy to ensure the carrying out of such programmes, has directly contributed to the difficulty of providing adequate housing at reasonable cost; that its recent action with respect to the interest rate has worsened the position of Canadians in the middle and low income brackets; and this House regrets the failure of the government to recognize the housing shortage as a major crisis requiring immediate and co-ordinated steps for its solution as clearly indicated by the recent report of the Economic Council of Canada."

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-1530, dated August 2, 1967, authorizing under section 21 of the Export Credits Insurance Act, contracts of Insurance by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation with Canada Iron

Foundries Limited, Montreal, Quebec, for the sale of tamper track maintenance equipment and spares to the Chilean State Railways (Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado), pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-1706, dated September 6, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase from Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation of Sydney, Nova Scotia of rails and track accessories for export to Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-1745, dated September 12, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase from Northern Electric Company, Montreal, Quebec, of telecommunication equipment and associated technical services by the Organization of Telecommunications of Greece Limited, Athens, Greece, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 10.27 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 50

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And on the motion of Mr. Chatterton, seconded by Mr. Keays, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this House asserts that the government by its failure to assign priorities to essential programmes and to co-ordinate fiscal policy to ensure the carrying out of such programmes, has directly contributed to the difficulty of providing adequate housing at reasonable cost; that its recent action with respect to the interest rate has worsened the position of Canadians in the middle and low income brackets; and this House regrets the failure of the government to recognize the housing shortage as a major crisis requiring immediate and co-ordinated steps for its solution as clearly indicated by the recent report of the Economic Council of Canada."

And debate continuing;

At 8.15 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Standing Order 56 (4) (d).

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the main motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,
Alkenbrack,
Allard,
Baldwin,

Ballard,
Barnett,
Beaulieu,
Bell (Carleton),

Bell (Saint John-
Albert),
Bigg,
Brand,

Brewin,
Cameron (Nanaimo-
Cowichan-The
Islands),

Cantelon,	Grafftey,	MacLean,	Patterson,
Caouette,	Grégoire,	Macquarrie,	Prittie,
Chatterton,	Grills,	MacRae,	Pugh,
Churchill,	Gundlock,	McCleave,	Rapp,
Clancy,	Hees,	McKinley,	Régimbal,
Coates,	Horner (Acadia),	McQuaid,	Ricard,
Code,	Irvine,	Madill,	Rynard,
Crouse,	Johnston,	Mather,	Saltsman,
Danforth,	Jorgenson,	Mongrain,	Scott (Danforth),
Dinsdale,	Keays,	Monteith,	Scott (Victoria
Dionne,	Kindt,	Moore,	(Ont.)),
Enns,	Knowles,	Muir (Cape Breton	Sherman,
Fairweather,	Korchinski,	North and Vic-	Simard,
Fane,	Lambert,	toria),	Simpon,
Fawcett,	Langlois (Mégantic),	Muir (Lisgar),	Smallwood,
Flemming,	Laprise,	Nielsen,	Smith,
Forbes,	Lewis,	Nowlan,	Starr,
Forrestall,	Loney,	Nugent,	Stefanson,
Fulton,	MacDonald (Prince),	Orlikow,	Thomas (Middlesex
Gauthier,	MacEwan,	Ormiston,	West),
Gilbert,	MacInnis,	Otto,	Valade,
Godin,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Pascoe,	Winch,
			Wooliams—98.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Andras,	Drury,	Leboe,	Prud'homme,
Asselin	Dubé,	Lefebvre,	Racine,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Duquet,	Legault,	Reid,
Badanai,	Émard,	Lessard,	Richard,
Basford,	Éthier,	Lind,	Rideout (Mrs.),
Batten,	Gordon,	Loiselle,	Rinfret,
Béchara,	Goyer,	Macaluso,	Robichaud,
Beer,	Gray,	Macdonald	Rochon,
Benson,	Greene,	(Rosedale),	Rock,
Blouin,	Guay,	MacEachen,	Roxburgh,
Boulanger,	Habel,	Mackasey,	Ryan,
Byrne,	Haidasz,	McIlraith,	Sauvé,
Cameron (High	Harley,	McNulty,	Sharp,
Park),	Hellyer,	Marchand,	Stafford,
Cantin,	Honey,	Matheson,	Stanbury,
Caron,	Hopkins,	Matte,	Stewart,
Cashin,	Howard,	Morison,	Tardif,
Chatwood,	Hymmen,	Neveu,	Teillet,
Choquette,	Isabelle,	Nicholson,	Thomas
Chrétien,	Jamieson,	Nixon,	(Maisonneuve-
Clermont,	Klein,	Noël,	Rosemont),
Comtois,	Lachance,	O'Keefe,	Tolmie,
Côté (Dorchester),	Laflamme,	Olson,	Tremblay
Côté (Longueuil),	Laing,	Orange,	(Richelieu-
Côté (Nicolet-	Langlois	Ouellet,	Verchères),
Yamaska),	(Chicoutimi),	Pearson,	Trudeau,
Cowan,	Laniel,	Pelletier,	Tucker,
Crossman,	Laverdière,	Pennell,	Wahn,
Davis,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pepin,	Walker,
Deachman,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pilon,	Whelan,
			Yanakis—112.

And debate continuing on the main motion; at 10.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Standing Order 56(4)(f).

And the question being put on the main motion,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply and the Committee having reported, obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 51

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A question of privilege having been raised by the honourable Member for Lotbinière (Mr. Choquette) with reference to the provisions of Standing Order 5, which reads as follows:

"Every Member is bound to attend the service of the House, unless leave of absence has been given him by the House."

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: I remind the honourable Member for Lotbinière that standing order 5 has, in fact, been out of date for a long time. I invite him to acquaint himself with the remarks made by Professor Dawson on page 89, of his book entitled *Procedures in the Canadian House of Commons*. The author indicates that that particular Standing Order has not been in force since the year 1877. For all useful purposes, Standing Order 5, even though never abolished, has been replaced by the provisions contained in the Senate and the House of Commons Act. That legislation provides for penalties to be imposed in cases of unjustified and repeated absences by Members. I believe that, in such cases, the provisions of that Statute prevail.

I have therefore come to the conclusion that the question of privilege raised by the honourable Member for Lotbinière cannot be considered further.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Johnston on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Mr. Badanai, seconded by Mr. Cashin, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-156, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 350—*Mr. Johnston*

1. Was it necessary to change the name of the National Employment Service to "Canada Manpower Centre" and, if so, for what reason?
2. What was the total cost of (a) separating offices (b) separating staff (c) rental of non-federal owned buildings (d) discard of stationery and other office supplies for change of name?
3. What was the total number of staff, in the unemployment insurance and employment services separately, in 1965 and in 1966, and if the 1966 figure is not available, what is the estimate?
4. What was the area of square feet occupied by both offices in 1965 and in 1966?
5. How many persons above the classification of Local Office Manager were employed in 1965 and how many in 1966?
6. What was the amount of salaries paid for these persons above the classification of Local Office Manager in 1965 and in 1966?
7. How many Directors and Assistant Directors were there in 1965 and in 1966?
8. What were the salaries of each of these persons in 1965 and in 1966?
9. How many Commissioners were there in 1965 and in 1966?
10. What were the salaries of each in 1965 and in 1966?
11. How many federal Ministers were involved in Canada Manpower and Unemployment Insurance in 1965 and in 1966?
12. What were the salaries of each in 1965 and in 1966?
13. How many Local Office Managers (or equivalent) were there in 1965 and in 1966?
14. What were the total salaries of these persons in 1965 and in 1966?
15. What was the total number of staff handling "Special Placements" in 1965 and in 1966?
16. What were the total salaries of these persons (as in Part 15) in 1965 and in 1966?
17. What was the total number of authenticated placements in 1965 and in 1966 (disregarding persons called back to their own jobs)?
18. What was the cost per individual placement in 1965 and in 1966?
19. What was the total amount of N.E.S. salaries below the classification of Local Office Manager or assistant in 1965 and in 1966?
20. How many persons of a staff below the classification of Local Office Manager or assistant were employed in 1965 and in 1966?

21. What was the cost of moving staff and families to other positions in 1965 and in 1966?

22. Who was the Chief Commissioner in 1965 and in 1966?

23. What was the Chief Commissioner's salary in 1965 and in 1966?

24. What is the duration of his appointment?

25. What were the total expenses of "executive visits" from Ottawa to local offices in 1965 and in 1966?

26. Do local office radio and TV broadcasts still reflect the same jobs available after all these changes and, if so (a) for what reason (b) who pays for the increases in salaries, upgradings, etc., and costs?

27. What are the total annual costs to operate each regional and local office in addition to the cost to the Department of the Head Office in Ottawa?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Return to the foregoing Order.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard,—That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people.";

And on the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands), seconded by Mr. Knowles,—That the amendment be amended by deleting therefrom all the words between the word "taxation" and the words "the sharp increase" and by substituting therefor the following words:

"particularly its failure to revise the income tax structure so that a married couple with an annual income of \$4,000 or less would not be subject to tax; its failure to remove the sales tax from building materials and supplies used in housing construction; and its failure to take any steps to deal with"

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the Hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people.”;

And on the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands), seconded by Mr. Knowles,—That the amendment be amended by deleting therefrom all the words between the word “taxation” and the words “the sharp increase” and by substituting therefor the following words:

“particularly its failure to revise the income tax structure so that a married couple with an annual income of \$4,000 or less would not be subject to tax; its failure to remove the sales tax from building materials and supplies used in housing construction; and its failure to take any steps to deal with”

And debate continuing;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 10 of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, chapter 74, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.01 o’clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o’clock p.m.

No. 52

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Rapp be substituted for that of Mr. Winkler on the Joint Committee on the Restaurant of Parliament and,

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours thereof.

Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Prittie, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-157, An Act to amend the Broadcasting Act (cigarette advertising), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act to increase the authorized capital of the Bank from fifty million dollars to seventy-five million dollars; to increase the authorized borrowing authority of the Bank to an amount not exceeding ten times the aggregate amount of its paid-up capital and Reserve Fund; and to make certain other changes in connection with the administration of the Act.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people.”;

And on the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands), seconded by Mr. Knowles,—That the amendment be amended by deleting therefrom all the words between the word “taxation” and the words “the sharp increase” and by substituting therefor the following words:

“particularly its failure to revise the income tax structure so that a married couple with an annual income of \$4,000 or less would not be subject to tax; its failure to remove the sales tax from building materials and supplies used in housing construction; and its failure to take any steps to deal with”

And debate continuing;

Mr. Mongrain, seconded by Mr. Gauthier, moved,—That the honourable Member for Lapointe (Mr. Grégoire) be now heard.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Dionne,	Godin,	Latulippe,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Gauthier,	Grégoire,	Mongrain,
Cowichan-The	Germa,	Herridge,	Orlikow,
Islands),	Gilbert,	Knowles,	Simard,
			Winch—15.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Chatterton,	Fulton,	Laflamme,
Asselin	Chatwood,	Gendron,	Lambert,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Chrétien,	Gordon,	Langlois
Badanai,	Clermont,	Goyer,	(Chicoutimi),
Baldwin,	Coates,	Grills,	Laverdière,
Ballard,	Code,	Groos,	Leblanc (Laurier),
Basford,	Comtois,	Gundlock,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Bécharde,	Côté (Longueuil),	Habel,	Lefebvre,
Beer,	Côté (Nicolet-	Haidasz,	Legault,
Benson,	Yamaska),	Hees,	Lessard,
Berger,	Cowan,	Hopkins,	Lind,
Bigg,	Crouse,	Horner (Acadia),	Loiselle,
Blouin,	Deachman,	Howe (Wellington-	MacDonald (Prince),
Boulanger,	Dinsdale,	Huron),	MacEachen,
Brown,	Dubé,	Isabelle,	MacEwan,
Byrne,	Émard,	Johnston,	MacInnis,
Cameron (High	Éthier,	Jorgenson,	Mackasey,
Park),	Fairweather,	Kindt,	MacLean,
Cantin,	Forbes,	Korchinski,	(Queens),
Caron,	Forrestall,	Lachance,	Macquarrie,

McCleave,	Nielsen,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Tremblay
McIlraith,	Noël,	Rochon,	(Matapédia-
McKinley,	Nowlan,	Rock,	Matane),
McNulty,	Nugent,	Roxburgh,	Tremblay
McQuaid,	O'Keefe,	Ryan,	(Richelieu-
Madill,	Olson,	Sharp,	Verchères),
Marchand,	Orange,	Sherman,	Trudeau,
Matheson,	Ormiston,	Stafford,	Tucker,
Matte,	Otto,	Stanbury,	Turner,
Monteith,	Pascoe,	Starr,	Valade,
More,	Pepin,	Stefanson,	Wahn,
Morison,	Pilon,	Stewart,	Walker,
Muir (Cape Breton	Prittie,	Teillet,	Watson
North and Vic-	Rapp,	Thomas	(Châteauguay-
toria),	Régimbal,	(Maisonneuve-	Huntingdon-
Muir (Lisgar),	Ricard,	Rosemont),	Laprairie),
Nesbitt,	Richard,	Tolmie,	Whelan,
Neveu,			Yanakis—133.

At 9.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 58(4);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Gauthier,	Herridge,	Peters,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Germa,	Knowles,	Prittie,
Cowichan-The	Gilbert,	Latulippe,	Simard,
Islands),	Godin,	Mongrain,	Winch—17.
Dionne,	Grégoire,	Orlikow,	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Choquette,	Grafftey,	Lefebvre,
Asselin	Chrétien,	Grills,	Legault,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Clermont,	Gundlock,	Lessard,
Badanai,	Coates,	Habel,	Lind,
Baldwin,	Code,	Haidasz,	Loiselle,
Ballard,	Comtois,	Harkness,	MacDonald (Prince),
Basford,	Côté (Longueuil),	Hees,	Macdonald
Batten,	Côté (Nicolet-	Hopkins,	(Rosedale),
Bécharde,	Yamaska),	Horner (Acadia),	MacEachen,
Beer,	Cowan,	Howe (Wellington-	MacEwan,
Benson,	Crouse,	Huron),	MacInnis,
Berger,	Davis,	Isabelle,	Mackasey,
Bigg,	Deachman,	Johnston,	MacLean (Queens),
Blouin,	Dinsdale,	Jorgenson,	Macquarrie,
Boulanger,	Dubé,	Kindt,	McCleave,
Brown,	Émard,	Korchinski,	McIlraith,
Byrne,	Éthier,	Lachance,	McKinley,
Cameron (High	Fairweather,	Laflamme,	McNulty,
Park),	Forbes,	Lambert,	McQuaid,
Cantin,	Forrestall,	Langlois	Madill,
Caron,	Fulton,	(Chicoutimi),	Marchand,
Cashin,	Gendron,	Laverdière,	Matheson,
Chatterton,	Gordon,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Matte,
Chatwood,	Goyer,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Monteith,

More,	Otto,	Sharp,	Tremblay
Morison,	Ouellet,	Sherman,	(Richelieu-
Muir (Cape Breton	Pascoe,	Stafford,	Verchères),
North and Vic-	Pepin,	Stanbury,	Trudeau,
toria),	Pilon,	Starr,	Tucker,
Muir (Lisgar),	Rapp,	Stefanson,	Turner,
Nesbitt,	Régimbal,	Stewart,	Valade,
Neveu,	Ricard,	Tardif,	Wahn,
Nielsen,	Richard,	Teillet,	Walker,
Noël,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Thomas	Watson
Nowlan,	Rinfret,	(Maisonneuve-	(Châteauguay-
Nugent,	Rochon,	Rosemont),	Huntingdon-
O'Keefe,	Rock,	Tolmie,	Laprairie),
Olson,	Roxburgh,	Tremblay	Whelan,
Orange,	Ryan,	(Matapédia-	Yanakis—141.
Ormiston,		Matane),	

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Centennial Commission, including the report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Commission, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 16 of the Centennial of Canadian Confederation Act, chapter 60, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French).

At 10.10 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 53

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1967

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Ormiston be substituted for that of Mr. Skoreyko on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Knowles, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-158, An Act to amend the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Madill, seconded by Mr. Nowlan, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-159, An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Turner for Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Pepin, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people.”;

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the Hour for Private Members’ Business was suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people.”;

And debate continuing;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council,—Report on the State of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the transactions under section 86 of the Unemployment Insurance Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 87 of the said Act, chapter 50, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Statement made by the Minister of Finance at the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on September 27, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Turner, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council,—Report of the Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Investigation Act, for the

fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 44 of the said Act, chapter 314, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Tuesday at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Standing Order 2(4).

No. 54

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this government has failed miserably to set an example of responsibility by its refusal to reduce taxation, by its reckless increase in governmental expenditures, thus contributing to the steadily rising cost of production to the great detriment of the Canadian economy and to the sharp increase in the cost-of-living, already over-burdensome to the Canadian people”.

And debate continuing; at 9.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 58(5);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Ballard,	Cantelon,	Danforth,
Alkenbrack,	Beaulieu,	Caouette,	Dinsdale,
Allard,	Bell (Carleton),	Chatterton,	Enns,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Bigg,	Coates,	Fane,
Baldwin,	Brand,	Crouse,	Flemming,

Forrestall,	Laprise,	Muir (Cape Breton	Régimbal,
Fulton,	Loney,	North and Vic-	Ricard,
Gauthier,	MacDonald (Prince),	toria),	Rynard,
Gundlock,	MacEwan,	Muir (Lisgar),	Scott (Victoria
Harkness,	MacInnis,	Nesbitt,	(Ont.)),
Hees,	MacLean,	Nielsen,	Sherman,
Horne (Acadia),	Macquarrie,	Nowlan,	Simard,
Howe (Wellington-	McCleave,	Nugent,	Simpson,
Huron),	McIntosh,	Ormiston,	Smith,
Irvine,	McKinley,	Pascoe,	Starr,
Johnston,	McQuaid,	Patterson,	Stefanson,
Jorgenson,	Monteith,	Pugh,	Valade,
Keays,	Moore,	Rapp,	Watson
			(Assiniboia)—68.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Andras,	Davis,	Lefebvre,	Rochon,
Asselin	Deachman,	Lind,	Rock,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Douglas,	Loiselle,	Roxburgh,
Badanai,	Dubé,	Macdonald	Ryan,
Barnett,	Duquet,	(Rosedale),	Saltsman,
Basford,	Émard,	MacEachen,	Sauvé,
Batten,	Éthier,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Sharp,
Bécharde,	Gendron,	Mackasey,	Stafford,
Beer,	Germa,	McNulty,	Stanbury,
Benson,	Gordon,	McWilliam,	Stewart,
Berger,	Goyer,	Marchand,	Tardif,
Boulanger,	Gray,	Martin (Essex East),	Teillet,
Brown,	Greene,	Mather,	Thomas
Byrne,	Grégoire,	Matte,	(Maisonneuve-
Cadieux,	Guay,	Mongrain,	Rosemont),
Cameron (High	Habel,	Neveu,	Tolmie,
Park),	Harley,	Noël,	Tremblay
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Hellyer,	O'Keefe,	(Matapédia-
Cowichan-The	Herridge,	Olson,	Matane),
Islands),	Hopkins,	Orlikow,	Tremblay (Richelieu-
Cantin,	Howe (Hamilton	Otto,	Verchères),
Caron,	South),	Ouellet,	Trudeau,
Cashin,	Hymmen,	Pearson,	Tucker,
Chatwood,	Isabelle,	Pennell,	Turner,
Choquette,	Jamieson,	Pepin,	Wahn,
Chrétien,	Knowles,	Peters,	Walker,
Clermont,	Lachance,	Pilon,	Watson
Comtois,	Laflamme,	Prittie,	(Châteauguay-
Côté (Longueuil),	Langlois	Racine,	Huntingdon-
Côté (Nicolet-	(Chicoutimi),	Richard,	Laprairie),
Yamaska),	Laverdière,	Rinfret,	Whelan,
Cowan,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Robichaud,	Winch,
			Yanakis—113.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Economic Council of Canada, including its Financial Statement, together with the Auditor General's Report thereon for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 21(1) of the Economic Council of Canada Act, chapter 11, Statutes of Canada, 1963. (English and French).

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copy of an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Northwest Territories for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to subsection 3 of section 20 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959.

At 10.14 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 55

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 156—*Mr. Jorgenson*

1. How many federal government programs have been explained to the public by means of paid advertisements in daily, weekly and other publications since April, 1963?
2. What are the programs that have been dealt with in this manner?
3. What are the names of the newspapers or other publications that have carried such advertising?
4. What has been the cost of advertising each of these programs in each of the newspapers or other publications?

No. 325—*Mr. Valade*

1. Has the government any way of controlling the purchase and sale of firearms for distribution?
2. Are any firearms not under government control and, if so, which class?
3. Does the government have statistics on the quantity and distribution of imported firearms sold in Canada and, if so, what are the importation and sales figures for each class of firearms for each of the last five years?
4. Are imported firearms under government control and, if so, what are the regulations?

No. 346—*Mr. Caouette*

For each of the past five years and in respect of each of the Crown corporations defined as proprietary corporations by the Financial Administration Act, what was (a) the total amount of salaries and wages paid to date (b) the total number of employees?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 19, 21, 22 and 23 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence, letters, messages, telegrams and other communications received by the Office of the Prime Minister at the time of General de Gaulle's visit to Quebec relating to the statement of the President of the French Republic "Vive le Québec libre."—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 18—Mr. Grégoire*).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the Hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And debate continuing;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of National Revenue containing Statements relative to Customs-Excise Revenue and Other Services by Ports; Excise and Income of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 5 of the Department of National Revenue Act, chapter 75, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, October 11, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, chapter 6, Statutes of Canada, 1960-61. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 56

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Cantin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General, laid before the House,—Copies of the Annual Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act for the fiscal years ending in 1965. (English and French).

Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence relating to the occupational training of adults.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Regulations made pursuant to section 92 of the Bank Act and section 80 of the Quebec Savings Banks Act. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. McKinley be substituted for that of Mr. Kindt on the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Mongrain, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-160, An Act to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered.—That, provided that the House does not proceed with a recorded division at 9.45 o'clock p.m., adjournment proceedings under provisional Standing Order 39-A be taken up at this sitting.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Gordon,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And debate continuing;

At 9.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 58(6);

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 9.49 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A and Special Order adopted earlier this day.

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.12 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 57

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1967

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Kindt be substituted for that of Mr. Rapp on the Joint Committee on Printing; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs; to provide for the appointment of a Minister and a Deputy Minister and for their duties and powers; to provide that the Governor in Council may establish a consumer advisory council and other bodies to assist the Minister and for the remuneration and expenses of the members thereof; and to provide for certain other matters related or incidental thereto.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Pennell, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

At 5.45 o'clock p.m., by unanimous consent, the consideration of Private Members' Business was suspended for this day's sitting.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-10, An Act to amend the Canada Corporations Act.

Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Northern Canada Power Commission including its accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 24 of the Northern Canada Power Commission Act, chapter 196, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1956, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952.

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the National Librarian for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the National Library Act, chapter 330, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address dated May 31, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of all charts, maps, plans, specifications, diagrams and surveys produced by Northumberland Consultants for the Department of Public Works in connection with the construction of the Northumberland Strait Crossing and an analysis of same by the Department as well as regulations, tenders and contracts issued by the Department and all communications exchanged between the Government of Canada and its departments and the Government of Prince Edward Island and its departments relative to the proposed construction of the Northumberland Strait Crossing.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 4*).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 58

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Hymmen and Andras be substituted for those of Messrs. Lind and Caron on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Mr. Orange, seconded by Mr. Reid, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-162, An Act to amend the Migratory Birds Convention Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration later this day, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Report of the Department of External Affairs tabled on March 21st, 1967, be referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs.—*The Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Martin (Essex East), seconded by Mr. Hellyer, it was ordered,—That the Report of the Department of External Affairs tabled on March 21st, 1967, be referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Mr. MacInnis, from his place in the House, asked leave under provisional Standing Order 26 to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be:

The national emergency created by the announced intention of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation to commence, in the immediate future, steps lead-

ing to the closure of its steel mill at Sydney, Nova Scotia by April 30th next, the said emergency arising not only with respect to the future of some 10,000 people being the employees and their families immediately affected, but also with respect to the survival of the entire industrial community of Cape Breton consisting of some 105,000 people, and to the economic disaster threatened to the whole Atlantic Region; as well as with respect to the urgent need for the Government of Canada in co-operation with the Government of Nova Scotia and the local governments concerned to work out solutions to protect the interests of these peoples and areas mentioned.

Mr. MacInnis then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker;

And the House having granted the honourable Member leave to propose the said motion;

Whereupon Mr. MacInnis, seconded by Mr. Muir (Cape Breton North and Victoria) moved,—That the House do now adjourn.

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, the hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. MacInnis, seconded by Mr. Muir (Cape Breton North and Victoria),—That the House do now adjourn.

After further debate, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

(Proceedings of Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A.

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.06 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 59

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1967

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Nielsen be substituted for that of Mr. Woolliams on the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Émard be substituted for that of Mr. Deachman on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. McIlraith, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act to increase the authorized capital of the Bank from fifty million dollars to seventy-five million dollars; to increase the authorized borrowing authority of the Bank to an amount not exceeding ten times the aggregate amount of its paid-up capital and Reserve Fund; and to make certain other changes in connection with the administration of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), by leave of the House, presented Bill C-164, An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs.

Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne) moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A.

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Robichaud, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ended December 31, 1965 and the Financial Statements

of the Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966, pursuant to section 8 of the Department of Fisheries Act, chapter 69, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.21 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 60

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Press Release issued October 18, 1967, relating to an increase in pension payments effective January, 1968. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Gundlock be substituted for that of Mr. Watson (Assiniboia) on the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Mr. Starr, seconded by Mr. Ricard, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-165, An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne),—That Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Enns, seconded by Mr. Nasserden, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to amending the Unemploy-

ment Insurance Act, to the effect that persons wishing to continue employment beyond their normal retirement age be not required to pay any unemployment insurance.—(*Notice of Motion No. 10*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume 6, Inorganic Chemicals in Headings 26.03 and 28.18 to 28.34; Volume 8, Organic Chemicals in Headings 15.10, 15.11, 22.08, 22.09 and 29.01 to 29.13 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature,—Reference No. 120, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Investigation Ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting certain Precision Instruments and Apparatus,—Reference No. 138, (English and French), together with a copy of the transcript of evidence presented at the public hearings, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952.

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-1870, dated October 3, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the sale by Canada Iron Foundries Limited, Montreal, Quebec, of goods and construction, technical and similar services to the Government of the Bahama Islands, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 6.03 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 61

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Note presented by the Canadian Ambassador in Washington to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America with reference to certain proposed legislation restrictive to imports.

Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Press Release issued by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources with respect to the sharing of costs of a study of the Saskatchewan-Nelson River basin, together with a copy of the terms of reference of the proposed Saskatchewan-Nelson River Basin Board. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Deachman and Thomas (Maisonneuve-Rosemont) be substituted for those of Messrs. Rock and Lessard on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. Whelan, seconded by Mr. Foy, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-166, An Act respecting the restriction on importation into Canada of certain commodities, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Lefebvre, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-167, An Act respecting Canadian dollars and coins, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne),—That Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing:

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Private Bills*)

The Order for the second reading of Bill S-9, An Act respecting The Empire Life Insurance Company, having been read and not proceeded with, it was dropped to the foot of the list on the Order Paper.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Basford, seconded by Mr. McNulty,—That Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, be now read a second time;

And debate continuing, the said debate was interrupted.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Bill retain its precedence on the Order Paper.

By unanimous consent, the sitting was suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Turner seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne),—That Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

(*Proceedings on Adjournment Motion*)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A.

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.31 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 62

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has before it Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Your Committee unanimously recommends that the capital stock charges in the amount of \$150,400.00, collected and paid to the Receiver General of Canada, and deposited in the Consolidated Revenue fund in the course of the past session (1966-67), by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, be applied to the capital stock charges levied at this session.

Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of a list of additional recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, approved by the Government on August 16, 1967. (English and French).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne),—That Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and ordered for consideration in Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

By leave of the House, Bill C-159, An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By leave of the House, Bill C-165, An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Order number one was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-8, An Act to amend the Canada Labour (Standards) Code (Three Weeks Annual Vacation after Three Years);

Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mrs. MacInnis, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of Part I of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 25 of the said Act, chapter 34, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 63

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Groos, seconded by Mr. Deachman, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-169, An Act respecting Canadian dollars and coins (Effigy of the Sovereign), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return:

No. 428—*Mr. Davis*

With regard to federal-provincial cost-sharing programs (a) how many are now in effect (b) what was the federal contribution, in total, and by program, for the fiscal year 1965-66 (c) what was the federal contribution, in total, and by program, in each province, for the fiscal year 1965-66?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

The Order for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply being read for the fourth time pursuant to Special Order made Monday, June 26, 1967;

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Sharp, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Dinsdale, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“this House is of the opinion that the government should state immediately its policy on national resources and clearly set out its intentions and objectives generally; and particularly with respect to:

- (a) a national energy policy, including natural gas, oil, electrical transmission grid and uranium;
- (b) a national water policy;
- (c) forestry, agriculture and fisheries policy;
- (d) human resources;

and the extent to which pollution is endangering any or all of these resources.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Lewis, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“and the need to take immediate steps to cope with air and water pollution, including appropriate national standards and any necessary amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada.”

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question “That this House do now adjourn” was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A; After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. McIlraith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the National Capital Commission, Part II, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.23 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 64

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a letter, dated October 17, 1967, addressed by the Chargé d'Affaires of Japan at Ottawa to the Minister of Finance, together with an Annex, concerning voluntary controls on the export of certain products to Canada for the 1967 calendar year. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's *Votes and Proceedings*.

Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Documents supplementary to the publication entitled "Capital Punishment—Material Relating to its Purpose and Value" tabled June 23, 1965. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's *Votes and Proceedings*.

Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale), Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Copies of the Annual Review of the External Aid Office—1966-1967. (English and French).

Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of a survey on Indians and the Law by The Canadian Corrections Association—August 1967. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Byrne for Mr. Macaluso, seconded by Mr. McNulty, the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the House on Friday, October 20, 1967, was concurred in.

Mr. Ormiston, seconded by Mr. Smith, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-170, An Act to amend the Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Sharp,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And on the motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Dinsdale, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“this House is of the opinion that the government should state immediately its policy on national resources and clearly set out its intentions and objectives generally; and particularly with respect to:

(a) a national energy policy, including natural gas, oil, electrical transmission grid and uranium;

(b) a national water policy;

(c) forestry, agriculture and fisheries policy;

(d) human resources

and the extent to which pollution is endangering any or all of these resources”;

And on the motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Lewis, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“and the need to take immediate steps to cope with air and water pollution, including appropriate national standards and any necessary amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada”.

And debate continuing; at 8.15 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Standing Order 56(4) (d);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,
Alkenbrack,
Baldwin,
Barnett,
Beaulieu,
Bell (Carleton),
Bell (Saint John-
Albert),
Bigg,
Bower,
Brand,
Brewin,

Cadieu,
Cameron (Nanaimo-
Cowichan-The
Islands),
Cantelon,
Churchill,
Coates,
Crouse,
Danforth,
Diefenbaker,
Dinsdale,
Dionne,

Douglas,
Fane,
Fawcett,
Flemming,
Forbes,
Forrestall,
Gauthier,
Germa,
Godin,
Grills,
Gundlock,
Hamilton,

Harkness,
Hees,
Herridge,
Horner (The
Battlefords),
Howe (Wellington-
Huron),
Irvine,
Jorgenson,
Keays,
Knowles,
Korchinski,

Lambert,	McLelland,	Orlikow,	Simard,
Laprise,	McQuaid,	Ormiston,	Simpson,
Lewis,	Madill,	Pascoe,	Skoreyko,
Loney,	Martin (Timmins),	Prittie,	Smallwood,
MacDonald (Prince),	Mather,	Pugh,	Smith,
MacEwan,	Monteith,	Rapp,	Southam,
MacInnis,	Moore,	Régimbal,	Starr,
MacInnis (Mrs.),	More,	Ricard,	Stefanson,
MacLean	Muir (Lisgar),	Rynard,	Valade,
(Queens),	Nasserden,	Saltsman,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Macquarrie,	Nesbitt,	Schreyer,	Webb,
MacRae,	Noble,	Sherman,	Winch,
McKinley,	Nowlan,		Woolliams—93.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Davis,	Lessard,	Rochon,
Andras,	Deachman,	Loiselle,	Rock,
Asselin	Drury,	Macdonald	Roxburgh,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Duquet,	(Rosedale),	Sauvé,
Basford,	Émard,	MacEachen,	Sharp,
Batten,	Éthier,	Mackasey,	Stafford,
Béchar,	Gendron,	McIlraith,	Stanbury,
Beer,	Gordon,	McNulty,	Stewart,
Benson,	Goyer,	McWilliam,	Tardif,
Berger,	Gray,	Marchand,	Teillet,
Blouin,	Greene,	Matheson,	Thomas
Boulanger,	Groos,	Matte,	(Maisonneuve-
Brown,	Gray,	Mongrain,	Rosemont),
Byrne,	Haidasz,	Morison,	Tolmie,
Cameron (High	Honey,	Munro,	Tremblay
Park),	Hymmen,	Nicholson,	(Matapédia-
Cantin,	Isabelle,	Nixon,	Matane),
Caron,	Klein,	Olson,	Tremblay
Cashin,	Lachance,	Otto,	(Richelieu-
Chatwood,	Laflamme,	Ouellet,	Verchères,
Choquette,	Laing,	Pearson,	Trudeau,
Chrétien,	Langlois	Pennell,	Tucker,
Clermont,	(Chicoutimi),	Pilon,	Turner,
Côté (Dorchester),	Laniel,	Prud'homme,	Wahn,
Côté (Longueuil),	Laverdière,	Racine,	Watson
Côté (Nicolet-	Leblanc (Laurier),	Reid,	(Châteauguay-
Yamaska),	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Richard,	Huntingdon-
Cowan,	Lefebvre,	Rinfret,	Laprairie),
Crossman,	Legault,	Robichaud,	Whelan,
			Yanakias—103.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the main motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Brand,	Danforth,	Forrestall,
Alkenbrack,	Brewin,	Diefenbaker,	Gauthier,
Baldwin,	Cadie,	Dinsdale,	Germa,
Barnett,	Cameron (Nanaimo-	Dionne,	Godin,
Beaulieu,	Cowichan-The	Douglas,	Grills,
Bell (Carleton),	Islands),	Enns,	Gundlock,
Bell (Saint John-	Cantelon,	Fane,	Hamilton,
Albert),	Churchill,	Fawcett,	Harkness,
Bigg,	Coates,	Flemming,	Hees,
Bower,	Crouse,	Forbes,	Herridge,

Horner (The Battlefords),	MacInnis,	Muir (Lisgar),	Schreyer,
Howe (Wellington- Huron),	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Nasserden,	Sherman,
Irvine,	MacLean	Nesbitt,	Simard,
Jorgenson,	(Queens),	Noble,	Simpson,
Keays,	Macquarrie,	Nowlan,	Skoreyko,
Knowles,	MacRae,	Orlikow,	Smallwood,
Korchinski,	McKinley,	Ormiston,	Smith,
Lambert,	McLelland,	Pascoe,	Southam,
Laprise,	McQuaid,	Prittie,	Starr,
Lewis,	Madill,	Pugh,	Stefanson,
Loney,	Martin (Timmins),	Rapp,	Valade,
MacDonald (Prince),	Mather,	Régimbal,	Watson (Assiniboia),
MacEwan,	Monteith,	Ricard,	Webb,
	Moore,	Rynard,	Winch,
	More,	Saltsman,	Woolliams—94.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Deachman,	Loiselle,	Rochon,
Andras,	Drury,	Macdonald	Rock,
Asselin	Duquet,	(Rosedale),	Roxburgh.
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Émard,	MacEachen,	Sauvé,
Basford,	Éthier,	Mackasey,	Sharp,
Batten,	Gendron,	McIlraith,	Stafford,
Béchar, d,	Gordon,	McNulty,	Stanbury,
Beer,	Goyer,	McWilliam,	Stewart,
Benson,	Gray,	Marchand,	Tardif,
Berger,	Greene,	Matheson,	Teillet,
Blouin,	Groos,	Matte,	Thomas
Boulanger,	Guay,	Mongrain,	(Maisonneuve- Rosemont),
Brown,	Haidasz,	Morison,	Tolmie,
Byrne,	Honey,	Munro,	Tremblay
Cameron (High Park),	Hymmen,	Nicholson,	(Matapédia- Matane),
Cantin,	Isabelle,	Nixon,	Tremblay
Caron,	Klein,	Olson,	(Richelieu- Verchères),
Cashin,	Lachance,	Otto,	Trudeau,
Chatwood,	Laflamme,	Ouellet,	Tucker,
Choquette,	Laing,	Patterson,	Turner,
Chrétien,	Langlois,	Pearson,	Wahn,
Clermont,	(Chicoutimi),	Pennell,	Watson
Côté (Dorchester),	Laniel,	Pilon,	(Châteauguay- Huntingdon- Laprairie),
Côté (Longueuil),	Laverdière,	Prud'homme,	Whelan,
Côté (Nicolet- Yamaska),	Leblanc (Laurier),	Racine,	Yanakis—104.
Cowan,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Reid,	
Crossman,	Lefebvre,	Richard,	
Davis,	Legault,	Rinfret,	
	Lessard,	Robichaud,	

And debate continuing on the main motion; at 10.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Standing Order 56(4) (f).

And the question being put on the main motion,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply and the Committee having reported, obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the months of May, June, July and August, 1967. (English and French).

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 65

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of the International Grains Arrangement 1967, as established at the International Wheat Conference held in Rome, August 18, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Allmand, seconded by Mr. Hymmen, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-171, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Air and water pollution), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 410—*Mr. Forrestall*

What are the current pay schedules for officers and crews of government ships operating on the West Coast, the Lake Area, and the East Coast?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to sit again later this day.

By unanimous consent, the Hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Langlois (Chicoutimi) and Tolmie be substituted for those of Messrs. Faulkner and Pelletier on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*).

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A—DEPARTMENT

1	Departmental Administration	\$1,714,500 00
3	Construction of extension to Research Laboratory in Pointe Claire, Quebec, for use by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada	253,000 00

FORESTRY

15	Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including grants as detailed in the Estimates	16,943,500 00
20	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	3,952,000 00
23	Contributions to the Provinces in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the Details of Estimates . .	1,750,000 00

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

25	Agricultural and Rural Development Act Program, Rural Economic Development Act Program and Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act Program—Administration, Operation and Maintenance	2,256,500 00
30	Agricultural and Rural Development Act Program and Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act Program—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the share of the Province of New Brunswick of the cost of the Petitcodiac River Dam Project	1,608,700 00
35	Payments in respect of projects and programs under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act, and payments to Provinces pursuant to agreements entered into under that Act	22,000,000 00

B—CANADIAN LIVESTOCK FEED BOARD

40 Administration and Operation	156,000 00
45 Freight Assistance on Western Feed Grains including assistance in respect of grain storage costs in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council	22,000,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 66

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Laprise, seconded by Mr. Gauthier, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-172, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Qualifications of voters and candidates) which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Whelan, seconded by Mr. Basford, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-173, An Act respecting the designation "Prime Minister", which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply;
And the House continuing in Committee.

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the hour for Private Members' Business be suspended and that the hour be used in Committee of Supply.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale), Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Copies of Order in Council P.C. 1967-2025, dated October 26, 1967 respecting geographical co-ordinates of points from which baselines may be determined pursuant to the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act. (English and French).

The Committee of Supply resumed, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.05 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, October 25, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.20 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 67

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

ROLAND MICHENER

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Supplementary Estimates (B) of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1968, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

Government House, Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Drury, the Message of His Excellency together with Supplementary Estimates (B), 1967-68, were referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Rock and Lessard be substituted for those of Messrs. Deachman and Thomas (Maisonneuve-Rosemont) on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Klein and Caron be substituted for those of Messrs. Tolmie and Macdonald (Rosedale) on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Dubé, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-174, An Act to amend the Interest Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Dubé, seconded by Mr. Allmand, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-175, An Act to amend the Canadian Bill of Rights with respect to official languages, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*).

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

VETERANS AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION

1	Departmental Administration	\$5,702,200 00
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WELFARE SERVICES, ALLOWANCES AND OTHER BENEFITS

5	Administration, including the expenses of the War Veterans Allowance Board	6,452,400 00
10	War Veterans Allowances, Civilian War Allowances and Assistance in accordance with the provisions of the Assistance Fund Regulations	115,721,000 00
15	Other Benefits, including Education Assistance, Hospital Insurance Premiums or payments in lieu thereof re recipients of War Veterans Allowance and Civilian War Allowance, and repayments under subsection (3) of section 12 of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act in such amounts as the Minister of Veterans Affairs determines, not exceeding the whole of amounts equivalent to the compensating adjustments or payments made under that Act, where the persons who made the compensating adjustments or payments received no benefits under the Veterans' Land Act, or where, having had financial assistance under the Veterans' Land Act, are deemed by the Minister on termination of their Veterans' Land Act contracts or agreements to have derived thereunder either no benefits or benefits that are less than the amounts of the compensating adjustments or payments, and grants as detailed in the Estimates	2,710,200 00

PENSIONS

20	Administration	3,212,000 00
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25 Pensions for Disability and Death, including pensions granted under the authority of the Civilian Government Employees (War) Compensation Order, P.C. 45/8848 of November 22, 1944, which shall be subject to the Pension Act; Newfoundland Special Awards; Burial Grants; and Gallantry Awards (World War II and Special Force)	198,979,000 00
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TREATMENT SERVICES

30 Operation and Maintenance including authority, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act, to spend revenue received during the year for hospital and related services	55,703,900 00
35 Hospital Construction, Improvements, Equipment and Acquisition of Land	5,947,000 00
38 Treatment and Related Allowances	2,610,000 00

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT AND
VETERANS' LAND ACT

40 Administration of Veterans' Land Act; Soldier Settlement and British Family Settlement; upkeep of property, Veterans' Land Act, including engineering and other investigational planning expenses that do not add tangible value to real property, taxes, insurance and maintenance of public utilities; and to authorize, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, necessary remedial work on properties constructed under individual firm price contracts and sold under the Veterans' Land Act and to correct defects for which neither the veteran nor the contractor can be held financially responsible, and for such other work on other properties as may be required to protect the interest of the Director therein	5,338,600 00
45 Grants to veterans settled on Provincial Lands in accordance with agreements with Provincial Governments under section 38 of the Veterans' Land Act, grants to veterans settled on Dominion Lands in accordance with an agreement with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development under section 38 of the Veterans' Land Act and grants to Indian veterans settled on Indian Reserve Lands under section 39 of the Veterans' Land Act	130,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

VETERAN AFFAIRS

Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act

L115 To increase to \$530,000,000 the amount that may be charged at any one time to the Veterans' Land Act Fund established by section 5A of the Veterans' Land Act, for the purposes of Parts I, II and III of that Act except sections 38, 39 and 56 thereof—additional amount required 150,000,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

VETERANS AFFAIRS

WELFARE SERVICES, ALLOWANCES AND OTHER BENEFITS

17a To provide that, effective the 1st day of July, 1967, the definition of "civilian" for the purposes of Part XI of the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act be read and construed as though for paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 75 of the said Act there were substituted the following:

(g) a person who served in the United Kingdom with the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit during World War II

(i) for a period of more than six months, or

(ii) for any period, if the service was terminated on medical grounds

1 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered one and two were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-11, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Fine print clauses);

Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 68

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Deachman and Chatwood be substituted for those of Messrs. O'Keefe and Groos on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. MacDonald (Prince), seconded by Mr. Fairweather, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-176, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act (Labelling of dates on perishable commodities), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4) the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 170—*Mr. Allard*

1. How much money was spent in each province in detail, by the National Research Council in 1966 for research grants and scholarships?

2. What are the other federal research institutions in addition to the National Research Council?

3. How much money was spent in each province, in detail, by the Canada Council in 1966 on research grants and scholarships?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply;
And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

*[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional
Standing Order 15(3)]*

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Gauthier, seconded by Mr. Godin, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of amending the Income Tax Act so that workmen may deduct from their taxable income any expense incurred by the acquisition of hand or electrical tools required to perform their work.—(*Notice of Motion No. 12*).

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Keays, seconded by Mr. Nasserden, moved in amendment thereto,—That immediately after the word “hand” be inserted the words “or mechanical”.

And debate arising thereon;

The Hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question “That this House do now adjourn” was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Operation of Agreements with the Provinces under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act, chapter 28, Statutes of Canada, 1957. (English and French).

At 10.26 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 69

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply;
And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

*[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional
Standing Order 15(3)]*

(Private Bills)

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Basford seconded by Mr. McNulty,—That Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands), seconded by Mr. Germa, moved in amendment thereto,—That Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, be not now read a second time but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived.

And the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Honey,—That Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada, be now read a second time;

And on the proposed amendment of Mr. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. Fawcett,—That Bill C-112 be not now read a second time but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*).

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

TREASURY BOARD

ADMINISTRATION

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | Departmental Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates | \$4,478,700 00 |
|---|--|----------------|

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 5 | Contingencies—Subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, to supplement other votes for payroll and other requirements and to provide for miscellaneous minor and unforeseen expenses not otherwise provided for including awards under the Public Servants Inventions Act, and authority to re-use any sums allotted for non-paylist requirements and re-paid to this appropriation from other appropriations | 45,000,000 00 |
| 10 | Government's share of surgical-medical insurance premiums and Government's contributions to pension plans and death benefit plans for employees engaged locally outside Canada who are excluded from the Public Service Superannuation Act, to the Unemployment Insurance Fund in respect of Government employees paid through the Central Pay Office and to the Hospital Insurance (Outside Canada) Plan | 16,980,000 00 |

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

TREASURY BOARD

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

- 6b To provide that where a person referred to in subsection (3) of section 4 of the Statute Law (Superannuation) Amendment Act, 1966, has made an election referred to therein before the expiration of six months after the

coming into force of this provision, such election shall be deemed to have been made within the time prescribed therefor by section 4 of the Public Service Superannuation Act

1 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.26 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 70

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of letters, dated October 24, 1967, addressed by the Minister of Finance to provincial Ministers holding similar portfolios with reference to a suggested federal-provincial meeting. (English and French).

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of the Report of the Inquiry Commission on the St. Lawrence Ports (Mr. L. A. Picard, Commissioner), pursuant to section 56 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—October, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Non-paylist Allotments from Finance Vote 15, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967.

Mr. Whelan, seconded by Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-177, An Act respecting the restriction on importation into Canada of certain commodities, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 21, 24 and 26 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House copies of all official correspondence between the Post Office Department and the Municipalities of Bagotville and Port Alfred, and all correspondence relating to the introduction of home delivery service from the Post Offices of Port Alfred and Bagotville, commencing October 16, 1967.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 25—Mr. Grégoire*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence, memoranda or other documents exchanged since January 1, 1967, between the Minister or any official of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the responsible ministers, boards, commissions or agencies of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec relating to a plan for the abatement and control of pollution in the Ottawa River.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 27—Mr. Bell (Carleton)*).

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions;

Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Laprise, seconded by Mr. Latulippe, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of introducing a measure which would allow the husband or the wife of a person who is entitled to a pension under the Old Age Security Act to become eligible at the same time even if his or her age does not meet the requirements of the Act.—(*Notice of Motion No. 13*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for *Private Members' Business* expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Allmand be substituted for that of Mr. Laverdière on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Tolmie be substituted for that of Mr. Klein on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Olson on the Special Committee on Procedure of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, Volume II, Annual Statements of Fire and Casualty Insurance Companies, for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 9 of the Department of Insurance Act, chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952.

At 6.02 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 71

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Choquette, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-178, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Form of ballot paper), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Caouette, seconded by Mr. Laprise, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-179, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 (Grants of Aids and Supplies), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills without amendment:

Bill C-159, An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act.

Bill C-165, An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act.

*(Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional
Standing Order 15(3))*

(Private Bills)

Order number one was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the Second Reading of Bill S-11, An Act respecting Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Mr. Lambert, seconded by Mr. More (Regina City), moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-14, An Act respecting British Northwestern Insurance Company.

Mr. Allmand, seconded by Mr. Isabelle, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Supply resumed.

And the House continuing in Committee;

Objection being taken in Committee to the decision of the Chairman (Mr. Batten), and an appeal being made to Mr. Speaker;

Pursuant to Standing Order 59 (4), Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

Whereupon the Chairman reported as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, in Committee of Supply the Chairman interrupted proceedings and stated that in accordance with the provisions of Special Orders made April 26 and June 26 last, he intended to proceed to put forthwith the question on all votes now before the Committee of Supply.

Whereupon, the Honourable Member for Carleton (Mr. Bell) raised a point of order to the effect that no provision could be found in any Standing Order which would permit the Committee of Supply to continue sitting beyond ten o'clock p.m. The Chairman ruled that in his opinion the authority to sit beyond ten o'clock p.m. and to proceed with the business of supply was to be found in the provisional amendment to Standing Order 56 and under the terms of Standing Order 6(5) (b).

Thereupon the honourable Member for Carleton appealed to Mr. Speaker from the decision of the Chairman."

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: If there are no other contributions to this interesting debate I will attempt to bring some light to a very difficult situation. I must say that I have a great deal of sympathy for all honourable Members who have tried to piece together the rules as they are now. This is nobody's fault. I think an honest effort has been made in recent months and years by honourable Members to attempt to improve our rules. Whether we have succeeded is a matter of opinion for honourable Members.

I can readily see that it is not easy in a circumstance such as this to find out exactly what our rules say. I followed with interest the opinion and argu-

ment of the honourable Member for Carleton (Mr. Bell), when he made it originally with the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees in the Chair and again when he repeated it clearly later on. He argues, among other things, a point which is of interest, that is, that when a similar situation arose previously, on June 26 last, it was required to be settled by an order to allow that all matters dealing with supply be concluded on that day.

It has been brought to my attention, and I believe this has been mentioned by honourable Members in the course of the discussion, that in the original order of June 26 it was impossible, really, to complete the 30 days that were allowed then until all departments had been called and the supply motions completed. It was then specified that one department would still be outstanding even if the fourth order was called. Under the order of June 26 as adopted, this provision was suspended, allowing the House to call all departments even before the four supply motions were called. Therefore, it seems to me we could complete the 30 days considering supply and even have one supply motion outstanding which perhaps could be called some time later, before December 6 or earlier in that month.

While it was necessary on a previous occasion to have an order, this is no longer necessary since the 30 supply days could be called even before the four supply motions have been called.

Having dealt with this point to the best of my ability I have to refer honourable Members, as has been done by the Deputy Speaker and by honourable Members, to Standing Order 6(5)(b), which states, beginning at line 3 on page 5: "—when it is provided in any other Standing Order that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjournment shall be disposed of or concluded, the adjournment proceedings in that sitting shall be suspended and that sitting shall not be adjourned except pursuant to a motion to adjourn moved by a Minister of the Crown."

There must be a purpose for stating that the adjournment proceeding in that sitting shall be suspended, and that purpose in my mind is not just to allow Members to go home at ten o'clock. Surely it must be for the purpose of doing business, and the business that has to be done at that point is the business of supply. I base my view in this regard on Standing Order 56 which deals with supply proceedings.

Standing Order 56 was the subject of a suggested amendment in the report of the Procedure Committee which was concurred in by the House on April 26, 1967. In this resolution of the House there was a 38 day overall limitation during the Session for the business of supply. This included four two day debates on supply motions, leaving the balance of 30 days for supply. I shall not go into the question about the 30 days rather than 36 days because that has been explained quite clearly by honourable Members who have taken part in this debate on the point of order.

If honourable Members will now turn to page 50 they will read in the annotations to Standing Order 56, in the precise wording of the report and concurred in by the House, in paragraph (c): "Subject to the conditions specified below there shall be an overall limitation of thirty-eight days allotted to the business of supply during the Session. For the purposes of this order the business of supply shall consist of supply motions; main estimates; interim supply with the exceptions noted below—"

As the honourable Member for Carleton has said, these are not relevant here. It continues: "—supplementary and additional estimates with the exception noted below; and supply bills based on the foregoing."

To my mind these words are extremely relevant; that is: "—supply bills based on the foregoing."

This means we must complete supply bills when the days expire. The Standing Order does not say we shall give consideration on supply during 30½ days, 30 days and one hour or 31 days so the extra day can be used to vote on supply motions when supply motions may be discussed and passed. It simply says within 30 days, and this is the decision of the House.

Having regard again to Standing Order 6(5)(b), the provision is that the House shall not be adjourned except pursuant to a motion moved by a Minister of the Crown. I have not heard a Minister of the Crown make such a motion. Having read and considered the Standing Orders as objectively as I can I have no alternative than to sustain the judgment of the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee of Supply resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted (*Less the amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

FINANCE

TARIFF BOARD

25 Administration \$358,000 00

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

30 Administration, Operation and Maintenance 3,100,000 00

35 Construction or Acquisition of Equipment 150,000 00

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOAN BOARD

45 Administration 75,000 00

SPECIAL

50 Payments in the current and subsequent fiscal years to the government of each Commonwealth Caribbean country or territory of an amount which in respect of each such year is equal to the lesser of

- (a) the amount of customs duties payable and collected on raw sugar imported into Canada from that country or territory during the calendar year ending in the fiscal year; or
- (b) the amount determined by the Minister of Finance to be that country's or territory's pro rata share of an amount that would be equal to the customs duties payable and collected on 275,000 metric tons of raw sugar imported during the calendar year referred to in paragraph (a) from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries or territories;

estimated amount required for the current fiscal year 2,200,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

FINANCE

L40 To provide for the purchase, acquisition, and holding by the Minister of Finance of securities issued by the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition pursuant to subsection 1 of section 12 of the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition Act and to subsequently dispose thereof	20,000,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

FINANCE

L40a To provide for the purchase, acquisition, and holding by the Minister of Finance of securities issued by the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition pursuant to subsection 1 of section 12 of the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition Act and to subsequently dispose thereof	10,000,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

FINANCE

ADMINISTRATION

<u>4b</u> Grant to the Endowment Fund of the Vanier Institute of the Family—L'institut Vanier de la famille	533,021 00
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ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

30b Administration, Operation and Maintenance	700,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

1 Salaries and Expenses of Office	2,217,000 00
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INSURANCE

1 Departmental Administration	1,271,000 00
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(Pursuant to Special Orders made Wednesday, April 26 and Monday, June 26, the Chairman forthwith put the question on the following resolutions):

AGRICULTURE

ADMINISTRATION

1 Departmental Administration including the Canadian Agricultural Services Co-ordinating Committee, contributions to the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, and a contribution to the Agricultural Economics Research Council in an amount equal to one-half the contributions to the Council from other sources during the fiscal year but not exceeding \$50,000 . . .	6,652,800 00
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RESEARCH

5	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's fee for membership in the International Society for Horticultural Science, an amount of \$625,000 for grants in aid of agricultural research in universities and other scientific organizations in Canada and the costs of publishing departmental research papers as supplements to the "Canadian Entomologist"	33,845,800 00
10	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	6,000,000 00

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Administration

15	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including the administration of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and contributions to assist in the Marketing of Agricultural Products subject to the approval of Treasury Board	3,161,200 00
17	Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	109,000,000 00

Animal and Animal Products

20	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's fee for membership in the International Dairy Federation	7,950,300 00
25	Grants, Contributions and Subsidies in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of the Estimates	12,922,200 00

Plant and Plant Products

30	Administration, Operation and Maintenance	8,271,900 00
35	Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	268,000 00

HEALTH OF ANIMALS

40	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's fee for membership in the Office International des Epizooties, and authority, notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act, to spend revenue received during the year from packers requiring special services	16,132,800 00
45	Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	1,381,000 00

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

50	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's fee for membership in the International Association of Cereal Chemistry and authority to purchase screenings	8,128,200 00
51	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	2,267,000 00

LAND REHABILITATION, IRRIGATION AND
WATER STORAGE PROJECTS

Irrigation and Water Storage Projects in the Western Provinces including the South Saskatchewan River Project, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Program, Land Protection, Reclamation and Development—

55	Administration, Operation and Maintenance including Canada's fee for membership in the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage	9,688,000 00
60	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	14,645,000 00

CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION

65	Administration, Operation and Maintenance	208,700 00
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FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

70	Estimated amount required to provide for the operating loss of the Farm Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968	3,900,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Plant and Plant Products

35a	Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	65,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

L22a	To extend the purposes of the revolving fund established by Loans, Investments and Advances Vote L18e, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1966, to include (e) the financing, in the 1967-68 and subsequent years, of the travel accounts rendered by carriers for services arranged by the Central Travel Service on a recoverable basis for federal government departments and agencies	1 00
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ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

A—DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS ON WATER RESOURCES

75a	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	2,150,000 00
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B—DOMINION COAL BOARD

<u>91a</u> Acquisition of equipment for installation in the Princess colliery of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited and the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company Limited in accordance with agreements to be entered into, with the approval of the Governor in Council, by the Dominion Coal Board and the said Companies	2,000,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

L25a Advances in accordance with agreements entered into pursuant to the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act	13,000,000 00
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ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

<u>L8a</u> Advances to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, to make an advance payment to Deuterium of Canada Limited based on the value of one year's production by that Corporation of heavy water	16,400,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

A—DEPARTMENT

1 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including payment of remuneration, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and notwithstanding the Civil Service Act, in connection with the assignment by the Canadian Government of Canadians to the staffs of the International Organizations detailed in the Estimates and authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amounts of the shares of those Organizations of such expenses, and authority, notwithstanding the Civil Service Act, for the appointment and fixing of salaries of Commissioners (International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China), Secretaries and staff by the Governor in Council; and authority, notwithstanding the Civil Service Act, for the appointment and fixing of salaries of High Commissioners, Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Consuls, Secretaries and staff by the Governor in Council; assistance and repatriation of distressed Canadian citizens and persons of Canadian domicile abroad, including their dependents; cultural relations and academic exchange programs with other countries	42,260,000 00
10 Construction, acquisition or improvement of Buildings, Works, Land, Equipment and Furnishings	5,085,000 00

15 Assessments, grants, contributions and other payments to International (including Commonwealth) Organizations and International Multilateral Economic and Special Aid Programs as detailed in the Estimates, including authority to pay assessments in the amounts and in the currencies in which they are levied, and authority to pay other amounts specified in the currencies of the countries indicated, notwithstanding that the total of such payments may exceed the equivalent in Canadian dollars, estimated as of January, 1967, which is	34,437,700 00
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EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

30 Salaries and Expenses	2,521,700 00
35 Economic, technical, educational and other assistance as detailed in the Estimates	130,100,000 00

B—INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

40 Salaries and Expenses of the Commission and Canada's share of the expenses of studies, surveys and investigations of the Commission	489,200 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

External Aid Office

L30 Special loan assistance for developing countries in the current and subsequent fiscal years, subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, for the purpose of undertaking such economic, educational and technical projects as may be agreed upon by Canada and the developing countries or recognized international development institutions	90,000,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

A—DEPARTMENT

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

30b Salaries and Expenses	427,000 00
35b Economic, technical, educational and other assistance as detailed in the Estimates	139,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

FISHERIES

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

15b Grants, Contributions and Subsidies in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the subvote titles listed in the Details of Estimates	3,350,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATION

- 3a Contribution to the Province of Alberta, pursuant to an agreement entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council by Canada with the Province, of amounts equal to one-half of the amounts confirmed by the Province as having been spent by it for Camp ground and Picnic Area developments; amount required to complete the payments to the Province .. 77,580 00

NORTHERN PROGRAM

- 20a Administration, Operation and Maintenance—To extend the purposes of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 20 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include the grants and contribution detailed in these Estimates 1 00
- 25a Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment—To increase to \$27,547,000 the authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current fiscal year 1 00
- 33a Payment to the Government of the Northwest Territories in accordance with an agreement to be entered into by the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, such agreement to provide (on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon) that the Government of the Northwest Territories will not impose, levy or collect individual income taxes, corporation income taxes, corporation taxes or succession duties, as defined in the agreement; the payment to the Government of the Northwest Territories under the agreement to be calculated on the following bases:
- (a) A subsidy of eighty cents per head in respect of the population of the Northwest Territories as determined by the 1961 census;
 - (b) A grant in aid of the Government and Council of the Northwest Territories of \$30,000; and
 - (c) An operating grant in the amount of \$4,740,780 which, when added to the payments under paragraphs (a) and (b), will equal the estimated operating deficit of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the current fiscal year;
- together with payments in respect of amortization payments on outstanding loans for capital expenditures in the Northwest Territories, as provided in the agreement; (the amount payable in respect of the current fiscal year to be reduced by the aggregate of

all interim payments made pursuant to Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 32 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68) 270,780 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Indian Affairs

L44a To provide that the total amount of outstanding advances at any one time with respect to loans to Indians under section 69 of the Indian Act, notwithstanding subsection 5 thereof, shall not exceed \$2,000,000 1 00

Northern Program

L46a To increase to \$640,000 the amount authorized for loans to the Government of the Yukon Territory by Loans, Investments and Advances Vote 672, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1962, which Vote authorizes the making of mortgage loans for low cost housing to residents of the Territory; additional amount required 400,000 00

L50a Loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories in the current and subsequent fiscal years in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council for capital expenditures during the period of April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1969 to be provided for in the financial agreement to be entered into between the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories pursuant to Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 33a of these Estimates 2,234,105 00

L51a To extend the purposes of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Votes L51a, Appropriation Act No. 9, 1966, and L51g, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1967, to authorize loans and advances to Eskimos on the same terms and conditions, for the same purposes and subject to the same provisions, including authority to forgive repayment thereof, as loans made to Indians pursuant to the said Votes 1 00

L52a Loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council for capital costs incurred in establishing the Government of the Northwest Territories in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories 800,000 00

L54a To increase to \$820,000 the amount authorized for loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories by Loans, Investments and Advances Votes 674, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1962 and L24a, Appropriation

Act No. 10, 1964, which Votes authorize the making of mortgage loans for low cost housing to residents of the Territories; additional amount required 250,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

INDIAN AFFAIRS

5b Administration, Operation and Maintenance including grants, contributions and special payments 2,770,000 00

NORTHERN PROGRAM

30b Northern Mineral Assistance Grants—To extend the purposes of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 30 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to increase to \$18,000,000 the authority to make commitments in respect of northern mineral development assistance grants in the current and subsequent fiscal years . . 1 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Canada Power Commission

L55b Advances to the Northern Canada Power Commission for the purpose of capital expenditures in accordance with section 15 of the Northern Canada Power Commission Act 941,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

INDUSTRY

- 1 Departmental Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates 10,568,300 00
- 5 To sustain technological capability in Canadian industry by supporting selected defence development programs, on terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board, and to authorize, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, total commitments of \$60,000,000 for the foregoing purposes during the current and subsequent fiscal years . . . 25,000,000 00
- 10 To advance the technological capability of Canadian manufacturing industry by supporting selected civil (non-defence) development projects, on terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board, and to authorize, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, total commitments of \$40,000,000 for the foregoing purposes during the current and subsequent fiscal years 13,000,000 00

15 Capital subsidies for the construction of commercial and fishing vessels in accordance with regulations of the Governor in Council (formerly under Canadian Maritime Commission)	30,000,000 00
20 Payments, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for certain programs to assist defence manufacturers:	
(a) with defence plant modernization by paying one-half the cost of acquisition of new equipment; and	
(b) in the establishment of production capacity and qualified sources for production of component parts and materials	12,000,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

INDUSTRY

L60 Loans, in the current and subsequent fiscal years and in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council, to assist manufacturers of automotive products in Canada, including materials suppliers and tooling manufacturers, affected by the Canada-United States Agreement on Automotive Products to adjust and expand their production; such loans to be made for the purpose of acquisition, construction, installation, modernization, development, conversion or expansion of land, buildings, equipment, facilities or machinery and for working capital; and to authorize, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, total commitments of \$60,000,000 for the foregoing purposes during the current and subsequent fiscal years	30,000,000 00
L65 Advances, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, to assist defence manufacturers with defence plant modernization in amounts not to exceed one-half of the cost of the acquisition of new equipment, such advances to be recovered on sale of the equipment to the defence manufacturers	12,000,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

INDUSTRY

1a Departmental Administration	801,000 00
15a Capital subsidies for the construction of commercial and fishing vessels in accordance with regulations of the Governor in Council	12,000,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA INCLUDING
THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

1 Administration, Operation and Maintenance	40,693,000 00
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5 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	9,300,000 00
10 Scholarships and Grants in Aid of Research	66,000,000 00
15 Assistance towards Research in Industry under terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council including authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to make commitments for the current year not to exceed a total amount of \$6,900,000	5,700,000 00

JUSTICE

1 Administration, including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates, gratuities to the widows or such dependents as may be approved by Treasury Board of Judges who die while in office and authority to make recoverable advances for the administration of justice on behalf of the governments of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory	3,983,100 00
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LABOUR

A—DEPARTMENT

1 General Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates	1,972,000 00
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LABOUR RELATIONS

5 Administration including the promotion of labour—management consultation	1,385,000 00
--	--------------

LABOUR STANDARDS AND BENEFITS

10 Administration, including the Government's contribution to Annuities Agents Pension Account in accordance with regulations made pursuant to Vote 181, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1961, and to deem, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Government Employees Compensation Act, any International Commission with headquarters in Canada and any International Commission with headquarters in another country, who employs Canadian citizens, to be a commission established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada	2,703,000 00
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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

15 Administration including the co-ordination and advancement of Canada's role in international labour affairs, the development and co-ordination of departmental emergency plans, and the administration of transitional assistance to workers in automotive manufacturing and parts industries, and related activities . .	1,576,000 00
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20 Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the
Estimates

1,749,000 00

B—CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

35 To reimburse Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
for expenditures on housing research and community
planning, for the amounts of loans for sewage treat-
ment projects forgiven to a Province, municipality or
municipal sewerage corporation, for contributions
made for an urban renewal scheme or pursuant to an
urban renewal agreement, for losses resulting from
the operation of public housing projects, and for net
losses resulting from the sale of mortgages from its
portfolio

25,300,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

LABOUR

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

L70 Advances to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
in respect of housing and land development projects
undertaken jointly with the Governments of the Prov-
inces, in respect of loans to municipalities for the
construction or expansion of sewage treatment
projects, in respect of loans made to assist in the
implementation of an urban renewal scheme, and for
the acquisition, development, construction or improve-
ment of land and buildings

63,900,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

LABOUR

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

L71b To increase by \$225,000,000 the aggregate amount that
may be advanced by the Minister out of the Consoli-
dated Revenue Fund under subsection (1) of section
22 of the National Housing Act, 1954, for the purposes
set out in that subsection; and to authorize Central
Mortgage and Housing Corporation, in the case of
any loan made to a province or a provincial agency
under section 16A, 35C or 35D of the Act, to take de-
bentures as security for such loan in lieu of any other
security required by those sections

1 00

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 Administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, including recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan | 42,480,000 00 |
|---|---------------|

LEGISLATION

THE SENATE

Members of the Senate—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Allowance in lieu of residence to the Speaker of the Senate | 3,000 00 |
| 5 General Administration | 1,360,500 00 |

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Members of the House of Commons—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 10 Allowances in lieu of residence to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and in lieu of Apartments to the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; allowance to the Deputy Chairman of Committees | 8,500 00 |
| 15 Expenses of the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group, of delegates attending other inter-parliamentary conferences, expenses connected with visits of delegates to and from other legislatures, Canada's share of the expenses of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association including the assessment for membership in the Association, and grants as detailed in the Estimates | 187,800 00 |
| 20 General Administration | 7,803,900 00 |

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 25 General Administration | 639,300 00 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

LEGISLATION

HOUSE OF COMMONS

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 10b Allowances—To extend the purposes of Legislation Vote 10 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include an allowance at the rate of \$4,000 per annum to the Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees; amount required for 1967-68 | 3,100 00 |
|---|----------|

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Administration, Operation and Maintenance | 4,206,600 00 |
|---|--------------|

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION
OF MANPOWER

5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including the administration of the Manpower Mobility Regulations and payments in respect of persons who are being afforded occupational training under the Adult Occupational Training Program in accordance with regulations approved by the Governor in Council	73,635,000 00
10 Grants, Contributions and Subsidies in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of the Estimates	206,825,000 00

IMMIGRATION

15 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including trans-oceanic and inland transportation and other assistance for immigrants and settlers subject to the approval of Treasury Board, including care en route and while awaiting employment; and payments to the Provinces, pursuant to agreements entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council, in respect of expenses incurred by the Provinces for indigent immigrants and \$35,000 for grants to Immigrant Welfare Organizations	20,641,000 00
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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

20 Administration, Operation and Maintenance	3,751,600 00
25 Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	3,525,000 00

IMMIGRATION APPEAL BOARD

30 Administration, Operation and Maintenance	311,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER

<u>6b</u> Payments in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council to Provinces and in respect of Indian Bands under the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program during the 1967-68 and 1968-69 fiscal years of amounts not exceeding fifty per cent of the cost of labour incurred in a five-month period commencing either November 1 or December 1, 1967, as selected by the Province or Indian Band, and in the case of projects in designated	
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areas within the meaning of the Department of Industry Act, sixty per cent of such cost; and to authorize payments in those fiscal years to Provinces in respect of previous Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programs 5,000,000 00

10b Grants, Contributions and Subsidies in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of the Estimates 25,000,000 00

12b To deem for purposes of the Public Service Superannuation Act and the Public Service Terms and Conditions of Employment Regulations that Mrs. Mina Popovich was, from January 11, 1957 to October 16, 1961, inclusive, employed in the Public Service and on leave of absence without pay as if Order in Council P.C. 1957-53/626 of May 3, 1957, had not been passed 1 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

NATIONAL DEFENCE

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

49a To authorize the Treasury Board, for the purpose of calculating pensions under Sections 13 and 14 of the Defence Services Pension Continuation Act, to prescribe the pay and allowances deemed to have been received on and after October 1, 1966 by men of the Canadian Forces below the rank of Warrant Officer 1 00

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

HEALTH INSURANCE AND RESOURCES

8a Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including grants as detailed in the Estimates 182,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

POST OFFICE

1b Postal Services 10,435,300 00

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

PRIVY COUNCIL

A—PRIVY COUNCIL

1 Maintenance and Operation of the Prime Minister's Residence 40,600 00

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Ministers without Portfolio—

5 Payment, notwithstanding anything in the Financial Administration Act or the Senate and House of Commons Act respecting the independence of Parliament, to each member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada who is a Minister for whom

no salary or allowance in addition to the allowances under section 33 and section 44 of the Senate and House of Commons Act is provided (the acceptance of which shall not render such member ineligible or disqualify him as a Member of the House of Commons) of a salary of \$7,500 per annum and pro rata for any period less than a year

15,000 00

10 General Administration including \$40,000 for Research Grants and Contributions	2,501,300 00
15 Expenses of the Royal Commissions listed in the Details of Estimates	2,058,300 00
17 Expenses of the Science Council of Canada	190,000 00
18 Expenses related to the 1967 Visits of State	1,577,000 00
19 Payment to the Company of Young Canadians	2,445,000 00

B—ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

20 Administration	1,522,800 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

PRIVY COUNCIL

A—PRIVY COUNCIL

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

10a General Administration	1,107,500 00
15a Expenses of the Royal Commissions listed in the Details of Estimates	600,000 00
17a Expenses of the Science Council of Canada	255,500 00
18a Expenses related to the 1967 Visits of State	765,100 00

B—ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

20a Administration	100,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

1 Office of the Secretary to the Governor General	540,600 00
5 To authorize reimbursement to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces of Canada of the costs of travelling and hospitality incurred in the exercise of their duties up to a maximum per annum for each as detailed in the Estimates	145,000 00

PUBLIC WORKS

A—DEPARTMENT

1 General Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates	19,734,600 00
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ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

5	Maintenance and Operation of public buildings and grounds, including the provision, on a recoverable basis of accommodation and related services for Canada Pension Plan purposes, and authority to provide assistance to (a) the International Civil Aviation Organization in the form of office accommodation at less than commercial rates and (b) the Ottawa Civil Service Recreation Association in the form of maintenance services in respect of the W. Clifford Clark Memorial Centre in Ottawa	76,615,000 00
10	Acquisition of equipment and furnishings other than office furnishings	1,485,000 00
15	Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, public buildings (including expenditures on works on other than federal property); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of Estimates	48,165,000 00

HARBOURS AND RIVERS ENGINEERING SERVICES

20	Operation and Maintenance	7,924,000 00
25	Construction or Acquisition of Equipment	925,000 00
30	Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, harbour and river works (including expenditures on works on other than federal property); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of Estimates	31,430,000 00

ROADS, BRIDGES AND OTHER ENGINEERING SERVICES

35	Operation and Maintenance including authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the operating expenses of the New Westminster Bridge	6,901,000 00
40	Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for the roads, bridges and other engineering works listed in the Details of Estimates, provided that the amounts within the Vote to be expended on individually listed projects may be increased or decreased subject to the approval of Treasury Board	19,965,000 00
Trans-Canada Highway—		
50	Construction through National Parks	1,860,000 00

TESTING LABORATORIES

55 Operation and Maintenance	1,303,700 00
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B—NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

60 Operation and Maintenance, General Administration and interest charges on outstanding loans that were made for the purpose of acquiring property in the National Capital Region	8,450,000 00
65 Payment to the National Capital Fund	14,650,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

PUBLIC WORKS

National Capital Commission

L85 Loans to the National Capital Commission in accordance with section 16 of the National Capital Act for the purpose of acquiring property in the National Capital Region, excluding property being acquired for the purpose of establishing what is commonly referred to as the "Greenbelt"	4,850,000 00
L90 Loans to the National Capital Commission in the current and subsequent fiscal years in accordance with sec- tion 16 of the National Capital Act for the purpose of acquiring property in that area of the National Capital Region commonly referred to as the "Greenbelt" ..	2,000,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

PUBLIC WORKS

A—DEPARTMENT

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

5a Maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds	8,947,000 00
15a Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, public buildings (including expenditures on works on other than federal prop- erty); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of Estimates	1 00

HARBOURS AND RIVERS ENGINEERING SERVICES

30a Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, harbour and river works (including expenditures on works on other than federal property); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of the Estimates	1 00
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ROADS, BRIDGES AND OTHER ENGINEERING SERVICES

40a Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, the roads, bridges and other engineering works listed in the Details of Estimates, provided that the amounts within the vote to be expended on individually listed projects may be increased or decreased subject to the approval of Treasury Board	1 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

PUBLIC WORKS

A—DEPARTMENT

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

15b Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, public buildings (including expenditures on works on other than federal property); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of Estimates ..	885,000 00
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HARBOURS AND RIVERS ENGINEERING SERVICES

30b Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, harbour and river works (including expenditures on works on other than federal property); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of Estimates	3,137,000 00
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ROADS, BRIDGES AND OTHER ENGINEERING SERVICES

40b Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for, the roads, bridges and other engineering works listed in the Details of Estimates, provided that the amounts within the vote to be expended on individually listed projects may be increased or decreased subject to the approval of Treasury Board	1 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

REGISTRAR GENERAL

1 Departmental Administration	625,100 00
5 Bankruptcy Act—Administration	734,000 00
10 Combines Investigation Act—Administration	1,241,200 00
15 Corporations Branch	239,200 00

20 Patent Division, Copyright and Industrial Designs Division and Trade Marks Office including contributions to the International Office for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the International Office for the Protection of Industrial Property ..	4,158,500 00
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PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF
RELATIONS BOARD

1 Administration Expenses	998,000 00
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SECRETARY OF STATE

A—DEPARTMENT

1 Departmental Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates	1,648,900 00
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2 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment—National Arts Centre	12,500,000 00
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CITIZENSHIP

5 Administration, Operation and Maintenance including grants and contributions for language instruction and citizenship promotion, and grants to organizations as detailed in the Estimates	3,429,600 00
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TRANSLATION

10 Translation Bureau	4,054,900 00
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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

15 Administration, Operation and Maintenance	3,722,500 00
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B—CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

35 General Administration, including the National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation	5,294,000 00
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40 Programs and projects of national significance including grants towards such programs and projects	12,291,800 00
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45	Payment to the Centennial of Confederation Fund to enable grants to be made to the Provinces for local projects of a lasting nature (the total of such grants made from the said Fund not to exceed \$18,935,000) and to enable grants to be made to the Provinces for projects included in the Federal-Provincial Confederation Memorial Program	6,235,000 00
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D—NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE CORPORATION

50 Payments to the National Arts Centre Corporation to be used for the purposes set out in the National Arts Centre Act	1,020,000 00
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E—CANADA COUNCIL

55 Grant to the Canada Council, within the meaning of section 20 of the Canada Council Act, to be used for the general purposes set out in section 8 of the Act ..	16,900,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

SECRETARY OF STATE

B—CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

35a General Administration, including the National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation	579,000 00
40a Programs and Projects of National Significance including grants towards such programs and projects	3,068,400 00
45a Payment to the Centennial of Confederation Fund to enable grants to be made to the Provinces for local projects of a lasting nature (the total of such grants made from the said fund not to exceed \$18,935,000) and to enable grants to be made to the Provinces for projects included in the Federal-Provincial Confederation Memorial Program	7,000,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

1 Salaries and Other Expenses	1,040,800 00
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CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

1 Grant in respect of the net operating amount required to discharge the responsibilities of the national broadcasting service	140,147,000 00
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INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

5 International Broadcasting Service including authority to credit to the appropriation revenue from the rental of facilities in Montreal, Sackville and Vancouver to an amount of \$470,000 and to re-expend these monies for the purposes of the International Broadcasting Service	3,813,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

L20 Loans in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the purposes of capital expenditures including capital expenditures relating to the International Broadcasting Service	30,398,000 00
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NATIONAL FILM BOARD

1 Administration, Production and Distribution of Films and Other Visual Materials	8,108,300 00
5 Acquisition of Equipment	661,700 00

NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

- 1 Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including the payment of \$750,000 to the National Gallery Purchase Account for the purpose of acquiring works of art in conformity with section 8 of the National Gallery Act, and grants as detailed in the Estimates 2,571,000 00

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

- 1 Salaries and Expenses of Office 140,900 00

PUBLIC ARCHIVES AND NATIONAL LIBRARY

A—PUBLIC ARCHIVES

- 1 General Administration and Technical Services 2,035,000 00

B—NATIONAL LIBRARY

- 5 General Administration including a payment of \$250,000 to the National Library Purchase Account for the purpose of acquiring books, in conformity with section 12 of the National Library Act 1,620,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

PUBLIC ARCHIVES AND NATIONAL LIBRARY

- L80 To increase to \$50,000 the amount that may be charged at any time to the revolving fund established by Vote 529, Appropriation Act No. 6, 1956 for the purpose of producing, processing or dealing in microfilm, additional amount required 22,500 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

- 1 Administration, Publishing, Selling and Distribution of Official Documents and Publications to departments and the public, and the purchase for sale of such other publications and related material as the Treasury Board may approve 4,206,500 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

- 1b Administration, Publishing, Selling and Distribution of Official Documents and Publications to departments and the public, and the purchase for sale of such other publications and related material as the Treasury Board may approve 488,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1967-68

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1 Salaries and Contingencies of the Commission including compensation in accordance with the Incentive Award Plan of the Public Service of Canada, and the Public Service Bilingual and Bicultural Development Program | 13,530,400 00 |
| 5 Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment, including the Public Service Bilingual and Bicultural Development Program | 1,197,000 00 |

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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| 1a Salaries and contingencies of the Commission—To extend the purposes of Public Service Commission Vote 1 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include the grant detailed in these Estimates | 1 00 |
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SOLICITOR GENERAL

A—DEPARTMENT

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|---|----------|
| 1a Departmental Administration, and grants as detailed in the Estimates | 6,250 00 |
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

SOLICITOR GENERAL

B—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- 12b To authorize payments in the current and subsequent fiscal years to or on behalf of Frank Newton and Norman Newton in respect of personal injuries sustained by them in an explosion at North Surrey, B.C. on December 23, 1966,
- (a) in the case of Frank Newton, in an amount equal to the amount that would be payable under the Government Employees Compensation Act if the Act were applicable less any amounts payable in respect of the injury by any insurance plan under which he was insured; and
 - (b) in the case of Norman Newton, in an amount equal to such part of the amount that would be payable under the aforementioned Act if the Act were applicable as is determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia to be required for his medical aid and rehabilitation less any amounts payable in respect of the injury by any insurance plan under which he was insured

1 00

TRADE AND COMMERCE

SPECIAL

32b Grant to the Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver, towards the cost of constructing a trade fair and sports building at Exhibition Park, Vancouver; the Government of Canada's share not to exceed \$2,000,000 641,243 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (A), 1967-68

TRANSPORT

G—ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

- 95a To authorize expenditures in the current and subsequent fiscal years, not exceeding in the aggregate \$25,000,000, as the federal share of costs of a trunk highway program for the Provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick in accordance with agreements entered into by the Atlantic Development Board and the respective Provinces with the approval of the Governor in Council; estimated expenditure in 1967-68 8,000,000 00
- 100a To authorize expenditures in the current and subsequent fiscal years, not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,750,000, in accordance with agreements entered into by the Atlantic Development Board and the Province of Newfoundland with the approval of the Governor in Council,
- (a) to cover the federal share of the cost of special housing assistance to any person who was a resident of and the owner of a home on Bell Island on June 30, 1966 and who on or after that date moved or moves to any other part of Canada; and
 - (b) to provide mobility assistance similar to that provided under the Manpower Mobility Program in respect of any resident of Bell Island who moves to any other part of Canada and who does not meet the requirements of the Manpower Mobility Program; estimated expenditure in 1967-68 1,000,000 00

H—CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

- 105a Administration and to provide that upon proclamation of Part I of the National Transportation Act the unexpended portion of the funds provided by any Appropriation Act with respect to the Air Transport Board, the Board of Transport Commissioners for

Canada and the Canadian Maritime Commission shall be transferred to the control of the Canadian Transport Commission	200,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

TRANSPORT

AIR CANADA

<u>L112a</u> Subject to terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council;	
(a) to provide for loans to Air Canada for the purpose of enabling Air Canada to make loans to British West Indian Airways Limited; and	
(b) to authorize Air Canada to make loans to, and to acquire, hold and dispose of notes of, and other securities issued by, British West Indian Airways Limited	3,250,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (B), 1967-68

TRANSPORT

A—DEPARTMENT

RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS

25b Payments under the Maritime Freight Rates Act and for supplemental pension allowances to railway employees in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the details of the Estimates—To extend the purposes of Transport Vote 25 of the Main Estimates, 1967-68 to include payments to the Canadian National Railways equal to the calendar year 1967 deficit, as approved by auditors of the Canadian National Railways, of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund and a further payment to the Canadian National Railways in an amount equal to the final deficit of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Self Insurance Fund	6,800,000 00
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AIR SERVICES

30b Administration, Operation and Maintenance	1,463,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

TRANSPORT

National Harbours Board

<u>L106b</u> To provide for the purchase, acquisition, holding and disposition by the National Harbours Board in the current and subsequent fiscal years of debentures issued by the	
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Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority in accordance with the agreement entered into between Canada, the Province of New Brunswick, the City of Saint John and the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority dated July 7, 1966, and referred to in Loans, Investments and Advances Vote L101e, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1966, and to authorize advances to the National Harbours Board in the current and subsequent fiscal years, subject to the provisions of section 29 of the National Harbours Board Act, for such purpose 18,000,000 00

General

L114b Acquisition of Twin-Otter Aircraft for leasing to Leeward Islands Air Transport Services Limited, in accordance with an agreement entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council, at a rent that will reimburse the Crown for the cost of acquisition, and that will include an option to purchase the said aircraft, notwithstanding anything contained in the Surplus Crown Assets Act 529,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, on division, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1968, the sum of \$1,134,395,455.83, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, on division, and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Special Orders made Wednesday, April 26 and Monday, June 26, Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Sharp, presented Bill C-180, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1967, which was read the first time, on division.

The said bill was read the second time, on division, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, on division, read the third time and passed, on division.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Brand be substituted for that of Mr. Mandziuk on the Special Joint Committee on National and Royal Anthems; and

That a message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Olson be substituted for that of Mr. Faulkner on the Special Committee on Procedure of the House.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Stafford be substituted for that of Mr. Ryan on the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Groos, Habel and Deachman be substituted for those of Messrs. Tolmie, Prud'homme and Goyer on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Laflamme and Goyer be substituted for those of Messrs. Pelletier and Prud'homme on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, for the period January 1, 1955 to September 30, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on Operations under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, chapter 110, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume 7, Inorganic Chemicals in Headings 25.32 and 28.35 to 28.58; Volume 9, Organic Chemicals in Headings 15.10 and 29.14 to 29.45; Volume 10, Fertilizers—Chapter 31 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, pursuant to section 6, of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, Eighth Report, pursuant to Standing Order 100(2), as follows:

The Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to report that the following petitioners have complied with the requirements of Standing Order 96:

London and Midland General Insurance Company and/or "La London et Midland Compagnie d'Assurance Générale", of the City of London, Ontario, for an Act changing its name to AVCO General Insurance Company and/or "L'AVCO, Compagnie d'Assurance Générale".

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, of the City of Calgary, Alberta, for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation providing for an increase in its capital stock to twenty-five million common shares of a par value of one dollar each and five million preferred shares of a par value of fifty dollars each, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Benson, at 11.36 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 72

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Robichaud, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Press Release dated November 3, 1967, respecting lobster fishing districts in the Maritime Provinces.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Press Release be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Saltsman be substituted for that of Mr. Schreyer on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. Herridge, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-181, An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act (Days of attendance), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

A Message was received from the Senate as follows:

Resolved,—That the Order of the Senate of 29th June, 1967, for the appointment of a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons to study and report upon amendments to the Criminal Code relating to the dissemination of varieties of "hate propaganda" in Canada as set out in Bill S-5, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", be rescinded; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House accordingly.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate have passed Bill C-180, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1968.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered one and two having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-12, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters);

Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Roxburgh, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for *Private Members' Business* expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 73

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

This being the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Sitting of the First Parliament of Canada; and the Honourable Lucien Lamoureux being in the Chair:

The Right Honourable L. B. PEARSON (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, we are marking a most important occasion in our history, the opening of the First Session of the First Parliament of Canada. To use a phrase from the Commons *Journals* of that day, this first sitting was "begun and holden" exactly a century ago today. The great Canadian parliamentary political debate began—the vigorous expression of free democracy—which has continued to this moment—or to the moment that will shortly follow this one.

Politics could be contentious in those days, with a vigour of conflict both in debate and in election that would hardly be tolerated today. Indeed, there was proof of this in the fact that when the first sitting was opened on November 6, 1867, there already was a vacant seat in the House.

The Returning Officer for Kamouraska had been unable to conduct the election in that Constituency. "The hustings" which, in his words, "I had caused to be erected on the gallery of the sacristy" had been destroyed. He had himself been attacked by the mob and had been told by a delegation that unless he gave up the Writs of Election, his house would be demolished and he would be in danger of personal molestation.

The election was postponed.

But if politics was more lively in some areas in that confederation year, it was less so in others. Of the 181 seats in the Commons for its First Session, some 40 had been filled by acclamation. Perhaps one reason may have been that the sessional allowance for Members was only \$600.

Ottawa was a lively town for the occasion of that first opening. As some kind of portent, perhaps, of things to come the new capital had been hit by the worst windstorm in years a couple of days before the opening.

It has been blowing ever since. The sitting opened at the hour which has long since become the usual hour for the opening of new Sessions, 3 p.m. The military were out in splendid ceremonial force; flags flew from public buildings and many private homes; all carriages coming to the Hill for the event had to be here by 2.30 because at that time the gates were closed to all but the Governor General's.

But not everyone in the capital came up to the Hill for the occasion. At 2 p.m. that day a lacrosse match was started in another part of the city and was reported to have been very well attended. The night before a group of visiting United States gymnasts and acrobats opened at Her Majesty's Theatre, where later in the week they were replaced on the bill by "The Fakir of Vishnu", a magician. The cynic might say that the character of the week's entertainment was not inappropriate to mark the parliamentary occasion.

It was certainly appropriate that the great song of the day advertised by a local music store the day before the first sitting should be entitled—"Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel".

It was a momentous week, for earlier the till of a certain barroom had been robbed twice in three days; and the Governor of the local jail had surprised a would-be intruder—a would-be intruder at the jail—whom, according to a news report—"He belabored with his black thorn at a most unmerciful rate."

Less amusing, then or now, was the fact that in New York that week interest rates on call loans were 6 to 7 per cent, and discounts were 7 to 9 per cent. Railway shares were dropping, the stock market was unsettled, but government issues were "steady".

A sombre portent of critical things to come was noted on the eve of the opening by the *Ottawa Times* when it reported that "several representatives of the fourth estate have also entered an appearance" in the parliamentary premises. It was soon too late to do anything about this intrusion, which persists until this day.

The main business for the first day of the first Canadian Parliament was, as today, the selection of a Speaker. Even at that time the newspapers engaged in speculation, one forecasting on the morning of November 6 that it would either be James Cockburn from Ontario or John Grey from New Brunswick.

As it turned out, that afternoon Sir John A. Macdonald nominated Mr. Cockburn and he was seconded, in French, by Sir Georges Etienne Cartier.

The events of the first sitting were almost—but not entirely—harmonious. It was another portent of things to come that the first recorded division of opinion in the Canadian House of Commons was over bilingualism. Mr. Joseph Dufresne, the Member for Montcalm, objected, in a speech described in news reports as "lengthy", to Mr. Cockburn's appointment on the grounds that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the French language to fulfil his duties.

Cartier replied, along lines which have become courteously normal, that while Mr. Cockburn's French might not be as good as his English, the new Speaker nevertheless understood French—he had learned it at school—and there should be no inconvenience on that score.

But this was the only ripple of division on that first day. To quote the *Ottawa Times* again "So far the utmost harmony has characterized the intercourse of Members and, from all we can hear, the reign of faction has received a wholesome check from the extension of our national existence and the consequent enlargement of the views of the statesmen of the Dominion of Canada."

The Speech from the Throne for that First Session of our First Parliament was not read until the second sitting day, on November 7, 1867. It would appear, however, that government "leaks" could happen even in those days. In a morning newspaper of November 7, published hours before the Speech from the Throne was read, much of its content was forecast in paragraphs beginning with such phrases as: "It will very likely be stated that..."; "It is also very probable that..."; "The attention of the house will also, in all probability, be invited to...". All that was missing on that occasion was the "informed sources."

On November 7, when the opening ceremonies were finished in the Senate chamber, the Throne Speech was read a second time in the House of Commons, a precedent that was not followed for long, and Canada's First Parliament was under way. A newspaper concluded its comment on this historic moment with the admonition: "We hope, therefore, to see a session of practical work rather than party bickering."

This admonition, Mr. Speaker, echoes the words of the Speech from the Throne itself, in which the Governor General prayed that the parliamentarians might be endowed with a "spirit of moderation and wisdom". The Governor General in that first Throne Speech also referred to the estimates to be laid before Parliament. His words sound familiar, because he asserted that: "—they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency—".

The amount required in those first estimates was \$521,593, and there were complaints of extravagance.

Since that opening day, Mr. Speaker, the Parliament of Canada has grown in importance, in power, and in the scope and nature of its responsibilities. It has grown, as the country has grown, and it has reflected the troubles and the triumphs of that growth which has brought Canada from a partially self-governing colony to a respected and strong independent and united state in the world, which has brought Parliament from an Assembly with limited requirements and desire to intervene in the lives of its citizens no more than was absolutely necessary for the discharge of its duty to ensure peace, order and good government in the narrowest sense, to a Parliament which has accepted almost every kind of responsibility for the life and welfare and progress of the citizens.

Parliament, Mr. Speaker, up to the present has been able to ensure that the growth of bureaucratic power, which has inevitably accompanied these developments, has not destroyed the basic rights and freedoms of the individual citizen. Our Parliament has led the nation through the sacrifice and the agony of war. It has been the effective agency for the expression of public opinion in the recurring crises of peace.

I know that parliamentary institutions are under fire these days, but let it be said once more that no alternative form of organization for the development of political society has ever been discovered or developed which has been able to make half so well the essential reconciliation of liberty and order, of free enterprise and public responsibility, necessary for a healthy democratic state.

Conditions have changed with breathtaking speed these latter years, and to be able to play its traditional role as the agency for expressing best the people's will, Parliament must change too, adapting its ways and rules to new requirements without losing its essential effectiveness as the protector

of the people's rights and liberties. To make this change without weakening this purpose—that, Mr. Speaker, is now our responsibility, and a serious one indeed. Perhaps it is well to remind ourselves of this responsibility as we commemorate today the First Session of the Parliament of Canada, opened at this place 100 years ago.

Honourable LÉO CADIEUX (Minister of National Defence): Mr. Speaker, the proper thing to do today is to express our faith, first in our parliamentary institutions and then in the future of our country.

If it is true, as some people claim, that we have come to a cross-roads, it is more urgent than ever for everyone of us to make a wise choice. The immediate task of our second century involves urgent reforms of parliament and a careful study of our constitutional problems. The opportunities provided by parliament to solve our problems must not be overlooked. National unity should remain our essential and prime objective. Without that unity, nothing lasting will be built, either within provincial jurisdictions or throughout Canada.

I am convinced that the only possible choice remains national unity. It is the only thing that will enable us in this exceptionally bountiful part of the world, to achieve the unique human experiment of brotherhood in social peace and prosperity.

In this continuing dialogue, Mr. Speaker, our heart must share as well as our mind and our reason. We have in common a unique heritage which is Canada. That is why I make bold to say that it is as important for our heart to share as for our mind. Let us then continue profitable discussions, but let us always keep Canada as an ideal.

Honourable MICHAEL STARR (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Members of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition I welcome this opportunity to associate our party with the remarks of the Prime Minister with regard to the significance of the anniversary which we mark here this afternoon. The official record of the Debates of the House of Commons for November 6, 1867 bears the following heading: "First Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada called for the despatch of business on the 6th day of November, 1867."

Canada then had a population of four million people. Travel was slow and laborious. I believe it took as long to go from Ottawa to Montreal as it would take today to go from Montreal to Rome. Speaking in the House on that day, Sir John gave the qualities required of a good Speaker. He said: "He should be a man of parliamentary experience, well acquainted with the practice of Parliament, versed in the mode of conducting the business of this House and able to decide promptly and correctly the various questions of practice and order which would come before Parliament. His demeanour at the same time, must be agreeable and courtly."

These requirements have not changed. Parliament in that day possessed those attributes in the presence of the honourable James Cockburn. Parliament today, Mr. Speaker, possesses those attributes in the person of yourself. No office is more important for the proper conduct of parliamentary business, sir, than the one you hold. You have held it with courtesy, firmness—sometimes we in the opposition feel with a little more firmness than necessary—address and ability. You have been a worthy successor to your distinguished predecessor Honourable James Cockburn. The Throne speech the Prime Minister referred to of 1867 dealt with the foundation of a new Canadian nationality which, it was hoped, would extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It has done so. At the same time the bounds of this nation have been extended from

the United States border to the Arctic Sea. May we in this Parliament display the same care and determination in maintaining those boundaries as they did in establishing them.

The Throne Speech, representing the views of Sir John A. Macdonald's government and his own, pointed out that in the drafting of the British North America Act the representatives of the Canadian provinces had every freedom in arranging the kind of union they wished to establish. The union bringing about confederation made of those provinces a free and self governing people.

It is noteworthy that this union in confederation has also brought to this nation of ours the greatest prosperity of any nation in the world today. Canada is a prosperous nation; Canada is a free nation and Canada must remain a united nation. No nation on the face of the earth enjoys the advantages in peace and freedom which we have today, search where you will. In Europe there is no peace and freedom to compare with what we enjoy here. The history of Europe is one of hundreds of years of mutual aggression based on division. The United States is a federal union covering half a continent. There is prosperity and freedom there not enjoyed anywhere else on earth with the exception of Canada. Canada is a federal union covering half a continent. That union and that unity have brought peace, plenty and prosperity. That peace, prosperity and plenty shall prevail, even though there are some who would surrender it for division and dislike.

The history of the development of this nation is the history of Parliament. Parliament has played its part every foot of the way from the building of the C.P.R. to the building of the St. Lawrence seaway. The people have had their say through their representatives in this Chamber. Parliament must be made more efficient and must be adapted to the times. This cannot be done by stifling the voices of those representing the Canadian people. The parliamentary system is the system of the common man. It is not the system of the experts, the powerful or the privileged. It is the only system ever devised in which the majority of citizens can make known their wishes and in which the minority can be protected. It is not and cannot be a system for crushing out minorities or placing the weak at the mercy of the strong. Parliament must at all times be in the service of the people.

This Canada of ours is a great nation. It is a magnet and beacon to those from other lands where freedom has been crushed out, where hope has died and where misery has become a way of life. Hundreds of thousands have come and will come to join their lot with ours, to become Canadians and to preserve in this land that light of freedom which in so many countries flickers feebly or has gone out.

We in this Parliament must act on behalf of Canadians and strive for unity in this land and for the strengthening of our institutions. We must act for the assertion of our territorial sovereignty from coast to coast and from ocean to ocean. The nation which sleeps sometimes fails to rise again. We have a responsibility to protect and defend this nation so that freedom under God shall not perish from this land.

Few nations have done more in one hundred years, and in few countries has Parliament so fulfilled its role. Were Sir John and the Honourable Mr. Cockburn able to be with us this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, I am sure they would be well satisfied with the work they started so ably 100 years ago today.

Mr. ROGER E. RÉGIMBAL (Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes): Mr. Speaker, when speaking today of 100 years of parliamentary life under confederation, we cannot readily ignore, due to tactfulness or unconcern, the fact that at this very moment, some people in Canada speak of 100 years of injustice. Because of this, which concerns all Canadians, I should like to speak on that particular point.

One needs but read the parliamentary annals and *Hansard* to see that, throughout our parliamentary history, French Canadians from Cartier and Laurier on, have made a positive contribution to our federal system that no one should be ashamed of, but on the contrary that is a source of legitimate pride.

On the other hand, if we go back to the first days of confederation, particularly the few years preceding it, we cannot avoid noticing that the activity of the French-speaking national group was inspired by and directed to its very survival within the English-speaking majority of the community. Our families, our communities, our institutions concentrated their energies on this survival. This activity then, operated within the group and such efforts necessarily resulted in the alienation of the majority feelings towards us, not so much wilfully as through ignorance or lack of interest in the French fact.

It is only in the last twenty or twenty-five years that the French-speaking group has acquired enough confidence in itself and in its own survival to assert its presence and concentrate its efforts on its development in all areas of Canadian life.

Since then, its institutions are packed with first-rate candidates in every professional, economic, political, social and national sphere. This presence is more and more tangible, and it is not surprising that the English-speaking majority wonders about this new self-assertion, because until then, it had shown no interest and it still offers a certain resistance.

That this resistance will be interpreted as opposition and intolerance in some quarters seems inevitable, just as it is inevitable that some elements of the minority will express very vigorously their impatience and their desire to participate fully.

If we realize that the constitution is good enough to allow at least the survival of the French-speaking minority, all our efforts must now be directed towards creating the climate that will facilitate its full maturity and its full development; there is no doubt that this Canadian identity we are all anxiously looking for will come out of it. From then on the French participation will be more deeply felt by the strength of its claims than by the worth of its contributions, provided of course that it is given by all the instruments which the French fact will need to ensure its own development.

This would be specified in a revised constitution that would be more closely in contact with Canadian reality.

In the same way that, throughout the world, forces built on the single premise of class warfare will wane, the day people of the world merge into one class of free citizens with equal opportunities, the minority that speaks of 100 years of injustice will be forced into silence when such equality is effectively provided both in our minds and our statutes.

A hundred years ago, the Governor General, Viscount Monk, stated before the house, which numbered 180 members at the time, that legislation had to be

enacted to put this constitution, which was quite new in some respects, to a full, reasonable, prejudice-free test.

The present parliament is only taking over in performing that task, by finding the legislative measures which will give the best chances of success to modern-day realities.

Let us put an end to the pessimism of a small number by reminding ourselves of the quotation of a youth of 23: "Confederation will be the grave of the French race and the ruin of Lower Canada", said that prophet of doom. Yet, he himself proved his saying wrong by later becoming Prime Minister of Canada. I quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

And so, on this one hundredth anniversary, let us, members of parliament, live our act of faith by making of Canada our top priority.

Mr. T. C. DOUGLAS (Burnaby-Coquitlam): Mr. Speaker, the members of the New Democratic party are happy to associate themselves with the other parties in the House in noting this historic occasion, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the First Parliament of Canada. It is not without significance that this anniversary should follow so closely upon Guy Fawkes day. A former Member of this House, the ebullient Jerry McGreer, once said that Guy Fawkes was the only person he had known who approached Parliament in the right frame of mind.

The newspaper reports of that First Parliament in Ottawa on November 6, 1867, say that after having selected the Speaker, the House of Commons went into closed session. While no records were made as to the decisions reached then, the newspapers said it was their opinion that a decision had been made to close the bar in the House of Commons. I have no doubt this was in order to give effect to Sir John A. Macdonald's plea for a sober second thought. In taking note of this important anniversary I think we have to remember that the problems which face this Parliament are vastly more complex than those which faced Canada's First Parliament. We live in a technological society, in the midst of growing urbanization, in a world which, as McLuhan has said, has become a global village. While the instruments at hand are more sophisticated, the problems are much more far reaching and terrifying. Yet I should like to submit to the House that the basic problem, the problem of human relations, the problem of people learning how to live together, is still the same.

The fact that the first debate in the First Parliament had to do with bilingualism indicates that we could have a similar debate today, and that the problem of finding the ways and means by which two great cultures could live together in harmony and unity is still with us. The Greeks have an old saying that the more things change, the more they are the same. The problem which faces Canada today is much the same as the problem of 100 years ago; that is, how those of us who are English speaking and French speaking Canadians can work together to make this the great nation that our forefathers dreamed it might be.

If there is any common purpose which binds us in this House together, irrespective of party, it is the desire for a unified and a vibrant Canada. We hear talk of separatism. I think the talk is much more vociferous than the extent to which that sentiment is shared by Canadians. But I think we have to say, and say it repeatedly, that in the opinion of the great majority of the Members of this House any kind of separatism is unthinkable, unnecessary and undesirable.

This Parliament, of course, deals with a much larger area and many more regions than did the First Parliament. In 1867 Upper and Lower Canada and the two Maritime Provinces came together in a confederation, but the great western area was untouched. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were

still outside. In 1873 British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, Prince Edward Island and, Newfoundland in our own lifetime, joined confederation so that now it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the forty ninth parallel to the Arctic ocean.

This means that we have more diverse problems, and that we have regional problems which must be recognized and met. One hundred years ago national unity mainly centred on the problem of bilingualism, but today if we are to have national unity the solution of biculturalism by itself will not be sufficient. National unity today must also be founded on equality of opportunity for every citizen in Canada, irrespective of where he or she may live and irrespective of their race, colour or religion. Unless we can provide social and economic opportunity and security for Canadians in every region of this country, we will not be able to build the kind of unified and vital Canada that all of us desire.

One of the problems which faced our forefathers in that First Session of the First Parliament was the growing desire for independence, because although in 1867 Canada was to have control of its own affairs it still was tied to a very considerable extent to the apron strings of Whitehall and much of its foreign policy and its military affairs were in the hands of the Government of the United Kingdom. Even in the First World War Sir Robert Borden had to fight hard to retain the identity of the Canadian army and to prevent Canadian units from being dispersed throughout the British Isles. It was not until 60 years after confederation that we got the Statute of Westminster making Canada completely sovereign in its own right.

In this year 1967, the change in economic, trade and investment policies has altered the direction of the threat to our independence. We no longer have to worry about breaking off the shackles of colonialism with Great Britain. We are now in danger of becoming an economic satellite of our great neighbour to the south. This poses a new set of problems and demands a new set of solutions. We pride ourselves that we have lived in friendship with our great neighbour to the south and we want to continue to do so. But at the same time, as Canadians we must continue to assert the kind of independence that our forefathers had in mind when confederation was established.

On this important occasion it seems to me this is the time for us to do two things: first, pay tribute to the Members of that First Parliament, to those men who "saw beyond the lean horizon of their days", and say of them that they built better than they knew; and second, for us to so conduct ourselves in this Parliament that we shall be worthy of those who went before us and earn the gratitude of those who come after us.

Mr. DAVID LEWIS (York South): Mr. Speaker, although unfortunately I am not of French-Canadian origin, may I be allowed to say a few words in French on behalf of our party.

When we remember the problems with which the members of parliament were faced a hundred years ago, we notice with some surprise, that many of them still remain. National unity, bilingualism, equality among the various parts of the country, the true independence of the new nation, all those problems still require our attention and our wisdom. We have made tremendous progress but the basic problem, of human relationship still remains.

We are all proud of our parliament, our advances and our democracy. In my opinion, we have the duty today to revise our rules and parliamentary pro-

cedure, to modernize our practices and even our ideas so as to solve our serious problems and particularly the problem of national unity.

Mr. RÉAL CAOUPETTE (Villeneuve): Mr. Speaker, I listened with great attention a while ago to the remarks of the Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson) who told some stories about the first session of the first Canadian parliament. I think that there were only two parties in the House at that time, the Conservative and Liberal parties. Now, we must admit that Parliament has grown richer these past years, since there are here good Social Crediters.

Mr. Speaker, nobody mentioned that, in 1867, the sovereign government of Canada which was sitting for the first time and which had to pass some legislation was tackling the same problems which we are now experiencing. But then, the Bank of Canada did not exist. It was created later. And we are still facing the same problems as in 1867.

And when in 1934, the government decided to establish the Bank of Canada, it was to achieve financial independence in order to make it possible to gain economic independence. Now, we have parliamentary independence. We are using it after a fashion. The fathers of confederation did not know what we know today and could not anticipate that we would now face productivity and development problems. Canada was vast; means of communications were non-existent and it took ever so long to cover a constituency. There were no automobiles, no railroads, no airplanes. People did not know each other at all.

Times have changed a lot; the problems too have changed and solutions must change. Yet, we have not achieved our economic independence.

Having said this, Mr. Speaker, let us revert to the more serious concerns of today, the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first sitting of the first session of modern Canada.

Since this first session, where only four provinces were represented, many things have changed. Six provinces have been added to the four original ones, in addition to two territories, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories which have joined Canada, and our beautiful and vast country has since undergone stupendous, I might even say miraculous, development and progress.

During one hundred years, our country has experienced glory but also many blighted hopes. It has been in constant evolution involving concrete and happy achievements but also many cases of injustice which should not repeat themselves at the dawn of a new century.

Everyone knows that we have a constitution which confers rights and imposes duties to the federal as well as to provincial governments. The most elementary justice, understanding, tolerance should not be the responsibility of only one sector of our country, and that is why I say to the Canadian nation that the letter and especially the spirit of the Canadian constitution have, until now, been respected, only in the province of Quebec. That is why, Mr. Speaker, on the commemoration of our Canadian parliamentary institution, I urge the leaders and the people of all Canadian provinces to treat in their respective boundaries our French-speaking minorities as Quebec has treated and is still treating the English-speaking minority within its boundaries. It is on that condition only that we will be able to achieve fully the understanding, the friendship and the unity so necessary to the development and the maturity of our wonderful country.

Co-operation and tolerance are not one-way streets. An English-speaking Canadian must feel at home everywhere in Canada, even in Quebec, but a French-speaking Canadian must feel at home not only in Quebec but in all the provinces of Canada. That does not mean, Mr. Speaker, that all English-speaking Canadians must learn French, no more than all French-speaking Canadians must learn English. No. But that means that within their respective provinces, if Canadians really accept the fact of co-existence or the circumstances in which they should live, they ought to learn, at all costs, to respect others who do not speak their language, who do not have the same culture, and I say that not only in my own province but in every province.

I think that the central government which has no business interfering with provincial matters, could at least make suggestions when federal-provincial conferences take place. It could suggest to the provinces which have trouble understanding the situation, to exert at least tolerance, fairness and understanding towards French-speaking or English-speaking Canadians.

This means that steps must be taken so that all Canadians may be fully respected everywhere all across Canada. Reference is often made to unity in diversity and that is possible only if in Vancouver as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland, the same treatment is given to the French minority, one of the founding peoples, as is often said of Canada in 1867.

That unity, Mr. Speaker, will ensure peace, security and freedom to all our people.

Since 1867, Mr. Speaker, this country has twice been defended by Canadians of all origins.

While our young Canadians have had to serve both in this country and abroad to protect the things the Canadian people as a whole believed in, they have been forgotten too often. I think our parliamentary institution has the obligation and responsibility to think a little more about these Canadian youngsters of all origins who have served their country.

Our country is an outstanding one; everyone agrees with that. Our parliamentary institution has been given the task of maintaining in this land of ours peace and prosperity, and is responsible for creating an economic climate that will permit the realization of true national unity. I do not mean unity in words alone, but a true national unity which will serve the best interests of our people and the future of this great country of Canada.

Mr. A. B. PATTERSON (Fraser Valley): Mr. Speaker, during the past months we have had a great many activities and events across this nation which have reminded us of the fact that 100 years ago the Canadian nation was born through the act of confederation. All of us have been inspired, and I am sure we are all glad we are Canadians. All these events were of great significance, this particular event we are commemorating is possibly of the greatest significance to us as Canadians. Therefore the members of this party join in recognizing and acknowledging the benefits and accomplishments of the parliamentary system which we have in Canada today. This is indeed an historic occasion, Mr. Speaker, and it is an honour to be a Member of this Parliament as we pause today to remember that 100 years ago the First Session of Canada's First Parliament was convened.

If the only criterion for determining whether or not an institution or a system should or should not be continued is newness, this institution which has served us for 100 years would now be discarded. If, however, durability and proven worth are the determining factors, I believe we should jealously guard our parliamentary system today and for generations to come.

Appreciating the heritage established by the mother of Parliaments, and challenged by those who laid the foundations well and strong in this our own land, it is our hope that we who participate in this 27th Parliament of Canada will maintain standards of sincerity and service that will enhance its worth in the eyes of the nation and work effectively in the interests of Canada and the world.

Mr. ROBERT SIMPSON (Churchill): Mr. Speaker, like other honourable Members of this House I listened with interest to the stirring words which have been spoken on this momentous occasion, words which have emphasized that the most important matter concerning us today is national unity.

As one whose paternal grandfather was a Member of the First Parliament of Canada I should be remiss in my duty if I did not now say a few words about an important subject which has not been mentioned. Wemyss Mackenzie Simpson, who sat in the First Parliament of Canada and later became, as I recall, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, was given the task of drawing up many of the treaties with our native people throughout western Canada and particularly in Manitoba.

Much has been said about the rights and privileges of minorities in our country. I am sure you will understand that I and other honourable Members of the House are concerned that the rights and privileges of some, particularly our native people, have been not only abrogated but done away with. Though the Indian people of Canada today have received many benefits which are not theirs by right under any treaty, rights and privileges which were granted to them under treaty are being abrogated.

This historic centennial event is an opportune occasion for members in this House—and I hope honourable Members who follow us will feel this way also—to urge the government to discontinue acts by which treaties which were made earlier with these people are being abrogated. Should parliament on some future occasion feel that doing away with treaty rights might be beneficial for our native people, I hope any such action that may be taken will not be taken until there has been full consultation with and agreement of our native people in order that their rights and privileges may be preserved.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

6th November, 1967.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable J. R. Cartwright, M.C., Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Gover-

nor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 6th November, at 4.00 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Stanbury, from the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, presented the First Report of the said Committee which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends:

1. That it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.
2. That its quorum be reduced from 13 to 10 members.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Ways and Means Resolutions (Customs Tariff). (English and French).

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4) the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 149—*Mr. Godin*

1. What are the capital expenditures of each of the proprietary corporations as defined in the Financial Administration Act, for each of the past three years?
2. Does the government exercise any supervision over the capital expenditures of the proprietary Crown corporations?
3. When making capital expenditures, are Crown corporations required to take industrial decentralization into account and, if so, what precisely is their policy as to industrial decentralization?
4. If not, does the government intend to issue directives to the said corporations ordering that they take industrial decentralization into account?

No. 285—*Mr. Caouette*

1. In what companies do proprietary Crown corporations, within the meaning of the Financial Administration Act, own shares, and in what amounts?
2. Who appoints the directors of the subsidiaries of the proprietary corporations?
3. What is the share capital of these subsidiaries?
4. What is the function of each of these subsidiaries?
5. Are these subsidiaries subject to municipal, provincial and federal taxation?

6. Who approves the operating and capital budgets of proprietary corporations?

7. If a proprietary corporation wishes to establish a subsidiary or acquire shares, what authority is required?

No. 445—*Mr. Hamilton*

1. Has any member of the government or any government department or agency had any correspondence since May, 1963, with BECNET Foundries or BECNET Industries of Quebec concerning the planning, development or financing of a new foundry?

2. Has any member of the government or any government department or agency had any correspondence since May, 1963, with Mr. James Doherty, Mr. Roy C. Bowes or Mr. Bernard Rider in respect to the planning, development or financing of a foundry in the Province of Quebec?

3. Has any member of the government or any government department or agency had any correspondence with the Government of Quebec, officials or agencies since May, 1963, in respect to the planning development or financing of a foundry in the Province of Quebec?

4. Has any member of the government or any government department or agency had any correspondence with any member of the Quebec Legislature since May, 1963, concerning the planning, development or financing of a foundry in the Province of Quebec?

5. Has any member of the government or any department or agency had any correspondence since May, 1963, with the Government of Czechoslovakia or the firm of Skoda of Czechoslovakia concerning the planning, development or financing of a foundry at Louiseville in the Province of Quebec?

6. Did the Premier of Quebec inform the federal government prior to June, 1966, that there would be a 200-ton-a-day foundry constructed at Louiseville, Quebec, to be completed by April, 1969?

7. Is Louiseville, Quebec, within a "designated area"?

8. Has the Government of Canada or any of its agencies received any communications since May, 1963, from the United States Government or United States corporations concerning a \$9.69 million contract to Skoda of Czechoslovakia to supply engineering services and plant equipment to a new foundry that was to be constructed at Louiseville, Quebec, with the financial support of the federal government and the Government of Quebec?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

A Message was received from the Honourable J. R. Cartwright, M.C., Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His

Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bills:

An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act.

An Act respecting the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act.

An Act to amend the Canada Corporations Act.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had then addressed the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

"The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service.

"In the name of the Commons I present to Your Honour the following Bill:

'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.'

"To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's Assent."

Whereupon, the Clerk of the Senate, by Command of the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, did say:

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

Mr. Speaker also reported that, when the House did attend His Honour the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, His Honour was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament and to prevent mistakes he had obtained a copy, which is as follows:

Honourable Senators, Honourable Members of the House of Commons:

We are assembled here today on an historic occasion to participate in an act which is rooted in tradition.

On this day, one hundred years ago, the first Governor General of Canada, Viscount Monck, opened the first session of the first Parliament of the newly formed Confederation. The new national capital had witnessed on July 1st, 1867, a ceremony which was the culmination of the discussions that had taken place in Charlottetown and Quebec. Deliberations could now begin on bills which, in due course, would become the first statutes of Canada.

Federal union had been accomplished and the members of that First Parliament were called upon to address their attention to the complex problems of nation-building. A century later and in the midst of the Twenty-Seventh Parliament, we reflect with gratitude and with justifiable pride on what has been achieved.

With courage, imagination and brawn, Canadians have come to grips with the challenge of geography and economics. Incredible distances have been spanned and the vast and rich resources of the land have been extensively developed. The problems of environment have obliged us to be pre-occupied

during the greater part of the past one hundred years with physical needs, but recent years have witnessed a cultural explosion in Canada, bringing with it a flowering of creative talent.

We have many things to celebrate in this centennial year. Not the least of these is the effectiveness of our form of government. It is our good fortune and our proud boast that we in Canada enjoy a long heritage of freedom. Our democratic process is at once a recognition and a safeguard of the dignity of man.

The origins of Parliament lie far in the past, but the process of law-making as we know it today was not realized at a single stroke. Successive generations struggled to gain a commanding voice in their own affairs and to bring an end to the exercise of arbitrary power. Our forefathers had a lively awareness of that struggle and the determination to preserve what had been so dearly won.

We inherited the institution of Parliament from Great Britain but we have made it in all respects Canadian. Laws are passed "by and with the consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada" and take effect when formally assented to by the Governor General in his exercise of the power of the Sovereign. In recent years the post of Governor General has been filled by the appointment of Canadians. Thus, everything done in this land in the name of the Queen is done by Canadians at the behest of Canadians. The giving of Royal Assent to bills is not merely an ancient custom but an integral part of our own legislative process.

With the passage of the Statute of Westminster in nineteen thirty-one, Canada took her full place in the arena of world affairs and became one of the founding members of the Commonwealth. Within the framework of the Commonwealth and in the greater family of nations, the example we offer of a half continent of people living and working together in a spirit of mutual respect and goodwill does not pass unnoticed.

By resolving our problems in this manner and by diligently striving to bridge cultural and regional differences, we have succeeded where not a few societies in the past have failed. This experience has equipped Canadians to play an important and responsible rôle in healing the divisions among people everywhere.

Like all the institutions of men, parliamentary government is not without its imperfections. But it stands unchallenged as the most successful method of democracy. We share this great legacy with others, and this is as it should be, for the ideals and concepts which we cherish are not confined by national boundaries.

It has been said of democracy that it is "based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." As the instrument of democracy Parliament puts a corresponding faith in its individual members. This is a heavy responsibility which obliges you to put duty before personal ambition. Your compensation is the opportunity you have of service to your country and to the cause of freedom everywhere.

In marking, today, the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the first session of Parliament, we are not only saluting a moment in history. We are recognizing, as well, the enduring significance of a whole way of life. It is in the nature of Parliament that it mirrors the soul of a nation. It is no exaggeration to say that as Parliament goes, so goes a people; as Parliament projects the principles of the nation and the aspirations of its citizens, so are those principles preserved and those aspirations realized.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Brand, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this Bill be not read a second time until the subject-matter of the Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts for review and until the Committee has reported to the House.”

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

Mr. SPEAKER: Before the amendment moved by the honourable Member for Saskatoon (Mr. Brand) is placed before the House I should like to say I have had an opportunity to look at it from a procedural standpoint. I would certainly appreciate having the views of honourable Members in respect of whether this amendment in its exact form is acceptable from the procedural standpoint.

As honourable Members know, this point is very often raised when honourable Members from either side of the House have doubts whether they should vote for or against the bill and would like to see the bill referred to committee before second reading is given. In such instances it has been suggested that the bill itself be referred to committee.

We have had numerous rulings for one hundred years today to the effect that this cannot be done. I remember that just a few months ago when this was attempted the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) argued somewhat along the same lines as the honourable Member for Peace River (Mr. Baldwin) has argued today, namely, that our procedures should be changed, this is the time to do it, and therefore Mr. Speaker should disregard the precedents, make law and send the House on a new course.

Even on the one hundredth anniversary of the first day of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada I am not disposed to follow this advice.

I suggest to honourable Members that the rules are very clear and honourable Members can do one of two things. They can vote for or against the principle of the bill. Honourable Members are at liberty to make a motion exactly in the words mentioned by the honourable Member for Peace River when he asked a question of the honourable Member for Medicine Hat (Mr. Olson), that is, that this bill be not now read a second time but that the subject-matter thereof be referred to a committee. This would be in order.

Citation 386 of Beauchesne, which has been referred to by the honourable Member for Medicine Hat and other honourable Members is clear on the point. This citation says: “On the second reading of a bill, the House may decide to refer the subject-matter thereof to a commission although the bill could not be referred to a committee of the House before its second reading.”

In the last section of the citation 386 (3) it is said: “The House cannot both refuse to give the second reading and refer some provisions of the bill to a committee. It shall have to make its choice. The amendment was ruled out.”

Without going into too many details on the matter, I am sure the honourable Member for Peace River will recognize the difficulty which faces the

Chair at this time. Although I have every possible sympathy with the intention of the honourable Member for Saskatoon (Mr. Brand), I do not think the precedents allow the Chair to make an exception to the rules that have existed for so long. For these reasons I cannot accept the amendment in its present form.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the Hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated November 1, 1967, for copies of all official correspondence between the Post Office Department and the Municipalities of Bagotville and Port Alfred, and all correspondence relating to the introduction of home delivery service from the Post Offices of Port Alfred and Bagotville, commencing October 16, 1967.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 25*).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada—Co-operative Credit Societies, for the year ended December 31, 1966. (English and French).

At 10.20 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 74

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Goyer be substituted for that of Mr. Habel on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Danforth, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Bill be not now read a second time but that the subject-matter of the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee of this House on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts."

And debate arising thereon;

[At six o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been

made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time;

And on the motion of Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Danforth, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"this Bill be not now read a second time but that the subject-matter of the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee of this House on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts."

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of temporary loan made by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Cape Breton Development Corporation authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1967-2064, dated October 31, 1967, pursuant to section 82(4), chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Turner, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report, dated October 10, 1967, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the Combines Investigation Act, concerning the Production, Manufacture, Supply and Sale of Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. (English and French).

At 10.32 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 75

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Racine, seconded by Mr. Matte, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-182, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 (Qualifications of Senators), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Judges Act to provide salaries for two additional judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario; one additional judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; two additional judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; one additional judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and three additional judges of the County and District Courts of Ontario.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns:

No. 477—*Mr. Latulippe*

1. What will be the cost of constructing the vessels *Parizeau*, *Vector* and *Dawson* which were built for the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources?

2. Who is constructing these three vessels?
3. When will they be ready for launching?
4. What will be the personnel complement of each of these ships?
5. What will be the salary of each?
6. How many scientists will there be on board?
7. Where will they be posted and for what purpose?
8. Is the construction of other vessels of this type visualized during the next two years?
9. If so, (a) how many (b) what will be the estimated tonnage of each (c) what is the estimated cost of constructing these new ships (d) to what duties will they be assigned (e) where will they be posted?

*No. 562—Mr. Rynard

What are the total taxes collected by the federal government, in all forms, from each of the Provinces of Canada?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 21 and 30 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents, reports, engineering or other surveys, communications, correspondence or other papers, with respect to the construction of a road from Carcross in the Yukon to Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 24—Mr. Nielsen*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of pertinent documents, correspondence or other communications between the various commissions set up to study a National Capital Plan (including the National Capital Commission and its predecessors), and the successive governments to which these various commissions have reported.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 26—Mr. Jorgenson*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all communications, letters, telegrams, etc., received by the Government of Canada relating to the decision of the Canadian Transport Commission which allowed the railways to impose new non-tariff rates on less than carload traffic in the Atlantic Provinces, and answers thereto.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 28—Mr. Coates*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a statement of all allotments, for pay-list and non pay-list, made from Treasury Board Vote 5 for contingencies from April 1st to November 1st in the fiscal year 1967-68.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 29—Mr. Bell (Carleton)*).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time;

And on the motion of Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Danforth, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this Bill be not now read a second time but that the subject-matter of the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee of this House on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.”

After further debate, the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Forrestall,	Macquarrie,	Pugh,
Allard,	Fulton,	McCleave,	Rapp,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Grafftey,	McCutcheon,	Régimbal,
Ballard,	Grills,	McIntosh,	Ricard,
Bell (Carleton),	Hamilton,	McLelland,	Rynard,
Bell (Saint John-Albert),	Harkness,	Monteith,	Sherman,
Bigg,	Hees,	Moore,	Simpson,
Brand,	Horne (Acadia),	Muir (Cape Breton	Skoreyko,
Churchill,	Irvine,	North and Vic-	Smallwood,
Coates,	Jorgenson,	toria),	Smith,
Crouse,	Keays,	Muir (Lisgar),	Southam,
Danforth,	Korchinski,	Nasserden,	Starr,
Diefenbaker,	Lambert,	Nesbitt,	Stefanson,
Dinsdale,	Loney,	Nielsen,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Fairweather,	MacEwan,	Nowlan,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Fane,	MacInnis,	Nugent,	Webb,
Flemming,	MacLean	Pascoe,	Woolliams—66.
	(Queens),		

NAYS

MESSRS:

Andras,	Clermont,	Haidasz,	Lewis,
Asselin	Côté (Nicolet-	Harley,	Loiselle,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Yamaska),	Herridge,	Macaluso,
Badanai,	Crossman,	Hopkins,	Macdonald
Basford,	Davis,	Howard,	(Rosedale),
Batten,	Deachman,	Hymmen,	MacEachen,
Bécharde,	Douglas,	Isabelle,	MacInnis (Mrs.),
Beer,	Drury,	Johnston,	Mackasey,
Benson,	Émard,	Knowles,	McIlraith,
Berger,	Fawcett,	Lachance,	McNulty,
Blouin,	Forest,	Laflamme,	McWilliam,
Brewin,	Foy,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Marchand,
Brown,	Gauthier,	Langlois	Martin (Essex East),
Byrne,	Gendron,	(Chicoutimi),	Matheson
Cadieux,	Germa,	Laprise,	Matte,
Cantin,	Godin,	Latulippe,	Mongrain,
Caouette,	Gordon,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Neveu,
Caron,	Goyer,	Leboe,	Nixon,
Cashin,	Gray,	Lefebvre,	Noël,
Choquette,	Groos,	Legault,	Olson,
Chrétien,	Habel,	Lessard,	Orange,

Orlikow,	Rochon,	Teillet,	Trudeau,
Otto,	Roxburgh,	Thomas	Turner,
Ouellet,	Ryan,	(Maisonneuve-	Wahn,
Patterson,	Saltsman,	Rosemont),	Watson
Pearson,	Sauvé,	Thompson,	(Châteauguay-
Pennell,	Schreyer,	Tolmie,	Huntingdon-
Pepin,	Sharp,	Tremblay	Laprairie),
Pilon,	Simard,	(Matapédia-	Whelan,
Prittie,	Stafford,	Matane),	Winch,
Racine,	Stanbury,	Tremblay	Winters,
Richard,	Stewart,	(Richelieu-	Yanakis—119.
Rinfret,	Tardif,	Verchères),	
Robichaud,			

And the question being put on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a second time, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, on division, and referred to the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Deachman, seconded by Mr. Émard, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Stafford be substituted for that of Mr. Honey on the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Mrs. MacInnis, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, as a measure to promote the development of family life in Canada and to prevent its erosion, where a mother chooses to make a full-time career of motherhood by remaining at home instead of taking gainful employment outside, the government should consider the advisability of providing such a mother with an allowance to enable her to fulfil this service to Canada.—(Notice of Motion No. 14).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 76

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-19, An Act respecting the boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.—*Mr. Pepin.*

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills, to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-20, An Act respecting Co-operative Trust Company Limited.—*Mr. Nasserden.*

Bill S-26, An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.—*Mr. Olson.*

The said bills were deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

On motion of Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Berger, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, presented to the House on Monday, November 6, 1967, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Gendron, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Macaluso be substituted for that of Mr. Hymmen on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Gendron, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Baldwin be substituted for that of Mr. Kennedy on the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Gendron, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) be substituted for that of Mr. Caron on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Regulations made pursuant to section 92 of the Bank Act and section 80 of the Quebec Savings Banks Act, tabled on October 12th, 1967, be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.
—*The Minister of Finance.*

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That on Friday, November 10, 1967, the House adjourn at 5.00 o'clock p.m.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code;

Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *Provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

[*Notices of Motions (Papers)*]

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Roxburgh,—That an Order of the House do issue for a copy of any contract entered into concerning taxi service to and from the Ottawa Railway Station, since January 1, 1966.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2*).

After further debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived.

(*Private Bills*)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.;

Mr. Jorgenson, seconded by Mr. Nugent, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.;

Mr. Jorgenson, seconded by Mr. Nugent, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

By unanimous consent, at 6.33 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.26 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 77

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

Mr. SPEAKER: Yesterday at the end of the question period the honourable Member for Lapointe (Mr. Grégoire) rose on a question of privilege regarding a statement made in the course of a question posed by the honourable Member for Red Deer (Mr. Thompson). At that time I asked the indulgence of honourable Members to give me an opportunity to study the record. Having done so I am now in a position to make a judgment.

Yesterday, in addressing a question to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson), the honourable Member for Red Deer referred to the conduct of the honourable Member for Lapointe. Whereupon, the honourable Member for Lapointe requested the Chair to consider whether there was a breach of the privileges of this House when the honourable Member for Red Deer made certain allegations with respect to the honourable Member for Lapointe.

It would appear to the Chair that the question raised by the honourable Member for Lapointe is in essence a point of order rather than a question of privilege. It seems to the Chair that the words used by the honourable Member for Red Deer were unparliamentary and should not have been used under the guise of a question addressed to the Ministry to formulate a charge, however indirect it may be, against another Member of this House.

Our precedents are clear and of long standing. In this regard I can do no better than cite a portion of a well-known ruling by Mr. Speaker Michener which is recorded at pages 583 and 584 of the *Journals* of Friday, June 19, 1959, which in part reads as follows:

"It has been strongly urged by some Members that the House should not set in motion its power to try and to judge the conduct of a Member unless such Member is charged with a specific offence. It is urged further that not only must he be charged, but that he must be charged by a Member of the House of Commons standing in his place.

"In my view, simple justice requires that no honourable Member should have to submit to investigation of his conduct by the House or a committee until he has been charged with an offence."

The proper procedure therefore is that such matters be raised by way of question of privilege followed by a motion. If the honourable Member wishes to make a specific charge he will have to give consideration to the formulating of his charge on a question of privilege followed by an appropriate motion. For the time being the honourable Member for Red Deer did not make a specific charge set forth in a motion. Since in my view the words used by him yesterday were unparliamentary, I would ask him to assist the Chair in maintaining the proprieties of this House and withdraw the expressions used by him yesterday.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill S-11, An Act respecting Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada, and has agreed to report it without amendment.

However, your Committee recommends that the title of the French version of the Bill be altered to read "Loi concernant la Principale du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie".

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (Issue No. 9) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 13 to the Journals).

The following bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-19, An Act respecting the boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.—*Mr. Pepin.*

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, November 8, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Classification of Loans of the Chartered Banks of Canada as at September 30, 1967, pursuant

to section 119(1) of the Bank Act, chapter 87, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

Pursuant to Special Order made Thursday, November 9, 1967, at 5.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 78

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

"Introduction of Bills" having been called and a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 and Publication of Statutes Act (Proceedings to be printed in French and English on the same page)" having been reached;

MR. SPEAKER: Before standing the bill perhaps I might take the opportunity to comment on the point of order raised by the honourable Member for Winnipeg South Centre (Mr. Churchill) when the honourable Member for Jacques-Cartier-Lasalle (Mr. Rock) on Friday last sought leave to introduce this bill. The point of order was raised with the suggestion that this bill might perhaps be a money bill.

I have since then reviewed the terms of the proposed legislation in the light of the definition of a money bill set out at pages 841 and 842 of May's Parliamentary Practice, seventeenth edition. My conclusion is that the present bill does not fall within that definition. May states that a charge must be new and distinct and that it must be effectively imposed. He adds: "These tests have the effect of excluding from the category of 'charges' a considerable number of matters which *prima facie* involve expenditure."

If this were not so, no public bill could be introduced by a private Member, for every bill involves an expenditure of money even if it be only for the printing thereof. If any expenditure is required following the adoption of this bill, it is already covered by section 16 of the Publication of Statutes Act, chapter 230 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, which reads as follows: "All expenditures incurred in printing, binding and distributing the statutes shall be defrayed from an appropriation voted by Parliament for that purpose."

I must also add that this statute, an Act respecting the Publication of the Statutes, was introduced in the House on March 31, 1925, with the same wording as that contained in section 16 and without a resolution. In other words, if there is any expenditure in the bill proposed by the honourable Member for Jacques-Cartier-Lasalle it is already covered by existing statutory author-

ity. Furthermore, a much more comprehensive measure was introduced in the House in 1925 and was deemed not to require a resolution nor the recommendation of the Crown. In view of the law and the precedents, I suggest that the honourable Member should be allowed to submit the bill to the House. But for today the bill will stand.

Mr. Choquette, seconded by Mr. Clermont, moved for leave to introduce a Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Oath of Allegiance of Members of the Senate and the House of Commons."

And the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4) the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 414—*Mr. Caouette*

1. For each of the years 1964, 1965, and 1966, who audited the financial statements of the C.N.R., the Bank of Canada, the Industrial Development Bank, C.M.H.C., and the Canadian Wheat Board?

2. What was paid to such auditors for each of these years?

3. Does the government intend to carry out the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee that the Auditor General of Canada act as auditor for all government companies and, if not, for what reason?

No. 450—*Mr. Nielsen*

Since October, 1963, has the Government of Canada or any official or employee of the Government had any consultations with either the Government of the Province of British Columbia, or with the Government of the United States of America, or with the Government of the State of Alaska, or with any official or employee of the said Governments with respect to (a) the maintenance or paving of the Alaska Highway (b) the maintenance or paving of the Haines Cut-off road (c) the construction of a road from Carcross in the Yukon to Skagway in the State of Alaska (d) the acquisition by Canada of a corridor or corridors from the Yukon through to tidewater on the Alaskan Panhandle (e) the acquisition by Canada of a 'free' port or ports on the Alaskan Panhandle?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-164, An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act;

Mr. Chrétien for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Laing, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill C-150, An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council;

Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Chrétien, moved,—That the said bill be now read a third time.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. McCleave, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, moved,—That Bill C-150 be not now read a third time but be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of adding a clause which would require the proposed Council to report to Parliament annually.

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, the Hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Marchand, seconded by Mr. Chrétien,—That Bill C-150, An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council, be now read a third time,

And on the motion of Mr. McCleave, seconded by Mr. Régimbal,—That Bill C-150 be not now read a third time but be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of adding a clause which would require the proposed Council to report to Parliament annually.

After further debate, the question being put on the latter motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Douglas,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Prittie,
Alkenbrack,	Flemming,	MacLean	Pugh,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Fulton,	(Queens),	Rapp,
Ballard,	Gauthier,	Macquarrie,	Régimbal,
Barnett,	Germa,	McCleave,	Ricard,
Bell (Carleton),	Gilbert,	McKinley,	Sherman,
Bell (Saint John- Albert),	Godin,	McQuaid,	Simard,
Bower,	Grafftey,	Madill,	Simpson,
Brewin,	Grills,	Monteith,	Smallwood,
Cadieu,	Harkness,	Muir (Cape Breton North and Vic- toria),	Smith,
Cameron (Nanaimo- Cowichan-The Islands),	Horner (The Battlefords),	Nasserden,	Southam,
Churchill,	Howard,	Nesbitt,	Starr,
Coates,	Irvine,	Nielsen,	Stefanson,
Code,	Knowles,	Nowlan,	Valade,
Dionne,	Laprise,	Nugent,	Webb,
	Loney,	Orlikow,	Winch,
	MacInnis,		Woolliams—64.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Batten,	Berger,	Caron,
Badanai,	Béchar,	Byrne,	Cashin,
Basford,	Beer,	Cadieux,	Chatwood,

Choquette,	Hymmen,	Matte,	Stafford,
Chrétien,	Isabelle,	Mongrain,	Stanbury,
Clermont,	Jamieson,	Neveu,	Stewart,
Côté (Longueuil),	Johnston,	O'Keefe,	Tardif,
Crossman,	Laniel,	Ouellet,	Teillet,
Drury,	Laverdière,	Patterson,	Thomas
Duquet,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pennell,	(Maisonneuve-
Éthier,	Lefebvre,	Pepin,	Rosemont),
Faulkner,	Legault,	Pilon,	Tolmie,
Forest,	Lessard,	Racine,	Tremblay
Goyer,	MacEachen,	Reid,	(Richelieu-
Gray,	McIlraith,	Richard,	Verchères),
Habel,	McNulty,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Trudeau,
Haidasz,	McWilliam,	Rinfret,	Turner,
Harley,	Marchand,	Robichaud,	Walker,
Hopkins,	Matheson,	Sharp,	Whelan,
			Winters—73.

And the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Reid and Faulkner be substituted for those of Messrs. Davis and Laflamme on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.35 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.51 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 79

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Rock, seconded by Mr. Hymmen, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-183, An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867 and Publication of Statutes Act (Proceedings to be printed in French and English on the same page), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Private Bills*)

By unanimous consent, the Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-20, An Act respecting Co-operative Trust Company Limited,

Mr. Nasserden, seconded by Mr. More (Regina City), moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Order number one was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-15, An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Habel, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.10 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 18 of the said Act, chapter 329, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.25 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 80

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer a certificate of the election and return of the Honourable Robert L. Stanfield, Member for the Electoral District of Colchester-Hants.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the nineteenth day of September, 1967, and addressed to Arthur H. Doane, of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Colchester-Hants, in the place and stead of Cyril F. Kennedy, who has resigned, Robert L. Stanfield, 5920 Gorsebrook Ave., Halifax, N.S., barrister, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this fifteenth day of November, 1967.

J.-M. HAMEL (L.S.),
Chief Electoral Officer.

The Honourable Robert L. Stanfield, Member for the Electoral District of Colchester-Hants, having taken and subscribed the oath required by law, took his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Walker and Prud'homme be substituted for those of

Messrs. Langlois (Chicoutimi) and Deachman on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Johnston, Laflamme, Munro and Nowlan be substituted for those of Messrs. Leboe, Reid, Faulkner and Macquarrie on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. O'Keefe and Nugent be substituted for those of Messrs. Chatwood and Nowlan on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns:

No. 197—*Mr. Caouette*

Since 1927, how much has the federal government spent each year on the expropriation of land and property for the purposes of the National Capital (a) on the Ontario side (b) on the Quebec side?

*No. 502—*Mr. Rynard*

1. What was the total cost of grants and benefits given to Heads of States and other dignitaries of countries visiting Canada during Centennial Year?

2. What are the names of the countries and the amounts of grants and/or benefits each received?

3. What are the names of the countries listed as being underdeveloped?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Orders.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Godin, seconded by Mr. Allard, moved,—That the debate be now adjourned.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Cadieu,	Godin,	Howe (Wellington-
Allard,	Churchill,	Grégoire,	Huron),
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Cowan,	Grills,	Irvine,
Ballard,	Crouse,	Gundlock,	Johnston,
Bell (Saint John-	Dionne,	Hales,	Keays,
Albert),	Fane,	Hamilton,	Kindt,
Bigg,	Flemming,	Horner (Acadia),	Korchinski,
Bower,	Fulton,	Horner (The	Lachance,
Brand,	Gauthier,	Battlefords),	Lambert,

Laprise,	McQuaid,	Nowlan,	Simard,
Leboe,	Madill,	Nugent,	Simpson,
Loney,	Mongrain,	Pascoe,	Smallwood,
MacEwan,	Moore,	Patterson,	Southam,
MacInnis,	Muir (Cape Breton	Racine,	Stefanson,
MacLean	North and Vic-	Rapp,	Thomas (Middlesex
(Queens),	toria),	Régimbal,	West),
Macquarrie,	Muir (Lisgar),	Ricard,	Wadds (Mrs.),
MacRae,	Nasserden,	Rynard,	Watson (Assiniboia),
McCleave,	Nesbitt,	Sherman,	Webb,
McLelland,			Woolliams—71.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Reid,
Andras,	Drury,	(Rosedale),	Rideout (Mrs.),
Asselin	Duquet,	MacDonald (Prince),	Rinfret,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Émard,	MacEachen,	Rochon,
Badanai,	Enns,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Roxburgh,
Baldwin,	Éthier,	Mackasey,	Saltsman,
Barnett,	Fawcett,	McCutcheon,	Sauvé,
Basford,	Forest,	McIlraith,	Scott (Danforth),
Batten,	Gendron,	McKinley,	Smith,
Béchar, d,	Germa,	McNulty,	Stafford,
Beer,	Gilbert,	McWilliam,	Stanbury,
Bell (Carleton),	Gordon,	Martin (Essex East),	Stanfield,
Benson,	Goyer,	Martin (Timmins),	Starr,
Berger,	Grafftey,	Mather,	Stewart,
Brewin,	Groos,	Matheson,	Tardif,
Brown,	Habel,	Matte,	Teillet,
Byrne,	Harley,	Monteith,	Thomas
Cadieux,	Herridge,	More,	(Maisonneuve-
Cameron (High	Hopkins,	Morison,	Rosemont),
Park),	Isabelle,	Munro,	Tolmie,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Jamieson,	Neveu,	Tremblay
Cowichan-The	Jorgenson,	Nicholson,	(Matapédia-
Islands),	Klein,	Noël,	Matane),
Cantelon,	Knowles,	O'Keefe,	Trudeau,
Cantin,	Laing,	Olson,	Tucker,
Caron,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Otto,	Turner,
Cashin,	Laniel,	Ouellet,	Wahn,
Chatwood,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pearson,	Walker,
Clancy,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pennell,	Watson
Comtois,	Lefebvre,	Pepin,	(Châteauguay-
Côté (Longueuil),	Legault,	Pilon,	Huntingdon-
Côté (Nicolet-	Lessard,	Prittie,	Laprairie),
Yamaska),	Loiselle,	Prud'homme,	Whelan,
Crossman,	Macaluso,	Pugh,	Winters,
Deachman,			Yanakis—125.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15 (3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Items numbered 15 and 16 having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Mr. Laniel, seconded by Mr. Lachance, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of including in its Centennial projects the formation of a training service for Canadian youths aged between 15 and 20 years under the responsibility of the Canadian Forces; this service to be on a voluntary basis and allow the youths to spend two or three months a year in various camps or military institutions throughout the country, alternating their stay from one year to the next in different regions of Canada; the whole project to be organized in co-operation with the Departments of Education of the various provinces and enable the teachers to join the Canadian Forces for the same period so that they might take an active part in this program; and such service to be one factor in uniting young Canadians who, through it, would learn to know each other better and to know their country, and develop a better spirit of discipline and citizenship, all within the framework of a program of physical and linguistic education. (*Notice of Motion No. 18*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At 6.01 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 81

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Nowlan be substituted for that of Mr. Macquarrie on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Lachance, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and replaced by the following:

“this bill be not now read a second time, but that the subject-matter thereof be referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs for its examination in the light of studies made of the penitentiary system in general and, in particular, the rehabilitation of inmates.”

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Bell (Saint John-	Code,	Flemming,
Alkenbrack,	Albert),	Cowan,	Fulton,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Bower,	Crouse,	Gauthier,
Ballard,	Brand,	Dionne,	Godin,
Beaulieu,	Churchill,	Fane,	Grills,

Gundlock,	Lambert,	Muir (Cape Breton	Rock,
Haidasz,	Leboe,	North and Vic-	Rynard,
Hales,	Loney,	toria),	Simard,
Hamilton,	MacEwan,	Muir (Lisgar),	Simpson,
Harkness,	MacLean (Queens),	Nasserden,	Smallwood,
Hees,	Macquarrie,	Nesbitt,	Southam,
Horner (Acadia),	MacRae,	Noble,	Starr,
Horner (The	McCleave,	Nugent,	Stefanson,
Battlefords),	McLelland,	Ormiston,	Thomas (Middlesex
Howe (Wellington-	McQuaid,	Pascoe,	West),
Huron),	Madill,	Patterson,	Thompson,
Johnston,	Mongrain,	Pugh,	Valade,
Kindt,	Monteith,	Racine,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Korchinski,	Moore,	Rapp,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Lachance,	More,	Régimbal,	Webb,
		Ricard,	Woolliams—76.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Crossman,	Macaluso,	Roxburgh,
Allmand,	Deachman,	MacDonald (Prince),	Saltsman,
Andras,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Sauvé,
Asselin	Drury,	(Rosedale),	Sharp,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Émard,	MacEachen,	Sherman,
Badanal,	Enns,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Smith,
Baldwin,	Éthier,	Mackasey,	Stafford,
Barnett,	Fairweather,	McCutcheon,	Stanbury,
Basford,	Fawcett,	McIlraith,	Stanfield,
Batten,	Foy,	McKinley,	Stewart,
Bécharde,	Gendron,	McNulty,	Tardif,
Beer,	Gilbert,	Marchand,	Thomas
Bell (Carleton),	Gordon,	Martin (Timmins),	(Maisonneuve-
Benson,	Goyer,	Mather,	Rosemont),
Berger,	Grafftey,	Matheson,	Tolmie,
Bigg,	Gray,	Munro,	Tremblay
Blouin,	Groos,	Neveu,	(Matapédia-
Boulanger,	Habel,	Nicholson,	Matane),
Brewin,	Harley,	O'Keefe,	Tremblay
Brown,	Herridge,	Olson,	(Richelieu-
Byrne,	Hopkins,	Orlikow,	Verchères),
Cadieux,	Hymmen,	Otto,	Trudeau,
Cameron (High	Jamieson,	Ouellet,	Tucker,
Park),	Jorgenson,	Pearson,	Turner,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Klein,	Pennell,	Wahn,
Cowichan-The	Knowles,	Pepin,	Walker,
Islands),	Laflamme,	Peters,	Watson
Cantelon,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Pilon,	(Châteauguay-
Cantin,	Laniel,	Prittie,	Huntingdon-
Caron,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Prud'homme,	Laprairie),
Chatwood,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Reid,	Whelan,
Chrétien,	Lefebvre,	Richard,	Winch,
Clancy,	Legault,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Winters,
Comtois,	Lessard,	Rinfret,	Yanakis—125.
Côté (Longueuil),	Loiselle,	Rochon,	

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15 (3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill S-11, An Act respecting Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada, which was reported with an amendment to the title of the French language version as follows: "Loi concernant la Principale du Canada, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie" and considered as amended, on division.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time, on division, and passed.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Haidasz,—That Bill S-8, An Act respecting the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Pursuant to provisional Standing Order 6(6), Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the House continue to sit beyond 10.00 o'clock p.m. this day.

And more than ten members having risen to object, the question was not put on the said motion.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.28 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 82

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Miss LaMarsh, it was ordered,—That the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts be empowered to consider the subject-matter of broadcasting and televising of Educational Programs.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered 1 and 2 having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-13, An Act to amend the Criminal Code;

Mr. Prittie, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Northern Canada Power Commission including its accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 24 of the Northern Canada Power Commission Act, chapter 196, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1956, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (French).

By Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Revised Capital Budget No. 2 of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the year ending December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, as approved by Order in Council P.C. 1967-2157, dated November 14, 1967. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 83

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer a certificate of the election and return of the Honourable Charles Ronald Granger, Member for the Electoral District of Bonavista-Twillingate.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the nineteenth day of September, 1967, and addressed to Donald Elliott, of Bonavista, in the Province of Newfoundland, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Bonavista-Twillingate, in the place and stead of the Honourable John W. Pickersgill, who has resigned, Charles Ronald Granger, 12 Stoneyhouse Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, journalist, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twentieth day of November, 1967.

J.-M. HAMEL (L.S.),
Chief Electoral Officer.

The Honourable Charles Ronald Granger, Member for the Electoral District of Bonavista-Twillingate, having taken and subscribed the oath required by law, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of (1) Agenda of the meeting of Ministers of Finance held at Ottawa, November 16th and 17th, 1967 (English and French).

(2) Statistical tables presented at the said meeting.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4) the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 501—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)

1. What are the methods or techniques adopted by the Public Service Commission and/or by a responsible staffing officer to assess or establish the merit of candidates in the Public Service "through an appraisal process", pursuant to Paragraph 7(c) of the Public Service Employment Regulations?

2. Wherein do such methods or techniques differ (a) from the conventional methods of examination and appointment (b) from the long-accepted application of the merit system?

3. Pursuant to what authority is this "appraisal process" established?

4. In the period prior to the enactment of the Public Service Employment Act, did the former Civil Service Commission or any member or official thereof make any statement or declaration in respect of (a) an intention to designate certain persons as "responsible staffing officer" (b) an intention to import into the system of recruitment and/or promotion of a new system to be styled "an appraisal process"?

5. If so, what was the nature of such statement or declaration and where and when was it made?

6. If not, for what reason was such statement or declaration not made?

No. 650—*Mr. Coates*

1. What is the present total of grants made by the Atlantic Development Board to the Governments of the four Atlantic Provinces?

2. What is the breakdown of grants to each of the four Atlantic Provinces?

3. What is the total amount by provinces expended by the Atlantic Development Board to date?

4. How many applications for grants are at present before the Atlantic Development Board and what is the approximate value of the grants requested?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The Order for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply being read for the fifth and final time pursuant to Special Order made Monday, June 26, 1967;

Mr. Benson, seconded by Miss LaMarsh, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Stanfield, seconded by Mr. Ricard, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that the mismanagement of this Government has endangered the rate of economic growth, the prospects of satisfactory levels of employment, and the ability of individual Canadians to meet their own commitments.”

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding immediately thereafter the following words:

“and this House urges the Government to take effective steps to meet this situation by the creation of a Canada Investment Board to set priorities for both public and private investment, by a return to a floating exchange rate and the control of capital movements across our borders, by the immediate implementation of those recommendations of the Carter Commission which call for taxing gains now escaping taxation, and by making it crystal clear that medicare will commence on July 1, 1968.”

And debate arising thereon;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the sub-amendment was moved by the honourable Member for Burnaby-Coquitlam (Mr. Douglas) there was concern about whether it was in the proper form of a sub-amendment and whether it could be moved at that time. There has been an opportunity during the dinner hour to discuss this form of amendment. May I be bold enough to suggest to honourable Members that perhaps sub-amendments ought to be moved in more clear cut form than this sub-amendment is in. The question is this: Is this a real sub-amendment? The Chair is doubtful and for that reason, there was delay, or caution, in ruling whether the sub-amendment was acceptable.

The Chair is of the opinion that not only must there be relevancy in content, but also in form. Certainly, there was doubt in my mind whether the sub-amendment moved by the honourable Member for Burnaby-Coquitlam was relevant, in form, to the form of the amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition. Again, looking over the sub-amendment as presented to the House, the Chair is of the opinion that the sub-amendment consists of four substantive motions.

Whether this type of amendment, consisting as it does of substantive motions, can be considered as a sub-amendment is a matter of opinion. The Chair has some doubt about it and because this doubt exists, and bearing in mind that similar sub-amendments have been accepted by the Chair on previous occasions, I intend to allow the sub-amendment. However, the Chair would point out that there is need for some caution when considering whether or not such sub-amendments should be proposed, or accepted.

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report respecting the Operations of the Agreements and Payments made to the Provinces under the Crop Insurance Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the said Act, chapter 42, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated November 8, 1967, for a statement of all allotments, for pay-list and non pay-list, made from Treasury Board Vote 5 for contingencies from April 1st to November 1st in the fiscal year 1967-68.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 29*).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume 11, Tanning and Colouring Agents, Paints, etc., Driers, Fillers and Inks, in Headings 25.09 and 32.01 to 32.13 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature; Volume 12, Surfactants, Detergents and Washing Preparations in Heading 34.02 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature; Explosives of B.T.N. Headings 36.01 and 36.02, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C. 1952. (English and French).

At 10.21 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 84

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer a certificate of the election and return of Douglas M. Caston, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Jasper-Edson.

CANADA
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER*To the Clerk of the House of Commons:*

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the nineteenth day of September, 1967, and addressed to Chris Nielsen, of Peers, in the Province of Alberta, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Jasper-Edson, in the place and stead of Hugh M. Horner, who has resigned, Douglas M. Caston, Edson, Alberta, publisher, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twenty-first day of November, 1967.

J.-M. HAMEL (L.S.),
Chief Electoral Officer.

Douglas M. Caston, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Jasper-Edson, having taken and subscribed the oath required by law, took his seat in the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Miss LaMarsh,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And on the motion of Mr. Stanfield, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that the mismanagement of this Government has endangered the rate of economic growth, the prospects of satisfactory levels of employment, and the ability of individual Canadians to meet their own commitments.”;

And on the motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Knowles, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding immediately thereafter the following words:

“and this House urges the Government to take effective steps to meet this situation by the creation of a Canada Investment Board to set priorities for both public and private investment, by a return to a floating exchange rate and the control of capital movements across our borders, by the immediate implementation of those recommendations of the Carter Commission which call for taxing gains now escaping taxation, and by making it crystal clear that medicare will commence on July 1, 1968.”

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to “Motions”.

Mr. Matheson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of certain provinces with respect to a proposed special federal-provincial conference to consider establishing a constitutional Bill of Rights for Canada.

Ordered,—That the said correspondence be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

Mr. Matheson, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the provinces with respect to a proposed federal-provincial conference on housing and urban development.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Miss LaMarsh,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And on the motion of Mr. Stanfield, seconded by Mr. Ricard, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that the mismanagement of this Government has endangered the rate of economic growth, the prospects of satisfactory levels of employment, and the ability of individual Canadians to meet their own commitments.”;

And on the motion of Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Knowles, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding immediately thereafter the following words:

“and this House urges the Government to take effective steps to meet this situation by the creation of a Canada Investment Board to set priorities for both public and private investment, by a return to a floating exchange rate and the control of capital movements across our borders, by the immediate implementation of those recommendations of the Carter Commission which call for taxing gains now escaping taxation, and by making it crystal clear that medicare will commence on July 1, 1968.”

And debate continuing; at 8.15 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Standing Order 56(4) (d);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Fawcett,	Howe (Hamilton	Mongrain,
Brewin,	Germa,	South),	Orlikow,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Gilbert,	Knowles,	Prittie,
Cowichan-The	Grégoire,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Saltsman,
Islands),	Herridge,	Mather,	Winch—18.
Douglas,			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Cameron (High	Duquet,	Honey,
Aiken,	Park),	Émard,	Hopkins,
Alkenbrack,	Cantelon,	Enns,	Horner (Acadia),
Allmand,	Cantin,	Éthier,	Howe (Wellington-
Andras,	Caouette,	Fairweather,	Huron),
Asselin	Cashin,	Fane,	Hymmen,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Caston,	Faulkner,	Irvine,
Badanai,	Chatterton,	Flemming,	Isabelle,
Baldwin,	Chatwood,	Forest,	Jamieson,
Ballard,	Choquette,	Forrestall,	Johnston,
Basford,	Chrétien,	Fulton,	Jorgenson,
Batten,	Churchill,	Godin,	Kindt,
Beaulieu,	Coates,	Goyer,	Klein,
Bécharde,	Code,	Granger,	Korchinski,
Beer,	Comtois,	Grafftey,	Lachance,
Bell (Carleton),	Côté (Dorchester),	Gray,	Laflamme,
Bell (Saint John-	Côté (Longueuil),	Greene,	Laing,
Albert),	Côté (Nicolet-	Grills,	LaMarsh (Miss),
Benson,	Yamaska),	Groos,	Lambert,
Berger,	Cowan,	Guay,	Langlois (Chicoutimi),
Bigg,	Crossman,	Gundlock,	Laniel,
Boulanger,	Danforth,	Habel,	Laprise,
Bower,	Davis,	Haidasz,	Leblanc (Laurier),
Brand,	Deachman,	Hales,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Brown,	Diefenbaker,	Hamilton,	Lefebvre,
Byrne,	Dinsdale,	Harley,	Legault,
Cadieu,	Dionne,	Hees,	Lessard,
Cadieux,	Drury,	Hellyer,	Lind,

Loiselle,	More,	Racine,	Teillet,
Macaluso,	Morison,	Rapp,	Thomas
MacDonald (Prince),	Muir (Cape Breton	Régimbal,	(Maisonneuve-
Macdonald	North and Vic-	Reid,	Rosemont),
(Rosedale),	toria),	Ricard,	Thomas (Middlesex
MacEachen,	Muir (Lisgar),	Richard,	West),
MacEwan,	Munro,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Thompson,
MacInnis,	Nasserden,	Rinfret,	Tolmie,
Mackasey,	Nesbitt,	Robichaud,	Tremblay
MacLean	Neveu,	Rochon,	(Matapédia-
(Queens),	Nicholson,	Rock,	Matane),
Macquarrie,	Nielsen,	Roxburgh,	Tremblay
MacRae,	Noble,	Rynard,	(Richelieu-
McCleave,	Noël,	Sauvé,	Verchères),
McCutcheon,	Nowlan,	Scott (Victoria-	Trudeau,
McIlraith,	Nugent,	(Ont.),	Turner,
McIntosh,	O'Keefe,	Sharp,	Valade,
McKinley,	Olson,	Sherman,	Wadds (Mrs.),
McLean (Charlotte),	Orange,	Simard,	Wahn,
McLelland,	Ormiston,	Simpson,	Walker,
McNulty,	Otto,	Smallwood,	Watson
McQuaid,	Ouellet,	Smith,	(Châteauguay-
McWilliam,	Pascoe,	Southam,	Huntingdon-
Madill,	Pelletier,	Stafford,	Laprairie),
Marchand,	Pennell,	Stanbury,	Webb,
Martin (Essex East),	Pepin,	Starr,	Whelan,
Matheson,	Pilon,	Stefanson,	Woolliams,
Monteith,	Prud'homme,	Stewart,	Yanakis—207.
Moore,	Pugh,	Tardif,	

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the main motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Douglas,	Laprise,	Orlikow,
Alkenbrack,	Enns,	MacDonald (Prince),	Ormiston,
Baldwin,	Fairweather,	MacEwan,	Pascoe,
Ballard,	Fane,	MacInnis,	Prittie,
Barnett,	Fawcett,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Pugh,
Beaulieu,	Flemming,	MacLean (Queens),	Rapp,
Bell (Carleton),	Forrestall,	Macquarrie,	Régimbal,
Bell (Saint John-	Fulton,	MacRae,	Ricard,
Albert),	Germa,	McCleave,	Rynard,
Bigg,	Gilbert,	McCutcheon,	Saltsman,
Bower,	Godin,	McIntosh,	Scott (Victoria-
Brand,	Graffey,	McKinley,	(Ont.),
Brewin,	Grégoire,	McLelland,	Sherman,
Cadieu,	Grills,	McQuaid,	Simard,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Gundlock,	Madill,	Simpson,
Cowichan-The	Hales,	Mather,	Smallwood,
Islands),	Hamilton,	Monteith,	Smith,
Cantelon,	Hees,	Moore,	Southam,
Caouette,	Horner (Acadia),	More,	Starr,
Caston,	Howe (Hamilton	Muir (Cape Breton	Stefanson,
Chatterton,	South),	North and Vic-	Thomas (Middlesex
Churchill,	Howe (Wellington-	toria),	West),
Coates,	Huron),	Muir (Lisgar),	Thompson,
Code,	Irvine,	Nasserden,	Valade,
Danforth,	Jorgenson,	Nesbitt,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Diefenbaker,	Kindt,	Nielsen,	Webb,
Dinsdale,	Knowles,	Noble,	Winch,
Dionne,	Korchinski,	Nowlan,	Woolliams—105.
	Lambert,	Nugent,	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Duquet,	Lessard,	Richard,
Allmand,	Émard,	Lind,	Rideout (Mrs.),
Andras,	Éthier,	Loiselle,	Rinfret,
Asselin	Faulkner,	Macaluso,	Robichaud,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Forest,	Macdonald	Rochon,
Badanai,	Goyer,	(Rosedale),	Rock,
Basford,	Granger,	MacEachen,	Roxburgh,
Batten,	Gray,	Mackasey,	Sauvé,
Béchar, d,	Greene,	McIlraith,	Sharp,
Beer,	Groos,	McLean (Charlotte),	Stafford,
Benson,	Guay,	McNulty,	Stanbury,
Berger,	Habel,	McWilliam,	Stewart,
Boulanger,	Haidasz,	Marchand,	Tardif,
Brown,	Harley,	Martin (Essex East),	Teillet,
Byrne,	Hellyer,	Matheson,	Thomas
Cameron (High	Honey,	Mongrain,	(Maisonneuve-
Park),	Hopkins,	Morison,	Rosemont),
Cantin,	Hymmen,	Munro,	Tolmie,
Caron,	Isabelle,	Neveu,	Tremblay
Cashin,	Jamieson,	Nicholson,	(Matapédia-
Chatwood,	Johnston,	Noël,	Matane),
Choquette,	Klein,	O'Keefe,	Tremblay
Chrétien,	Lachance,	Olson,	(Richelieu-
Comtois,	Laflamme,	Orange,	Verchères),
Côté (Dorchester),	Laing,	Otto,	Trudeau,
Côté (Longueuil),	LaMarsh (Miss),	Ouellet,	Turner,
Côté (Nicolet-	Langlois	Pelletier,	Wahn,
Yamaska),	(Chicoutimi),	Pennell,	Walker,
Cowan,	Laniel,	Pepin,	Watson
Crossman,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pilon,	(Châteauguay-
Davis,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Prud'homme,	Huntingdon-
Deachman,	Lefebvre,	Racine,	Laprairie),
Drury,	Legault,	Reid,	Whelan,
			Yanakis—119.

And debate continuing on the main motion; at 10.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker interrupted the debate pursuant to Standing Order 56(4)(f).

And the question being put on the main motion,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply and the Committee having reported, obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budgets of the Cape Breton Development Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 21 and 26 of the Cape Breton Development Corporation Act, chapter 6, Statutes of Canada, 1967, together with a copy of Order in

Council P.C. 1967-2160, dated November 16, 1967, approving same. (English and French).

At 10.05 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 85

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Johnston be substituted for that of Mr. Leboe on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Howe (Hamilton South) be substituted for that of Mr. Scott (Danforth) on the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 21, 30 and 32 having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of the "Contract Form" signed by the Caribbean workers brought to Canada for employment in agriculture.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 31—Mr. Orlikow*).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Simard, seconded by Mr. Dionne, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—

That Bill C-168 be not now read a second time but that any further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the day on which the Canadian people, consulted on the matter by referendum, approves its principle.

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

Mr. SPEAKER: After hearing the arguments advanced by honourable Members, I am now in a position to express an opinion and make a ruling.

I will refer, first of all, to the argument just advanced by the Member for Lapointe (Mr. Grégoire) to the effect that this amendment is in substance a pure and simple rejection of the main motion.

If the Member is right, the Chair could not accept this amendment, since we would then have a negation of the principle, and the member should merely vote against the bill instead of trying to do so by way of an amendment.

I should like to refer to the argument presented by the honourable Member for Battle River-Camrose (Mr. Smallwood) in which he brought to my attention a precedent. I believe there is a distinction in this regard. He referred to the flag debate when we were dealing with a resolution. The type of amendment which is permitted in respect of a resolution is not the same type of amendment which is permitted in the case of second reading of a bill.

I should like to bring to the attention of honourable Members citation 394, paragraph one in the French edition of Beauchesne's fourth edition which reads as follows: "The principle or relevancy in an amendment governs every proposed resolution, which, on the second reading of a bill, must not include in its scope other bills then standing for consideration by the House. Nor may such an amendment deal with the provisions of the bill upon which it is moved, nor anticipate amendments thereto which may be moved in committee, nor attach conditions to the second reading of the bill."

That, I believe, is the most obvious defect of this amendment. It sets a condition to approval of the bill in principle, and for that reason, I do not think it is possible to accept the amendment moved by the honourable Member.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

By unanimous consent it was ordered,—That items numbered 15 and 16 be allowed to stand and retain their precedence.

Item number 19 having been called was allowed to stand.

Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Grégoire, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the expediency of introducing legislation for the creation of a criminal injuries compensation board to hear the pleas of persons who have suffered permanent injury or disability as the victims of crime and award compensation to such persons or their dependants as would seem fair in the circumstances, and wherever possible to do so, to impose payment of compensation by criminals to those they have injured.—(*Notice of Motion No. 20*).

And debate arising thereon;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Deachman, seconded by Mr. Choquette, it was ordered,—That the said proposed motion be deemed to have been withdrawn and that the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs be empowered to consider and report upon the provisions thereof.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by the House of Commons to the French version of Bill S-11, An Act respecting Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada, without amendment.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, November 22, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated November 22, 1967 for a copy of the "Contract Form" signed by the Caribbean workers brought to Canada for employment in agriculture.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 31*).

At 6.01 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 86

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Groos be substituted for that of Mr. O'Keefe on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Boulanger,	Coates,	Germa,
Andras,	Brewin,	Côté (Longueuil),	Gilbert,
Asselin	Brown,	Côté (Nicolet-	Goyer,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Byrne,	Yamaska),	Grafftey,
Badanai,	Cadieux,	Davis,	Granger,
Baldwin,	Cameron (High	Deachman,	Gray,
Barnett,	Park),	Diefenbaker,	Greene,
BASFORD,	Cameron (Nanaimo-	Dinsdale,	Groos,
Batten,	Cowichan-The	Douglas,	Harley,
Bécharde,	Islands),	Drury,	Hellyer,
Beer,	Cantelon,	Éthier,	Herridge,
Bell (Carleton),	Cantin,	Fairweather,	Honey,
Benson,	Cashin,	Fawcett,	Hopkins,
Berger,	Chatwood,	Forrestall,	Howe (Hamilton
Bigg,	Chrétien,	Gendron,	South),

Hymmen,	Martin (Essex East),	Pilon,	Tolmie,
Jamieson,	Martin (Timmins),	Prittie,	Tremblay
Jorgenson,	Mather,	Prud'homme,	(Matapédia-
Knowles,	Matheson,	Reid,	Matane),
Laflamme,	Morison,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Tremblay
Lefebvre,	Munro,	Robichaud,	(Richelieu-
Legault,	Nasserden,	Rochon,	Verchères),
Macaluso,	Neveu,	Roxburgh,	Trudeau,
MacDonald (Prince),	Nicholson,	Saltsman,	Turner,
Macdonald	Nugent,	Sauvé,	Wahn,
(Rosedale),	O'Keefe,	Sharp,	Watson
MacEachen,	Olson,	Stafford,	(Châteauguay-
MacInnis (Mrs.),	Orange,	Stanbury,	Huntingdon-
Mackasey,	Orlikow,	Stanfield,	Laprairie),
McIlraith,	Pennell,	Stewart,	Whelan,
McNulty,	Pepin,	Tardif,	Winch,
Marchand,	Peters,	Teillet,	Yanakis—114.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Grills,	Leboe,	Pugh,
Aiken,	Guay,	Lessard,	Racine,
Alkenbrack,	Gundlock,	Lind,	Rapp,
Beaulieu,	Haidasz,	Loiselle,	Régimbal,
Bell (Saint John-	Hales,	MacEwan,	Ricard,
Albert),	Hamilton,	MacInnis,	Richard,
Bower,	Harkness,	MacLean (Queens),	Rinfret,
Brand,	Horner (Acadia),	MacRae,	Rock,
Caron,	Horner (The	McCleave,	Rynard,
Caston,	Battlefords),	McCutcheon,	Scott (Victoria
Chatterton,	Howe (Wellington-	McIntosh,	(Ont.)),
Churchill,	Huron),	McKinley,	Simard,
Code,	Irvine,	McLean (Charlotte),	Simpson,
Comtois,	Isabelle,	McLelland,	Smallwood,
Cowan,	Johnston,	McQuaid,	Smith,
Crossman,	Kindt,	Monteith,	Southam,
Danforth,	Korchinski,	More,	Starr,
Dionne,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Muir (Cape Breton	Thomas
Fane,	Langlois	North and Vic-	(Maisonneuve-
Flemming,	(Chicoutimi),	toria),	Rosemont),
Forest,	Laniel,	Muir (Lisgar),	Thompson,
Fulton,	Laprise,	Nesbitt,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Godin,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Ormiston,	Webb,
Grégoire,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pascoe,	Woolliams—87.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(Private Bills)

By unanimous consent, Bill S-26, An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Order number one was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Honey,—That Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada, be now read a second time;

And on the proposed amendment of Mr. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. Fawcett,—That Bill C-112 be not now read a second time but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Davis and Prud'homme be substituted for those of Messrs. Macaluso and Yanakis on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.07 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the month of September, 1967. (English and French).

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 87

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1967.

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, and has agreed to report it with the following amendment:

Clause 6

That clause 6, paragraph (a) be amended by deleting the semi-colon on line 47, page 2, and adding thereafter the words "for the purpose of its undertaking; and".

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relative to this Bill (*Issue No. 8*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 14 to the Journals).

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee reported this day Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, as its Fifth Report.

Clause 3 of the said Bill provides for Capital Stock of ten million shares without nominal or par value.

Your Committee recommends that, for the purpose of levying the charges provided by Standing Order 94(3), the proposed capital stock consisting of ten million shares without nominal or par value, be deemed to have an aggregate value of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000.00).

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill S-20, An Act respecting Co-operative Trust Company Limited, and has agreed to report it with the following amendments:

Clause 3

Renumber present clause 3 as sub-clause (1) of clause 3 and add the following:

(2) Any individual who is a member of an organization that is a shareholder is eligible to be elected as a director and if any director ceases to be eligible for election he thereupon ceases to be a director.

(3) Notwithstanding Section 18 of the Trust Companies Act an individual need not be a shareholder to be eligible for election as, or to be a director.

Clause 7

Delete the letter (a) in line 19 on page 2 and delete paragraph (b).

Clause 9

Add the following immediately after the word "made" in line 44 of page 2:

"and any such purchase of shares shall be at the par value thereof."

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (*Issue No. 10*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 15 to the Journals).

Mr. Ricard, from his place in the House, asked leave under provisional Standing Order 26 to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be:

The present tie-up in Montreal Harbour, with consequent danger of spoilage, damage to our export trade and interference with the economy; and in particular, with regard to the dangerous situation created by the Minister's statement yesterday that the Government accepts no responsibility in this critical matter.

Mr. Ricard then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker.

And the House having granted the honourable Member leave to propose the said motion.

Whereupon Mr. Ricard, seconded by Mr. Starr, moved,—That the House do now adjourn.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived, on division.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of (1) Proposed agenda for the federal-provincial conference on Housing and Urban Development. (English and French).

(2) Background papers prepared for presentation to the federal-provincial conference on Housing and Urban Development. (English and French).

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-18, An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act.—*Mr. Trudeau.*

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-25, An Act respecting London and Midland General Insurance Company.—*Mr. Lind.*

The said bill was deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill C-164, An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act;

Mr. Chrétien for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Drury, moved,—That the said bill be now read a third time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967 to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-155, An Act to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act;

Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered one to three having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-15, An Act to amend the Inquiries Act;

Mr. Bell (Carleton), seconded by Mr. Bell (Saint John-Albert), moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That Order number 5, being second reading of Bill C-16, An Act to amend the Judges Act, and Order number 78, being second reading of Bill C-89, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, on this day's Order Paper, be placed at the foot of the list of Public Bills.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At 6.01 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 88

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The following bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-18, An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act.—*Mr. Trudeau.*

Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, was again considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Pursuant to Special Order made November 22, 1967, items numbered 15 and 16 were allowed to stand and retain their precedence.

Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Barnett, moved,—That in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to amending the Old Age Security Act to provide for the full amount of the income supplement provided thereunder to be incorporated into the basic pension, and for the eligible age to be lowered immediately to 65, so that all persons in Canada 65 years of age or over who meet the residence requirements will receive the full pension of \$105 per month without any income test, the full amount of the Old Age Security pension thus being recognized as a matter of right. (*Notice of Motion No. 19*)

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, which was reported with amendments (*Title changed to An Act to establish a Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs*) and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Reid and Langlois (Chicoutimi) be substituted for those of Mr. Macaluso and Mrs. Rideout on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.04 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Canada Pension Plan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 118 of the said Act, chapter 51, Statutes of Canada, 1964-65. (English and French).

By Mr. Robichaud, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1966. (English and French).

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 89

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Lessard for Mr. Macaluso, seconded by Mr. Cameron (High Park), the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications presented to the House on Friday, November 24, 1967, was concurred in.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of a certain proposed resolution to amend the Post Office Act.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of a certain proposed resolution to amend the Post Office Act;

And after some time, the Committee rose without reporting.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Pennell,—That Bill C-155, An Act to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Bill S-7, An Act respecting interprovincial and international teleferries, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act to provide coverage under the Act to employees and prospective employees on training courses and to extend the coverage provided under the Act to certain employees located outside Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Marchand, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-184, An Act to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne) it was ordered,—That the Regulations made pursuant to section 92 of the Bank Act and section 80 of the Quebec Savings Banks Act, tabled on October 12th, 1967, be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Judges Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Judges Act to provide salaries for two additional judges of the Supreme Court

of Ontario; one additional judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; two additional judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; one additional judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and three additional judges of the County and District Courts of Ontario.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Pennell, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-185, An Act to amend the Judges Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967 to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The order being read for the second reading of Bill S-18, An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act;

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.16 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 90

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Hees be substituted for that of Mr. Fulton on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Ryan be substituted for that of Mr. Brown on the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return:

No. 425—*Mr. Schreyer*

1. Are there any Government of Canada wharves or docks to which public access is restricted by any legal order?
2. If so, what is the location of such wharves or docks and by what level of government was the restriction enacted?

Mr. Béchar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

By unanimous consent, items numbered 15 and 16 were allowed to stand and retain their precedence.

Mr. Haidasz, seconded by Mr. Harley, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give immediate consideration to the feasibility of allowing residential taxes to be deductible from federal personal income tax.—(*Notice of Motion No. 21*)

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Lind, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Chatwood, Lind and Mrs. Rideout be substituted for those of Messrs. Jamieson, Langlois (Chicoutimi) and Groos on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Lind, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Langlois (Chicoutimi) and Lind be substituted for those of Messrs. Stanbury and Macdonald (Rosedale) on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 7 of the Department of Trade and Commerce Act, chapter 78, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.03 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 91

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Lessard, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered the following bills and has agreed to report them without amendment:

Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.

Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relative to these bills (Issue No. 9) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 16 to the Journals).

Mr. Lessard, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee reported this day Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., as its Seventh Report.

Clause 3 of the said Bill provides for capital stock of four million shares without nominal or par value.

Your Committee recommends that, for the purpose of levying the charges provided by Standing Order 94(3), the proposed capital stock consisting of four million shares without nominal or par value, be deemed to have an aggregate value of four million dollars (\$4,000,000.00).

Mr. Lessard, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee reported this day Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., as its Seventh Report.

Clause 3 of the said Bill provides for capital stock of four million shares without nominal or par value.

Your Committee recommends that, for the purpose of levying the charges provided by Standing Order 94(3), the proposed capital stock consisting of four million shares without nominal or par value, be deemed to have an aggregate value of four million dollars (\$4,000,000.00).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Lewis and Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères) be substituted for those of Messrs. Prittie and Richard on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, moved,—That the said bill be now read a third time.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Churchill, seconded by Mr. Bower, moved in amendment thereto,—That Bill C-168 be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions that they have power to amend Section (1) subsection 2, thereof by the addition of a new paragraph with the words “any child under sixteen years of age”.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Fane,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Patterson,
Asselin	Gauthier,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pugh,
(Charlevoix),	Godin,	Lessard,	Racine,
Bell (Saint John-	Gundlock,	Lind,	Rapp,
Albert),	Harkness,	MacEwan,	Rinfret,
Bower,	Hees,	MacInnis,	Rynard,
Brand,	Horner (Acadia),	MacLean (Queens),	Scott (Victoria
Caouette,	Horner (The	MacRae,	(Ont.)),
Caston,	Battlefords),	McCleave,	Simard,
Churchill,	Irvine,	McIntosh,	Simpson,
Clancy,	Isabelle,	McKinley,	Smallwood,
Clermont,	Keays,	McLelland,	Smith,
Code,	Kindt,	Madill,	Starr,
Comtois,	Korchinski,	Matte,	Stefanson,
Cowan,	Lambert,	Monteith,	Thomas (Middlesex
Crouse,	Langlois	Moore,	West),
Danforth,	(Chicoutimi),	More,	Webb,
Dionne,	Laniel,	Muir (Cape Breton	Woolliams—68.
Duquet,	Latulippe,	North and Vic-	
		toria),	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Deachman,	Laflamme,	Prud'homme,
Andras,	Diefenbaker,	Laing,	Reid,
Asselin	Dinsdale,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Rideout (Mrs.),
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Douglas,	Lefebvre,	Rochon,
Badanai,	Drury,	Legault,	Roxburgh,
Baldwin,	Dubé,	Lewis,	Saltsman,
Barnett,	Émard,	Loiselle,	Sauvé,
Basford,	Enns,	MacDonald (Prince),	Sharp,
Béchar, d,	Éthier,	MacEachen,	Sherman,
Beer,	Fawcett,	McIlraith,	Stafford,
Bell (Carleton),	Forrestall,	McWilliam,	Stanfield,
Benson,	Gendron,	Marchand,	Stewart,
Berger,	Germa,	Martin (Essex East),	Tardif,
Blouin,	Gilbert,	Martin (Timmins),	Teillet,
Boulanger,	Goyer,	Mather,	Tremblay
Brewin,	Granger,	Morison,	(Matapédia-
Brown,	Graffey,	Munro,	Matane),
Byrne,	Gray,	Nasserden,	Tremblay
Cadieux,	Greene,	Neveu,	(Richelieu-
Cameron (High	Habel,	Nicholson,	Verchères),
Park),	Harley,	Nowlan,	Trudeau,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Herridge,	Nugent,	Turner,
Cowichan-The	Honey,	Orlikow,	Wahn,
Islands),	Hopkins,	Otto,	Walker,
Cantelon,	Howard,	Ouellet,	Watson
Cantin,	Hymmen,	Pearson,	(Châteauguay-
Cashin,	Jamieson,	Pennell,	Huntingdon-
Chatwood,	Johnston,	Pepin,	Laprairie),
Chrétien,	Jorgenson,	Peters,	Whelan,
Côté (Longueuil),	Knowles,	Pilon,	Winch—109.

Debate was resumed on motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. Nicholson,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a third time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. McCleave, seconded by Mr. Alkenbrack, moved in amendment thereto,—That Bill C-168 be not now read a third time but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of reconsidering the various categories of persons whose murder is considered to be capital murder as set out in Clause 1, subsection (2) of the said Bill.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Churchill,	Duquet,	Horner (The
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Clancy,	Fane,	Battlefords),
Bell (Saint John-	Code,	Gauthier,	Irvine,
Albert),	Comtois,	Godin,	Keays,
Bower,	Cowan,	Gundlock,	Kindt,
Brand,	Crouse,	Harkness,	Korchinski,
Caouette,	Danforth,	Hees,	Lambert,
Caston,	Dionne,	Horner (Acadia),	Leblanc (Laurier),

Lind,	McKinley,	Patterson,	Smallwood,
MacEwan,	McLelland,	Pugh,	Starr,
MacInnis,	Madill,	Racine,	Stefanson,
MacLean	Monteith,	Rapp,	Thomas (Middlesex
(Queens),	Moore,	Rynard,	West),
MacRae,	More,	Scott (Victoria	Webb,
McCleave,	Muir (Cape Breton	(Ont.)),	Wooliams—57.
McIntosh,	North and Vic-	Simpson,	
	toria),		

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Diefenbaker,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Peters,
Andras,	Dinsdale,	Langlois	Pilon,
Asselin	Douglas,	(Chicoutimi),	Reid,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Drury,	Laniel,	Rideout (Mrs.),
Badanai,	Dubé,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Rochon,
Baldwin,	Énard,	Lefebvre,	Roxburgh,
Barnett,	Enns,	Legault,	Saltsman,
Basford,	Éthier,	Lessard,	Sauvé,
Bécharde,	Fawcett,	Lewis,	Sharp,
Beer,	Forrestall,	Loiselle,	Sherman,
Bell (Carleton),	Gendron,	MacDonald (Prince),	Smith,
Benson,	Germa,	MacEachen,	Stafford,
Berger,	Gilbert,	McIlraith,	Stanfield,
Blouin,	Goyer,	McWilliam,	Stewart,
Boulanger,	Granger,	Marchand,	Tardif,
Brewin,	Grafftey,	Martin (Essex East),	Teillet,
Brown,	Gray,	Martin (Timmins),	Tremblay
Byrne,	Greene,	Mather,	(Matapédia-
Cadieux,	Harley,	Matte,	Matane),
Cameron (High	Herridge,	Morison,	Tremblay
Park),	Honey,	Munro,	(Richelieu-
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Hopkins,	Nasserden,	Verchères),
Cowichan-The	Howard,	Neveu,	Trudeau,
Islands),	Hymmen,	Nicholson,	Turner,
Cantelon,	Isabelle,	Nowlan,	Wahn,
Cantin,	Jamieson,	Nugent,	Walker,
Cashin,	Johnston,	Orlikow,	Watson
Chatwood,	Jorgenson,	Otto,	(Châteauguay-
Chrétien,	Knowles,	Ouellet,	Huntingdon-
Côté (Longueuil),	Laflamme,	Pearson,	Laprairie),
Deachman,	Laing,	Pennell,	Whelan,
		Pepin,	Winch—114.

And the question being put on the main motion,—That Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, be now read a third time, it was resolved in the affirmative, on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Beer,	Cadieux,	Chatwood,
Andras,	Bell (Carleton),	Cameron (High	Chrétien,
Asselin	Benson,	Park),	Côté (Longueuil),
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Berger,	Cameron (Nanaimo-	Deachman,
Badanai,	Blouin,	Cowichan-The	Diefenbaker,
Baldwin,	Boulanger,	Islands),	Dinsdale,
Barnett,	Brewin,	Cantelon,	Douglas.
Basford,	Brown,	Cantin,	Drury,
Bécharde,	Byrne,	Cashin,	Dubé,

Émard,	Jorgenson,	Nicholson,	Stewart,
Enns,	Knowles,	Nowlan,	Tardif,
Éthier,	Laflamme,	Nugent,	Teillet,
Fawcett,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Orlikow,	Tremblay
Forrestall,	Lefebvre,	Otto,	(Matapédia-
Gendron,	Legault,	Ouellet,	Matane),
Germa,	Lewis,	Pearson,	Tremblay
Gilbert,	MacDonald (Prince),	Pennell,	(Richelieu-
Goyer,	MacEachen,	Pepin,	Verchères),
Granger,	McIlraith,	Peters,	Trudeau,
Grafftey,	McWilliam,	Pilon,	Turner,
Gray,	Marchand,	Reid,	Wahn,
Greene,	Martin (Essex East),	Rideout (Mrs.),	Walker,
Harley,	Martin (Timmins),	Rochon,	Watson
Herridge,	Mather,	Roxburgh,	(Châteauguay-
Honey,	Matheson,	Saltsman,	Huntingdon-
Hopkins,	Morison,	Sauvé,	Laprairie),
Howard,	Munro,	Sherman,	Whelan,
Hymmen,	Nasserden,	Stafford,	Winch,
Jamieson,	Neveu,	Stanfield,	Yanakis—105.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Gundlock,	Loiselle,	Rapp,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Harkness,	MacEwan,	Rinfret,
Bell (Saint John- Albert),	Horner (Acadia),	MacInnis,	Rynard,
Bower,	Horner (The Battlefords),	MacLean (Queens),	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Brand,	Irvine,	MacRae,	Simard,
Caouette,	Johnston,	McCleave,	Simpson,
Caston,	Keays,	McIntosh,	Smallwood,
Churchill,	Kindt,	McKinley,	Smith,
Clancy,	Korchinski,	McLelland,	Southam,
Code,	Laing,	Madill,	Starr,
Comtois,	Lambert,	Matte,	Stefanson,
Cowan,	Lamlois,	Monteith,	Thomas
Crouse,	(Chicoutimi),	Moore,	Thomas
Danforth,	Laniel,	More,	(Maisonneuve-
Dionne,	Latulippe,	Muir (Cape Breton North and Vic-	Rosemont),
Duquet,	Leblanc (Laurier),	toria),	Thomas (Middlesex West),
Fane,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Patterson,	Webb,
Gauthier,	Lessard,	Pugh,	Woolliams—70.
Godin,	Lind,	Racine,	

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-185, An Act to amend the Judges Act;

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill S-20, An Act respecting Co-operative Trust Company Limited, which was reported with amendments, *(as made in the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs)* and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By leave of the House, the sitting was suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson, moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And debate arising thereon; the said debate was, on motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Ricard, adjourned.

Bill C-184, An Act to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-2, An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada.

Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.05 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Agreements between the Government of Canada and certain municipalities for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to subsection 3 of section 20 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959.

At 10.22 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 92

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1967.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. MacEachen for Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to clarify certain powers of the Board; to provide for the appointment of two Vice-chairmen in lieu of one; to provide for an appeal division of the Board; and to provide further for certain changes in connection with the administration of the Act.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Mr. MacEachen for Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting Divorce, the grounds therefor, the jurisdiction of the courts, and for the appointment of certain persons qualified to sit and act as judges and for their remuneration while so acting and for certain other provisions in connection with the administration of the Act.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill S-2, An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time.

On motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on division, to consider Bill S-2, An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada, which was reported with amendments, and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-3, An Act respecting the armed forces of countries visiting Canada;

Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered 1 and 2 having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-14, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters);

Mr. MacDonald (Prince), seconded by Mr. Rapp, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 93

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Prittie be substituted for that of Mr. Mather on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale), Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Report, dated October, 1967, of the International Joint Commission—Canada and the United States—on the Cooperative Development of the Pembina River Basin.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to clarify certain powers of the Board; to provide for the appointment of two Vice-chairmen in lieu of

one; to provide for an appeal division of the Board; and to provide further for certain changes in connection with the administration of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-186, An Act to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution respecting Divorce.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure respecting Divorce, the grounds therefor, the jurisdiction of the courts, and for the appointment of certain persons qualified to sit and act as judges and for their remuneration while so acting and for certain other provisions in connection with the administration of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-19, An Act respecting the boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories;

Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Trudeau, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Olson be substituted for that of Mr. McWilliam on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Laverdière be substituted for that of Mr. O'Keefe on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.05 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, —Report on the Administration of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the said Act, chapter 95, R.S.C., 1952. (French).

At 10.22 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 94

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the House revert to "Motions" at 5.30 o'clock p.m. this day.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, it was ordered,—That the subject dealt with in Bill C-186 be referred to the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment for consideration; provided, however, that despite this motion the said Bill shall remain on the Order Paper as an Order for second reading without prejudice to the right to make or proceed with the Motion for such second reading.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Legault be substituted for that of Mr. Prud'homme on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Lessard, seconded by Mr. Loiselle, the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the House on Thursday, November 30, 1967, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Lessard, seconded by Mr. Loiselle, the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the House on Thursday, November 30, 1967, was concurred in.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Thomas (Maisonneuve-Rosemont), moved for leave to introduce a bill intituled: "An Act respecting Canadian Stamps";

And the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived, on division.

Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967, to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again later this day.

Pursuant to Special Order, at 5.30 o'clock p.m. the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, laid before the House,—Copies of Volume I of the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, dated October 8, 1967, (Joint Chairmen—Messrs. A. Davidson Dunton and André Laurendeau) entitled: "Book I—General Introduction—The Official Languages". (English and French).

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That Bill S-16 retain its precedence on the Order Paper.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967, to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce.

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.26 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 95

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Lessard, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill S-26, An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, and has agreed to report it without amendment.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (Issue No. 11) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 17 to the Journals).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) be substituted for that of Mr. Tolmie on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Mather be substituted for that of Mr. Lewis on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Nowlan be substituted for that of Mr. Nugent on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 575—*Mr. Saltsman*

What has the federal government spent in Cape Breton, in aggregate, in the seven fiscal years ending March 31, 1967, in the following expenditure categories (a) coal mining subsidies and subventions of all kinds (b) reconstruction of Louisburg (c) Cape Breton National Park (d) Roads to Resources, including Cabot Trail (e) Unemployment Insurance to fishermen (f) fishing industry subsidies generally (g) construction or reconstruction of docks, harbours, breakwaters and dredging (h) assistance to industries in designated areas?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 21, 30 and 33 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents, correspondence or communications exchanged between the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, *La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec* (Federated Co-operative of Quebec), the Catholic Farmers Union, the Government of Quebec and the Government of Canada or any department, commission or agency thereof relating to the leasing or sale of grain elevators in the City of Quebec.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 32—Mr. Ricard*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents, correspondence, communications or reports exchanged by the Council of Thetford Mines, the Asbestos Corporation at Thetford Mines, the Government of Quebec or its representatives, the Thetford Mines Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gaetan Thériège, chartered accountant for Thetford Mines and the federal departments or agencies which were consulted regarding the project of urban renewal for the City of Thetford Mines.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 34—Mr. Langlois (Mégantic)*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence between the Clear Lake Cottage Owners' Association and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development during the current year.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 35—Mr. Dinsdale*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the recommendations by the jury established to investigate the death of fourteen-month-old

Ramona Mae Crow Shoe on the Peigon Indian Reserve, and all communications with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development arising therefrom.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 36—Mr. Dinsdale*).

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And debate continuing;

Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that the government by its vacillation and its failure to manage the economic and financial affairs of the country in a responsible manner has created a situation of instability and uncertainty, and has now proposed an increase in taxes to meet governmental extravagance, thus contributing to the inflationary pressures of the economy.”

And a point of order being raised by the honourable Member for Medicine Hat (Mr. Olson), to the effect that the amendment proposed a question which in substance had been decided in the current session.

RULING BY MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me say at the outset that I will accept the amendment, and I do so for the following reasons. I recognize the difficult position that the Chair is in at the moment, having particular regard to the citations which have been given by honourable Members. I am quite familiar with citations 194 and 200, there is no need for me to repeat them. I must also pay attention to the fact that these citations, if they are to apply to a budget debate, were written when there was only one budget. That, I think, is an important point.

May I proceed further and say that I agree with the honourable Member for Peace River (Mr. Baldwin); the operative part of the amendment which we have before us is an increase in taxes, which could not have been discussed on any earlier occasion.

I shall also say this to the House. If citation 194 is to stand and we apply that citation with its full force, as if there were only one budget, then I would have some doubt about the presentation of the budget we are now considering being in order.

If the House, therefore, has allowed the budget, then I think that the House must allow the amendment.

I ought to point out, too, that if the amendment is out of order, since the amendment deals mainly with a tax increase, I would have some difficulty in ruling any subsequent speeches in this budgetary debate to be in order. These are the two matters that bothered me particularly.

I recognize the force of citation 194 and I am familiar with citation 200. In the time that I have been in the House I know that we have never permitted discussion of the same topic more than once during the same session. I recognize that but this, I believe, is a special occasion. I think I must look at citations 194 and 200 with some leniency. For those reasons, as I have said, I shall allow this amendment.

And debate arising on the said proposed amendment and continuing;

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill S-2, An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada, without amendment.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill S-20, An Act respecting Co-operative Trust Company Limited, without amendment.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—(1) (a) That the Notice of Motion reading as follows:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to amending the Canada Elections Act to provide for the age of voters under the Canada Elections Act to be 18 years in lieu of 21 as at present,

standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Springfield as Notice of Motion numbered 15 on today's Order Paper.

(b) and Notice of Motion reading as follows:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to reducing the age of voters under the Canada Elections Act from the present age of twenty-one years to eighteen years,

standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Prince as Notice of Motion numbered 24 on today's Order Paper,

be deemed to have been withdrawn and that the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections be empowered to consider and report upon the provisions thereof.

(2) That the Orders of the House relating to the following Bills, namely,

(a) Second Reading of Bill C-26, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters), being Order No. 12 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Springfield on today's Order Paper;

(b) Second Reading of Bill C-101, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Eighteen year old voters and candidates), being Order No. 85 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Vancouver-Burrard on today's Order Paper;

(c) Second Reading of Bill C-172, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Qualifications of voters and candidates), being Order No. 138 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Chapleau on today's Order Paper;

(d) Resuming debate on the motion for the Second Reading of Bill C-12, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters), being Order No. 148 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Kenora-Rainy River on today's Order Paper;

(e) Resuming debate on the motion for the Second Reading of Bill C-14, An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (Age of Voters), being Order No. 155 standing in the name of the Honourable Member for Prince on today's Order Paper,

be deemed to have been discharged and that the subject-matter of the said Bills be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m. *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Comtois, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of taking an initiative in the United Nations with a view to the establishment of a committee which would, by consent of participating nations, standardize and internationalize all new scientific and technical words, terms and phrases, and review older terms, scientific and otherwise, that could readily be made into one word for all languages, in order to promote international understanding and facilitate communications between nations.—(*Notice of Motion No. 16*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for *Private Members' Business* expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to “*Motions*”.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale), be substituted for that of Mr. Groos on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. McWilliam and Groos be substituted for those of Messrs. Olson and Lind on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address dated November 8, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of pertinent documents, correspondence or other communications between the various commissions set up to study a National Capital Plan (including the National Capital Commission and its predecessors), and the successive governments to which these various commissions have reported —(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 26*).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the President and Statement of Accounts, certified by the Auditors, of the Industrial Development Bank for the year ended September 30, 1967, pursuant to section 29(4) of the Industrial Development Bank Act, chapter 151, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.02 o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 96

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-185, An Act to amend the Judges Act, without amendment.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"this House regrets that the government by its vacillation and its failure to manage the economic and financial affairs of the country in a responsible manner has created a situation of instability and uncertainty, and has now proposed an increase in taxes to meet governmental extravagance, thus contributing to the inflationary pressures of the economy."

And debate continuing;

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,—That the amendment be amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and by adding immediately thereafter the following words:

"and that the Government has placed the burden of these tax increases on the ordinary citizens of Canada, with favoured treatment for those in the top income brackets, instead of introducing a just and equitable system of taxation and obtaining further revenues by the cancellation of the special concessions to mining, oil and insurance companies."

And debate arising thereon;

At 9.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 58(4);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Gilbert,	Knowles,	Orlikow,
Brewin,	Godin,	Laprise,	Peters,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Grégoire,	Lewis,	Prittie,
Cowichan-The	Herridge,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Saltsman,
Islands),	Howard,	Martin (Timmins),	Simard,
Dionne,	Howe (Hamilton	Mather,	Winch—24.
Fawcett,	South),		
Gauthier,			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Chatterton,	Gundlock,	Lessard,
Alkenbrack,	Chatwood,	Habel,	Lind,
Allmand,	Churchill,	Haidasz,	Loiselle,
Andras,	Clancy,	Hales,	Loney,
Asselin	Clermont,	Harkness,	Macdonald
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Coates,	Harley,	(Rosedale),
Badanal,	Code,	Hees,	MacEachen,
Baldwin,	Comtois,	Hellyer,	MacEwan,
Ballard,	Côté (Dorchester),	Hopkins,	MacInnis,
Basford,	Côté (Longueuil),	Howe (Wellington-	Mackasey,
Bécharde,	Crossman,	Huron),	MacLean (Queens),
Beer,	Crouse,	Hymmen,	Macquarrie,
Bell (Carleton),	Danforth,	Irvine,	MacRae,
Bell (Saint John-	Davis,	Isabelle,	McCleave,
Albert),	Deachman,	Jamieson,	McCutcheon,
Benson,	Dinsdale,	Johnston,	McIlraith,
Berger,	Dubé,	Jorgenson,	McIntosh,
Blouin,	Duquet,	Keays,	McKinley,
Boulanger,	Émard,	Kindt,	McLean (Charlotte),
Bower,	Ethier,	Korchinski,	McLelland,
Brand,	Fairweather,	Laflamme,	McNulty,
Brown,	Fane,	Laing,	McQuaid,
Byrne,	Forest,	LaMarsh (Miss),	McWilliam,
Cadiou,	Forrestall,	Lambert,	Madill,
Cadioux,	Fulton,	Langlois	Marchand,
Cameron (High	Gendron,	(Chicoutimi),	Martin (Essex East),
Park),	Goyer,	Laniel,	Matheson,
Cantelon,	Graffey,	Laverdière,	Matte,
Cantin,	Granger,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Mongrain,
Caron,	Gray,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Monteith,
Cashin,	Greene,	Lefebvre,	Moore,
Caston,	Guay,	Legault,	Morison,

Muir (Cape Breton North and Victoria),	Prud'homme, Pugh, Racine,	Simpson, Smallwood, Smith,	Tremblay (Richelieu- Verchères),
Muir (Lisgar),	Rapp,	Southam,	Trudeau,
Munro,	Reid,	Stafford,	Tucker,
Nasserden,	Ricard,	Stanfield,	Turner,
Nesbitt,	Richard,	Starr,	Valade,
Neveu,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Stefanson,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Noble,	Rinfret,	Stewart,	Wahn,
Noël,	Rochon,	Tardif,	Walker,
Nowlan,	Rock,	Teillet,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Nugent,	Roxburgh,	Thomas	Watson
Olson,	Ryan,	(Maisonneuve- Rosemont),	(Châteauguay- Huntingdon- Laprairie),
Otto,	Rynard,	Thomas (Middlesex West),	Webb,
Pascoe,	Sauvé,	Thompson,	Whelan,
Patterson,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),	Tremblay (Matapédia- Matane),	Yanakis—186.
Pearson,	Sharp,		
Pennell,	Sherman,		
Pepin,			
Pilon,			

At 10.11 o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 97

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1967.

11 o'clock a.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Commissioner General for Visits of State, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of additional background papers for the Federal-Provincial Conference on Housing and Urban Development—Water quality recommendations—The BEAM Programme. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Laniel, Richard, Prud'homme, Racine, Chatterton and Forrestall be substituted for those of Messrs. Goyer, Munro, Laflamme, Davis, MacDonald (Prince) and Sherman on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that the government by its vacillation and its failure to manage the economic and financial affairs of the country in a responsible manner has created a situation of instability and uncertainty, and has now proposed an increase in taxes to meet governmental extravagance, thus contributing to the inflationary pressures of the economy.”

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to “Motions”.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Byrne, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Matte, Reid and Brewin be substituted for those of Messrs. Laniel, Stafford and Prittie on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“this House regrets that the government by its vacillation and its failure to manage the economic and financial affairs of the country in a responsible manner has created a situation of instability and uncertainty, and has now proposed an increase in taxes to meet governmental extravagance, thus contributing to the inflationary pressures of the economy.”

And debate continuing;

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-21, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act.—*Mr. MacEachen.*

Bill S-23, An Act to amend the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and the Criminal Code.—*Mr. Sharp.*

Bill S-24, An Act to amend the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.—*Mr. Sharp.*

Bill S-29, An Act to provide for the dissolution of Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation.—*Mr. Pepin.*

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

By unanimous consent, the Order for second reading of Bill C-6, An Act to provide in Canada for the Dissolution and the Annulment of Marriage, was discharged and the bill withdrawn.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-10, An Act concerning the Exportation of the Growth and Produce of Canada;

Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 98

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to sit during adjournments of the House.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the Members of the Committee be granted leave to attend the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the purpose of studying, within the terms of the Committee's orders of reference, the procedure in that House; and

That the Clerk of the said Committee and the Second Clerk Assistant of the House accompany the Members of the said Committee.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

1. Your Committee has given consideration to the desirability of imposing a limitation upon the length of time during which the division bells should be rung before a recorded vote takes place.

2. This report deals only with divisions which take place at or near a predetermined hour.

3. Your Committee accordingly feels that the ringing of the bells should be limited to fifteen minutes when a division is anticipated at a specified hour. Your Committee therefore recommends as follows:

(a) That Standing Order 9 be renumbered 9 (1).

(b) That the following new sub-section, to be numbered (2), be added to Standing Order 9:

9. (2) When, under the provisions of any standing order or other order of this House, Mr. Speaker has interrupted any proceeding for the purpose of putting forthwith the question on any business then before the House, the bells to call in the members shall be sounded for not more than fifteen minutes.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. MacDonald (Prince) and Sherman be substituted for those of Messrs. Chatterton and Forrestall on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a communiqué, issued following the high level meeting of contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Geneva, November 22-24, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of the text of a press communiqué issued following the meeting of the Ministerial Council of OECD held at Paris, November 30-December 1, 1967. (English and French).

The following Bills from the Senate were read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-21, An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act.—*Mr. MacEachen.*

Bill S-23, An Act to amend the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and the Criminal Code.—*Mr. Sharp.*

Bill S-24, An Act to amend the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.—*Mr. Sharp.*

Bill S-29, An Act to provide for the dissolution of Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation.—*Mr. Pepin.*

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 448—*Mr. Mather*

1. What, in dollars, was the amount of federal advertising placed through advertising agencies in Canada in 1966?

2. What, in dollars, was the commission paid to the advertising agencies?

3. Who were the advertising agencies?

No. 463—*Mr. Bell (Carleton)*

1. Since the return was tabled to Question No. 2,323 of the last session of Parliament on February 15, 1967, regarding implementation of the list of recommendations appearing from pages 325 to 355 of the Report of the Honourable Mr. Justice André Montpetit on working conditions in the Post Office Department, how many of such recommendations have since been (a) implemented (b) partially implemented (c) rejected, in each case specifying which ones?

2. What recommendations are still under consideration and in respect of these, when is it anticipated that a decision may be reached?

No. 665—*Mr. Orlikow*

1. What was the total number of inmates in federal penitentiaries as of the last date for which the annual report was prepared?

2. What was the total staff employed in these penitentiaries and, of these, how many are guards, teachers, psychologists, psychiatrists, etc.?

3. What qualifications are required for the professional staff?

4. What are the minimum qualifications for guards employed in penitentiaries?

5. Is there a compulsory training course for people hired as guards and, if so, what type of course, and how long does it take to complete this course?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And on the motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Régimbal, in amendment thereto,—That all the words after "That" be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"this House regrets that the government by its vacillation and its failure to manage the economic and financial affairs of the country in a responsible manner has created a situation of instability and uncertainty, and has now proposed an increase in taxes to meet governmental extravagance, thus contributing to the inflationary pressures of the economy."

And debate continuing; at 9.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 58(5);

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Bell (Saint John-	Churchill,	Forrestall,
Aiken,	Albert),	Clancy,	Fulton,
Alkenbrack,	Bower,	Coates,	Germa,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Cameron (Nanaimo-	Crouse,	Gilbert,
Baldwin,	Cowichan-The	Danforth,	Grafftey,
Ballard,	Islands),	Enns,	Grills,
Barnett,	Caouette,	Fairweather,	Gundlock,
Beaulieu,	Caston,	Fane,	Hales,
Bell (Carleton),	Chatterton,	Fawcett,	Hamilton,

Hees,	MacLean (Queens),	Nasserden,	Scott (Victoria
Howard,	Macquarrie,	Nesbitt,	(Ont.)),
Howe (Hamilton	MacRae,	Nielsen,	Sherman,
South),	McCleave,	Nowlan,	Simpson,
Howe (Wellington-	McCutcheon,	Nugent,	Skoreyko,
Huron),	McIntosh,	Orlikow,	Smallwood,
Johnston,	McKinley,	Pascoe,	Smith,
Keays,	McQuaid,	Patterson,	Southam,
Kindt,	Madill,	Peters,	Stanfield,
Knowles,	Martin (Timmins),	Prittie,	Starr,
Korchinski,	Mather,	Pugh,	Stefanson,
Lambert,	Monteith,	Rapp,	Valade,
Lewis,	Moore,	Régimbal,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Loney,	Muir (Cape Breton	Ricard,	Watson (Assiniboia),
MacEwan,	North and Vic-	Rynard,	Webb,
MacInnis,	toria),	Schreyer,	Winch—95.
MacInnis (Mrs.),	Muir (Lisgar),	Scott (Danforth),	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Émard,	Macaluso,	Rochon,
Andras,	Éthier,	Macdonald	Rock,
Asselin	Forest,	(Rosedale),	Roxburgh,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Foy,	MacEachen,	Ryan,
Badanai,	Gendron,	Mackasey,	Sharp,
Basford,	Goyer,	McIlraith,	Stafford,
Béchar, d,	Granger,	McLean (Charlotte),	Stanbury,
Beer,	Gray,	McNulty,	Stewart,
Benson,	Groos,	McWilliam,	Tardif,
Berger,	Habel,	Marchand,	Teillet,
Blouin,	Haidasz,	Matheson,	Thomas
Boulanger,	Harley,	Matte,	(Maisonneuve-
Brown,	Hellyer,	Mongrain,	Rosemont),
Byrne,	Honey,	Neveu,	Tolmie,
Cantin,	Hopkins,	Nicholson,	Tremblay
Caron,	Hymmen,	Noël,	(Matapédia-
Chatwood,	Klein,	O'Keefe,	Matane),
Chrétien,	Lachance,	Olson,	Tremblay
Clermont,	Laing,	Orange,	(Richelieu-
Comtois,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Otto,	Verchères),
Côté (Dorchester),	Langlois	Ouellet,	Trudeau,
Côté (Longueuil),	(Chicoutimi),	Pearson,	Turner,
Côté (Nicolet-	Laniel,	Pelletier,	Wahn,
Yamaska),	Laverdière,	Pepin,	Walker,
Cowan,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pilon,	Watson
Crossman,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Prud'homme,	(Châteauguay-
Davis,	Lefebvre,	Racine,	Huntingdon-
Deachman,	Legault,	Reid,	Laprairie),
Drury,	Lessard,	Richard,	Whelan,
Dubé,	Lind,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Winters,
Duquet,	Loiselle,	Rinfret,	Yanakis—111.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House, were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-2165, dated November 21, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of

the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of capital equipment and services by the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, Manila, from Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited, Brockville, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

By Mr. Winters,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-2243, dated November 30, 1967, amending Order in Council P.C. 1963-571, dated April 11, 1963, to authorize under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of equipment from Canadian General Electric Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario, and related engineering services from Ingledow, Kidd and Associates Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, by the Government of Ceylon, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 10.15 o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 99

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills, without amendment:

Bill C-150, An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council.

Bill C-155, An Act to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-28, An Act to amend the Defence Production Act.—*Mr. Drury.*

Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement, dated December 12, 1967, between the Government of Canada and Panarctic Oils Ltd., together with Annexes and Schedules related thereto.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Macaluso be substituted for that of Mr. Chatwood on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Prittie be substituted for that of Mr. Brewin on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House, was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Operations under the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 6 of the said Act, chapter 25, Statutes of Canada, 1957-58. (English and French).

At 10.19 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 100

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, whereupon Mr. Batten (Humber-St. George's), Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

The following Bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-28, An Act to amend the Defence Production Act.—*Mr. Drury.*

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 576—*Mr. Korchinski*

What disposition is to be made of all the articles turned in to the Lost and Found Department at Expo '67?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented, —Return to the foregoing Order.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget);

And debate continuing;

At 4.45 o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to Standing Order 58(6);

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Excise Tax Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Excise Tax Act and to provide among other things:

1. That effective June 2, 1967, all goods listed in Schedule V to the said Act be exempt from sales tax.

2. That effective September 1, 1967, any material, substance, mixture, compound or preparation, of whatever composition or in whatever form, including materials for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof, sold or represented for use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state, or the symptoms thereof, in humans or animals, or for restoring, correcting or modifying organic functions in humans or animals be exempt from sales tax but that this exemption shall not apply to cosmetics or confectionery products.

3. That effective June 2, 1967, goods enumerated in tariff item 48100-1, namely “specially constructed boot or appliance made to order for a person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle”, and in tariff item 48105-1, namely “individual pairs of boots or shoes for defective or abnormal feet, when purchased on the written order of a registered medical practitioner”, and articles and materials for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof be exempt from sales tax.

4. That effective June 2, 1967, artificial breathing apparatuses purchased or leased on the written order of a registered medical practitioner by an individual afflicted by a respiratory disorder for his own use be exempt from sales tax.

5. That effective June 2, 1967, plans, drawings, related specifications and substitutes therefor, and reproductions of the foregoing sold to or imported by manufacturers or producers for use by them directly in the manufacture or production of goods be exempt from sales tax.

6. That where materials for use exclusively in the construction of residences for students have been purchased by or on behalf of a company wholly-owned and controlled by Her Majesty in right of a province and established for the sole purpose of providing residences for students of universities or other similar educational institutions, the Minister of National Revenue may, upon application by the company made in such form as the Minister prescribes within two years from the time of the purchase of the materials, pay to the company an amount equal to the tax imposed by Part VI of the said Act that has been paid in respect thereof.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Stanbury, Groos, Tolmie and Orange be substituted for those of Messrs. Andras, Forest, Langlois (Chicoutimi) and Goyer on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills without amendment:

Bill C-161, An Act to establish a Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Bill C-184, An Act to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Prittie, seconded by Mr. Mather, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to including in its external aid program, family planning assistance to developing countries requesting such assistance, and that the Government of Canada should take a more active role at the United Nations and its specialized agencies in supporting measures dealing with world population problems. (*Notice of Motion No. 22*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for *Private Members' Business* expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 101

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-27, An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act.—*Mr. Robichaud.*

Mr. Berger for Mr. Stanbury, from the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, and has agreed to report it with the following amendments:

Clause 2

Delete paragraph 2(b) and substitute therefor:

“(b) the Canadian broadcasting system should be effectively owned and controlled by Canadians so as to safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada;”

Delete paragraph 2(c) and substitute therefor:

“(c) all persons licensed to carry on broadcasting undertakings have a responsibility for programs they broadcast but the right to freedom of expression, subject only to generally applicable statutes and regulations, is unquestioned;”

Delete paragraph 2(d) and substitute therefor:

“(d) the programming provided by the Canadian broadcasting system should be varied and comprehensive and should provide reasonable

opportunity for the expression of conflicting views on matters of public controversy, and the programming provided by each broadcaster should be of high standard, using predominantly Canadian creative and other resources;"

Delete paragraph 2(f) and substitute therefor:

"(f) there should be provided, through a corporation established by Parliament for the purpose, a national broadcasting service that is predominantly Canadian in content and character;"

Clause 3

In paragraphs (a) and (g) of Clause 3, delete the word "Commission" and substitute therefor the word "Council".

Delete paragraph 3(c) and substitute therefor:

"(c) "broadcasting licence" or, in Parts II and III, "licence" means a licence to carry on a broadcasting undertaking issued under this Act;"

Delete paragraphs 3(e) and 3(f) and substitute therefor:

"(e) "Corporation" means the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation established by Part III;

(f) "Council" means the Canadian Radio-Television Council established by Part II;"

Delete paragraph 3(j) and substitute therefor:

"(j) "radiocommunication" means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by means of electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 Gigacycles per second propagated in space without artificial guide; and"

Heading—Page 4 of Bill

At top of page 4 of Bill under "PART II" delete the heading "CANADIAN RADIO COMMISSION" and substitute therefor:

"CANADIAN RADIO-TELEVISION COUNCIL".

Clause 4

In Clause 4, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 5

Before Clause 5, the heading "*Commission Established*" should be deleted and substituted therefor "*Council Established*."

In Clause 5, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Sub-clause 5(1)

Delete the words "Canadian Radio Commission" in line 13 of English version of the Bill and substitute therefor "Canadian Radio-Television Council"; and delete the words "Commission de la Radiodiffusion" in line 25 of the French version of the Bill and substitute therefor the words "Conseil de la Radio-Télévision canadienne".

Clauses 7 to 13, inclusive

In Clauses 7 to 13 inclusive, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 14

In Clause 14, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Delete sub-clause 14(2) and substitute therefor:

"(2) Three full-time members of the Council constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

(3) The Executive Committee may make rules respecting the calling of its meetings and the conduct of business thereat."

Re-number old sub-clause (3) as sub-clause (4).

Clause 15

Before Clause 15, the heading "*Objects of the Commission*" should be deleted and substituted therefor "*Objects of the Council*".

In Clause 15, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 16

Before Clause 16, the heading "*Powers of the Commission*" should be deleted and substituted therefor "*Powers of the Council*".

In Clause 16, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Sub-clause 16(1)

Delete paragraph 16(1)(b)(ii).

Re-number paragraphs (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), and (x) to (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii) and (ix) accordingly.

Delete old paragraph 1(b)(viii) and substitute therefor re-numbered paragraph (vii):

"(vii) with the approval of the Treasury Board, fixing the schedules of fees to be paid by licensees and providing for the payment thereof,"

Delete sub-clause 16(2) and substitute therefor:

"(2) A copy of each regulation or amendment to a regulation that the Council proposes to make under this section shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and a reasonable opportunity shall be afforded to licensees and other interested persons to make representations with respect thereto."

Clause 17

In Clause 17, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Sub-clause 17(1)

Delete sub-paragraph (a)(ii) and substitute therefor:

"(ii) in the case of broadcasting licences issued to the Corporation, as the Executive Committee deems consistent with the provision, through the Corporation, of the national broadcasting service contemplated by section 2 of this Act;"

Delete sub-clause 17(3) and substitute therefor:

"(3) If, notwithstanding the consultation provided for in subsection (2), the Executive Committee attaches any condition to a broadcasting licence described in subsection (2) that the Corporation is satisfied would

unreasonably impede the provision, through the Corporation, of the national broadcasting service contemplated by section 2 of this Act, the Corporation may refer the condition to the Minister for consideration and the Minister after consultation with the Council and the Corporation, may give to the Executive Committee a written directive with respect to the condition and the Executive Committee shall comply with such directive."

Clause 18

In Clause 18, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Delete sub-clause 18(2) and substitute therefor:

"(2) The Executive Committee may from time to time and shall, in accordance with any direction to the Council issued by the Governor in Council under the authority of this Act, by notice to all licensees throughout Canada or throughout any area of Canada specified in the notice, require such licensees to broadcast any program that the Executive Committee or the Governor in Council, as the case may be, deems to be of urgent importance to Canadians generally or to persons resident in the area to which the notice relates; and a copy of each notice given under this subsection shall, forthwith after the giving thereof, be published in the *Canada Gazette*."

Insert the words "qui a été" after the word "avis" on line 41 of sub-clause 18(2) of the French version of the Bill.

Clause 19

In Clause 19, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 20

In Clause 20, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Re-number present Clause 20 as sub-clause (1) of Clause 20.

Add the following sub-clause (2):

"(2) A copy of a notice given pursuant to subsection (1) shall be published by the Council in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area normally served or to be served by the broadcasting undertaking to which the application, public hearing or the issue, amendment or renewal of the broadcasting licence relates."

Clause 21

In Clause 21, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 22

In Clause 22, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Sub-clause 22(1)

Delete sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (a) and substitute therefor:

"(iii) the classes of applicants to whom broadcasting licences may not be issued or to whom amendments or renewals thereof may not be

granted and any such class may, notwithstanding section 2, be limited so as not to preclude the amendment or renewal of a broadcasting licence that is outstanding at the time this Act comes into force; and"

Clause 23

In Clause 23, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Add the following new sub-clause 23(4):

"(4) The issue, amendment or renewal by the Council of any broadcasting licence that has been referred back to the Council pursuant to subsection (1) and confirmed pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection (3) may be set aside by order of the Governor in Council made within sixty days after such confirmation."

Clause 24

In Clause 24, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Between present sub-clauses (1) and (2), add new sub-clause 24(2) as follows:

"(2) A copy of a decision of the Council, in the case of a decision relating to the revocation of a licence, or of the Executive Committee, in the case of a decision relating to the suspension of a licence, together with written reasons for such decision shall, forthwith after the making of such decision, be

- (a) forwarded by prepaid registered mail to all persons who were heard at or made any representation in connection with the hearing held pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection (1); and
- (b) published in the *Canada Gazette* and in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area normally served by the broadcasting undertaking to which the decision relates."

Re-number old sub-clause (2) as sub-clause (3).

Clauses 25 to 27, inclusive

In Clauses 25 to 27, inclusive, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 28

Delete sub-clause 28(1) and substitute therefor:

"28. (1) No broadcaster shall broadcast, and no licensee of a broadcasting receiving undertaking shall receive, a broadcast of a program, advertisement or announcement of a partisan character in relation to

(a) a referendum, or

(b) an election of a member of the House of Commons, the legislature of a province or the council of a municipal corporation

that is being held or is to be held within the area normally served by the broadcasting undertaking of the broadcaster or such licensee, on the day of any such referendum or election or on the one day immediately preceding the day of any such referendum or election."

Clause 31

In Clause 31, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clause 39

In Clause 39, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Sub-clause 39(1)

Delete paragraphs (g) and (h) and substitute therefor:

"(g) publish and distribute, whether for a consideration or otherwise, such audio-visual material, papers, periodicals and other literary matter as may seem conducive to the purposes of the Corporation;

(h) collect news relating to current events in any part of the world and establish and subscribe to news agencies;"

Delete paragraph (m) and substitute therefor:

"(m) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, acquire, hold and dispose of shares of the capital stock of any company or corporation authorized to carry on any business that is incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Corporation; and"

Clause 49

On page 23 of the Bill, lines 15 to 21, inclusive, paragraph (g), to be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"(g) "radiocommunication" or "radio" means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by means of electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 Gigacycles per second propagated in space without artificial guide;"

Clause 52

On line 32 of page 28 of the Bill, delete the words "Canadian Radio Commission" and substitute therefor the words "Canadian Radio-Television Council".

*Clause 59**Sub-clause 59(2)*

Delete paragraph 30 of Section 28 of the Interpretation Act and substitute therefor:

"(30) "radio" or "radiocommunication" means any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by means of electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 Gigacycles per second propagated in space without artificial guide."

Clause 61

In sub-clauses (1) and (2) of Clause 61, delete the words "Canadian Radio Commission" wherever they appear, and substitute therefor the words "Canadian Radio-Television Council".

In sub-clause (3), line 14, page 32 of the Bill, delete the word "Commission" and substitute therefor the word "Council".

Clauses 63 to 65 inclusive

In Clauses 63 to 65 inclusive, wherever the word "Commission" appears, substitute therefor the word "Council".

Your Committee has ordered a reprint of the Bill, as amended.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (*Issues Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 18 to the Journals).

Mr. Allard, seconded by Mr. Mongrain, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-188, An Act to amend the Interest Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-164, An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act, without amendment.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The Committee of Ways and Means resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted:

EXCISE TAX ACT

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Excise Tax Act to provide among other things:

1. That effective December 1, 1967, the excise tax on each five cigarettes or fraction of five cigarettes contained in any package be increased from two and one-half cents to three cents.

- 2. That effective December 1, 1967, the excise tax on each pound of manufactured tobacco, including snuff but not including cigars and cigarettes, be increased from eighty cents per pound to ninety cents per pound.
- 3. That effective December 1, 1967, the excise tax on cigars be increased from fifteen per cent to seventeen and a half per cent.
- 4. That effective December 1, 1967, an excise tax of
 - (a) two and one-half cents per gallon on wines of all kinds containing not more than seven per cent of absolute alcohol by volume, and
 - (b) five cents per gallon on wines of all kinds containing more than seven per cent of absolute alcohol by volume,be imposed in addition to any other excise tax imposed by the said Act payable at the time of sale by the Canadian manufacturer and at the time of importation or withdrawal from bonded warehouse by the importer or transferee who takes imported wines out of bond for consumption.

EXCISE ACT

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Excise Act and to provide among other things:

- 1. That effective December 1, 1967, the duty of excise on spirits distilled in Canada be increased from thirteen dollars to fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents per proof gallon.
- 2. That effective December 1, 1967, the duty of excise on Canadian brandy be increased from eleven dollars to twelve dollars and twenty-five cents per proof gallon.
- 3. That effective December 1, 1967, the duty of excise on all beer or malt liquor be increased from thirty-eight cents to forty-two cents per gallon.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Resolved,—1. That Schedule A to the *Customs Tariff* be amended by striking out tariff items 20925-1, 21045-1, 22001-1 and the heading thereto, 22002-1 and the heading thereto, 22003-1 and the heading thereto, 26325-1, 40938-1, 42761-1 and the heading thereto, 42762-1 and the heading thereto, 44043-1, 44047-1, 47600-1, 56400-1 and 69315-1, and the enumerations of goods and the rates of duty set opposite each of those items, and by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
3805-1	Yeast, n.o.p.....	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
15640-1	Tequila.....per gallon of the strength of proof	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00
	and in addition thereto, under all tariffs, \$9.00 per gallon of the strength of proof			

When the goods specified in this item are of greater or less strength than the strength of proof, the measurement thereof and the amount of duty payable thereon shall be increased or decreased in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
20925-1	Potassium chloride..... (Applicable to December 31, 1968)	Free	Free	25 p.c.
21045-1	Sodium hypochlorite in solution..... (Applicable to December 31, 1968)	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
22001-1	All medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, <i>whether or not containing alcohol</i> , including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, filled capsules, tablets, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
	Any article in this item containing more than forty per cent of proof spirit shall be rated for duty at per gallon and	\$1.50 15 p.c.	\$1.50 15 p.c.	\$2.00 25 p.c.
22003-1	Drugs, <i>n.o.p.</i>	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
26325-1	Compounds of tetramethyl lead, in which tetramethyl lead is the preponderant constituent by weight..... (Applicable to December 31, 1968)	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.
35240-1	Moulded shuttle blanks, <i>not further manufactured than moulded, with or without metal tips, for use in the manufacture of shuttles</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.
40938-1	Internal combustion tractors other than highway truck-tractors <i>and other than the following integrated self-propelled machines: front-end loaders or tractor shovels, tractor dozers, log skidders, log loaders, fork lift or lift trucks, combination excavating and transporting scraper units, combination excavating and loading machines, street sweepers, mobile compressors, and snow moving machines; accessories, n.o.p., and parts thereof, for tractors entitled to entry under this item; parts of tractors entitled to entry under this item</i>	Free	Free	Free
42711-1	<i>Integrated self-propelled machines commonly known as front-end loaders or tractor shovels; parts of the foregoing</i>	2½ p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.
	Machines and tools, including blades, loaders, rippers, rakes and related operating and controlling gear; all the foregoing for use on internal combustion tractors entitled to entry under tariff item 40938-1:			
42761-1	Of a class or kind made in Canada; parts thereof..	10 p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
42762-1	Of a class or kind not made in Canada; parts thereof.....	Free	7½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	Aircraft, not including engines, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:			
44043-1	When of types or sizes not made in Canada..... on and after July 1, 1968	Free Free	Free 15 p.c.	27½ p.c. 27½ p.c.
	Aircraft engines, when imported for use in the equipment of aircraft:			
44047-1	When of types or sizes not made in Canada..... on and after July 1, 1968	Free Free	Free 15 p.c.	27½ p.c. 27½ p.c.
46241-1	Microfilm reader-printers and parts thereof.....	Free	Free	10 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
47600-1	Surgical and dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; clinical thermometers and cases therefor; X-ray apparatus and X-ray film; microscopes valued at not less than fifty dollars each, retail; parts of the foregoing; electric light lamps designed for use with the foregoing.....	Free	Free	Free
56400-1	Church vestments, prayer shawls, prayer shawl fringes and prayer shawl bags; <i>parts thereof</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
69315-1	Antiquities (other than spirits or wines) produced <i>more than one hundred years</i> prior to date of importation, under such regulations, including proof of antiquity, as may be prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	Free	Free

2. That Schedule B to the *Customs Tariff* be amended by striking out item 97052-1 and the enumeration of goods and the rate of drawback of duty set opposite that item, and by inserting therein the following item, enumeration of goods and rate of drawback of duty:

Item No.	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
97052-1	Machines, precision instruments, apparatus, and control panels therefor; all of the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada; accessories and attachments for use with the aforementioned machines, precision instruments and apparatus; parts of all the foregoing, not including consumable tools.	When used (a) in the plants of manufacturers of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, or motor vehicle accessories and parts thereof for the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, or motor vehicle accessories and parts thereof; or (b) for the manufacture of: (i) dies, jigs, fixtures, moulds, and patterns therefor; (ii) cutting tools and parts thereof, for use with machines; <i>all of the foregoing for use in the production of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, or motor vehicle accessories and parts thereof</i>	99 p.c.

3. That Schedule C to the *Customs Tariff* be amended by striking out item 99204-1 and the enumeration of goods set opposite that item, and by inserting therein the following item and enumeration of goods:

99204-1	Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitutes for butter, and process butter or renovated butter, <i>unless in any particular case or class of cases exempted from the provisions of this item by a regulation of the Governor in Council.</i>
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4. That any enactment founded upon the foregoing resolutions shall be deemed to have come into force on the 2nd day of June, 1967, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the said resolutions imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after that day, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

INCOME TAX ACT

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Income Tax Act to provide among other things:

1. That for the 1968 and subsequent taxation years, in addition to the income tax otherwise payable by an individual under the Income Tax Act, a special surtax be payable equal to the lesser of
 - (a) 5% of the amount of the basic tax as determined under section 33 of that Act in excess of \$100, or
 - (b) \$600.
2. That for the taxation years commencing after November 1968 a corporation shall during the 12 months period ending 2 months after the close of each taxation year, pay to the Receiver General of Canada
 - (a) on or before the last day of each of the 12 months in that period an amount equal to one-twelfth of the tax as estimated by it at the rate for the taxation year
 - (i) on its estimated taxable income for the year, or
 - (ii) on its taxable income for the immediately preceding year,
 - (b) on or before the last day of the month ending 3 months after the close of each taxation year the remainder of the tax payable on its taxable income for the year at the rate for the year

and that for the taxation year commencing in the period after November 1967 and before December 1968 a corporation shall during the 10 months period ending 2 months after the close of its taxation year pay to the Receiver General of Canada

- (c) on or before the last day of each of the 10 months in that period, an amount equal to one-tenth of the tax as estimated by it at the rate for the taxation year
 - (i) on its estimated taxable income for the year, or
 - (ii) on its taxable income for the immediately preceding year,
- (d) on or before the last day of the month ending 3 months after the close of its taxation year the remainder of the tax payable for the year at the rate for the year.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Resolved,—That, 13. That the *Customs Tariff* be amended by adding thereto a section as follows:

There shall be levied, collected and paid as a Customs duty on all goods hereinafter enumerated in this section when imported into Canada

or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, in addition to the duties otherwise established, an amount determined as follows:

- (a) in the case of goods enumerated in tariff items 15605-1, 15610-1, 15615-1, 15620-1, 15625-1, 15625-2, 15630-1, 15635-1 and 15640-1, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon of the strength of proof; and
- (b) in the case of ale, beer, porter and stout enumerated in tariff item 14700-1, four cents per gallon.

14. That any enactment founded upon the foregoing resolution shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of December, 1967, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the said resolution imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after that day and before the 1st day of January, 1968, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before the 1st day of December, 1967.

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered, on division,—That the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs be empowered to consider the subject-matter of the proposed Customs Tariff resolution the texts of which were laid before the House, Monday, November 6, 1967.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, December 13, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952 (English and French).

At 10.20 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 102

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1967.

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-168, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, without amendment.

Mr. Brewin, seconded by Mr. Mather, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-189, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Preventive Detention of Sexual Offenders), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-190, An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Trade Marks Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-27, An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act.—*Mr. Robichaud.*

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Order number one having been called was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-18, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Wire Tapping, etc.);

Mr. Orlikow, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the Inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume 13, Miscellaneous Chemical Products in Headings 37.08 and 38.02 to 38.19 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature; Volume 14, Artificial Resins and Plastics in Headings 39.01 and 39.02 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature; Volume 15, Artificial Resins and Plastics in Headings 39.03 to 39.07 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature; other Portions of the Reference, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 103

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Martin (Essex East), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of final communiqué issued following the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization held at Brussels, ended December 14, 1967. (English and French).

Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of a press release dated December 12, 1967, issued following a meeting of the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee of NATO. (English and French).

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-191, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-192, An Act to amend the Excise Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-193, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4) the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 759—*Mr. Nielsen*

1. What was the number of (a) classified, and (b) casual employees on the strength of the Yukon Forest Service for each of the years 1957 to 1967 inclusive?

2. For each of the said years, what was the total payroll and the total value of capital expenditures?

3. For each of the said years, how many forest fires occurred and what was the estimated value of the timber loss?

4. For each of the said years, what was the total cost of the operations of the Yukon Forest Service?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m. *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Item numbered 23 standing in the name of the honourable Member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Alkenbrack), having been called and not proceeded with was dropped from the Order Paper pursuant to Standing Order 19(1).

Mr. MacEwan, seconded by Mr. McCleave, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give immediate consideration to a return to adequate shipbuilding subsidies, and regional tendering and allocation of new construction, overhaul and repair.—(*Notice of Motion No. 25*).

And debate arising thereon;

The Hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Goyer, Laflamme, Basford and Munro be substituted for those of Messrs. Legault, Matte, Racine and Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères) on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again later this day.

In accordance with the provisions of provisional Standing Order 6(6), Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Laing, moved,—That the House continue to sit until 11:00 p.m. this day or until consideration of Bill C-187 in Committee of the Whole be completed, whichever is the earlier;

And fewer than ten Members having risen to object, the motion was deemed to have been carried.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, and further progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on Activities under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, for the Crop Year ended July 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12 of the said Act, chapter 213, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-2298, dated December 7, 1967, authorizing under section 21-A of the Export Credits Insurance Act long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the sale by CAE Industries Limited, Montreal Quebec, of a model DC-8-52 digital flight simulator to Air New Zealand Limited, Auckland, New Zealand, pursuant to section 21-B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 11.03 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned pursuant to order made this day until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 104

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Harley, from the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

On June 27 and 28, 1967, the subject-matters of the following bills were referred by the House of Commons to the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare for its consideration and report:

Bill C-122, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Abortion);

Bill C-123, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Birth Control);

Bill C-136, An Act concerning the Termination of Pregnancy by Registered Medical Practitioners.

From June 29, 1967 to December 19, 1967 inclusive the Committee has held 17 meetings, has received 18 briefs, numerous resolutions, petitions and letters, has heard 49 witnesses from legal and medical associations, church groups and many other organizations and individuals.

Your Committee has found that opinion on abortion varies widely throughout Canada. Representations range from leaving the Criminal Code as is to allowing abortion on request. In addition, most of the representations reflect positions between these opposite sides of the question.

There is general agreement that the Criminal Code is ambiguous in its references to abortion. The relevant sections of the Criminal Code are as follows:

209. (1) Every one who causes the death of a child that has not become a human being, in such a manner that, if the child were a human being, he would be guilty of murder, is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) This section does not apply to a person who, by means that, in good faith, he considers necessary to preserve the life of the mother of a child that has not become a human being, causes the death of the child.

237. (1) Every one who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of a female person, whether or not she is pregnant, uses any means for the purpose of carrying out his intention is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) Every female person who, being pregnant, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, uses any means or permits any means to be used for the purpose of carrying out her intention is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

(3) In this section, "means" includes

- (a) the administration of a drug or other noxious thing,
- (b) the use of an instrument, and
- (c) manipulation of any kind.

238. Every one who unlawfully supplies or procures a drug or other noxious thing or an instrument or thing, knowing that it is intended to be used or employed to procure the miscarriage of a female person, whether or not she is pregnant, is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Your Committee feels that this ambiguity should be eliminated. It is obvious that sections 209 and 237 are contradictory.

In view of the lack of factual evidence with regard to abortion in other countries, and in view of the importance of the assessment of such evidence, the Committee should make studies relevant to other countries. In this way, world wide experience in the matter of abortion can be evaluated in the light of the present situation in Canada.

Accordingly, your Committee is not prepared to make a final report at this time. However, the Committee members, on the basis of representations and study to date, feel that an interim report should be submitted now, on the understanding that the Government may wish to introduce some legislative changes in the laws concerning abortion, without waiting for a full and final report.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

(1) That section 209(2) of the Criminal Code be amended to allow therapeutic abortion under appropriate medical safeguards where a pregnancy will seriously endanger the life or the health of the mother;

(2) That sections 209, 237 and 238 of the Criminal Code be amended as required, so that their interpretation will not give rise to ambiguous situations;

(3) That the Committee on Health and Welfare continue its hearings into the subject of abortion, including the experience of other countries.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 14*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 19 to the Journals).

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to sit during adjournments of the House.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Harley, the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), from the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee had referred to it the subject-matter of Bill C-115, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Destruction of Criminal Records). Your Committee also had referred to it the Minutes of Proceedings and the Evidence taken before the Committee during the past Session in relation to an identical Bill (Bill C-192).

In considering the subject-matter of these Bills, your Committee held six formal meetings and heard the following witnesses:

Mr. Donald R. Tolmie, M.P., sponsor of the Bills

Mr. Georges-C. Lachance, M.P.

Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director

John Howard Society of Ontario

Mr. George Street, Chairman, National Parole Board.

Representing the Ontario Magistrates Association

Senior Magistrate W. J. Tuchtie, Q.C., President

Magistrate L. A. Sherwood, First Vice-President

Magistrate F. C. Hayes, Second Vice-President.

Representing the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Mr. E. A. Spearing, M.B.E., President

Mr. James P. Mackey, Past President

Mr. Arthur G. Cookson, Second Vice-President

Mr. D. N. Cassidy, Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Walter Boyle, Chairman, Crime Prevention and Juvenile Delinquency Committee.

Your Committee has given the subject-matter a thorough study and now wishes to make the following recommendation:

Legislation should be enacted incorporating the principle of expunging of criminal records based on the following considerations:

- (a) There should be no distinction between infants and adults in any legislation dealing with the expunging of criminal records;
- (b) The elapsed time for the erasing of a criminal record should be a period of five years after service of sentence imposed, whether such period commenced before or after the coming into force of this proposed legislation;
- (c) The process of expunging the record should be initiated by an application by the applicant to a Board of Convictions Review set up by the Department of Justice;

- (d) The expungement of the adjudication of guilt should be made mandatory upon petition of the offender if the Board finds he has not re-offended. Any judgment denying expungement should be made appealable by the applicant;
- (e) The statute should reach not only the officially adjudicated case, but cases of arrest-release and cases of acquittal as well. It should extend the order of sealing to all law enforcement and other agency records. Because limited inspection of the records at a later time may be necessary, the statute should provide for sealing rather than destruction of the records. Records so sealed should be required to be removed from the main or master file and kept separately;
- (f) The statute should expressly set forth the effects of the order in restoring the civil rights of the redeemed offender, and it should expressly annul the conviction and the offence. In addition to specifying that the person will thereafter be regarded as never having offended, it should provide, to the extent that it is within federal authority to do so, that in all cases of employment, application for licence or other civil privilege, examination as a witness, and the like, the person may be questioned only with respect to arrests or convictions not annulled or expunged. A person might be questioned about his previous criminal conduct only in language such as the following: "Have you ever been convicted of a crime which has not been expunged by a competent authority?"
- (g) The statute should provide that the expunged record, upon subsequent conviction, may be reactivated and considered by the Court for the purposes of sentencing or appropriate disposition.

Copies of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to Bill C-115 (*Issues Nos. 5 and 14*) and to Bill C-192 in the past Session (*Issues Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33*) are tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 20 to the Journals).

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pepin, the First Report of the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented to the House on Monday, December 11, 1967, was concurred in and is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to sit during adjournments of the House.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Winters, moved,—That the Second Report of the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented to the House on Monday, December 11, 1967, be concurred in.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said Report was concurred in, and is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the Members of the Committee be granted leave to attend the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the purpose of studying, within the terms of the Committee's orders of reference, the procedure in that House; and

That the Clerk of the said Committee and the Second Clerk Assistant of the House accompany the Members of the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, the Third Report of the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented to the House on Monday, December 11, 1967, was concurred in and is as follows:

1. Your Committee has given consideration to the desirability of imposing a limitation upon the length of time during which the division bells should be rung before a recorded vote takes place.

2. This report deals only with divisions which take place at or near a predetermined hour.

3. Your Committee accordingly feels that the ringing of the bells should be limited to fifteen minutes when a division is anticipated at a specified hour. Your Committee therefore recommends as follows:

(a) That Standing Order 9 be renumbered 9 (1).

(b) That the following new sub-section, to be numbered (2), be added to Standing Order 9:

9. (2) When, under the provisions of any standing order or other order of this House, Mr. Speaker has interrupted any proceeding for the purpose of putting forthwith the question on any business then before the House, the bells to call in the members shall be sounded for not more than fifteen minutes.

Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, was again considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)].

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, which was reported with amendments and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

In accordance with the provisions of provisional Standing Order 6 (6), Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Marchand, moved,—That the House continue to sit until 11.00 p.m. this day or until consideration of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in

consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, in Committee of the Whole be completed, whichever is the earlier;

And fewer than ten Members having risen to object, the motion was deemed to have been carried.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

At 11.01 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned pursuant to order made this day until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 105

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1967.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Matheson for Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Special Study No. 7 prepared for the Economic Council of Canada entitled "Canadian Policies for Rural Adjustment"—October, 1967.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Thompson be substituted for that of Mr. Johnston on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. McCleave be substituted for that of Mr. Mandziuk on the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Schreyer be substituted for that of Mr. Howard on the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, it was ordered,—That when the House rises this week for the Christmas recess, it shall stand adjourned until January 22, 1968, at 2:30 o'clock p.m.; provided always that if it appears to the satisfaction of Mr. Speaker, after consultation with Her Majesty's Government, that the public interest requires that the House should meet at an earlier time during the adjournment, Mr. Speaker may give notice

that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice, and shall transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time; and

That, in the event of Mr. Speaker being unable to act owing to illness or other cause, the Deputy Speaker shall act in his stead for the purpose of this order.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That, in addition to the hours of sitting set down for Thursday, December 21, 1967, the House shall meet at 10:00 a.m. and sit until 1:00 p.m.

That after prayers have been said at 10:00 a.m., a Minister of the Crown shall propose a motion "That the House do now adjourn" for the purpose of debating the subject of "housing", provided that the said debate shall be terminated not later than 1:00 p.m. in the said sitting, when the motion "to adjourn" shall be deemed to have been withdrawn and thereupon the sitting of the House shall be suspended until 2:30 p.m.; and

That when the sitting is resumed at 2:30 p.m. the House shall forthwith proceed with the ordinary daily routine of business and such other business that has been appointed or set down for consideration in that sitting.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following five Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 337—*Mr. Howard*

For each of the years 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966, using the same procedures as were used by the Indian Affairs Branch in compiling the information which it presented to the January 1966 meeting of the National Indian Advisory Board, what estimate exists with respect to (a) the access to loans and credit for farm improvement, new and existing housing, and for other economic purposes had by (i) the general population of Canada (ii) Indians (b) the *per capita* investment in housing for (i) the general population of Canada (ii) Indian housing from Indian Affairs Branch appropriations, Band revenues and individual contributions (c) the *per capita* assistance (relief) costs for (i) the general population in Canada (ii) Indians (d) the average salary or wage (excluding military pay) for (i) the general population of Canada (ii) Indians (e) the average age of death for (i) the general population of Canada (ii) Indians, showing male and female separately in each case (f) the percentage of (i) homes of the general population of Canada (ii) Indian homes supplied with (A) electricity (B) sewer service or septic tanks (C) running water (D) indoor baths?

No. 532—*Mr. Caouette*

In each of the Crown Corporations described as a "proprietary corporation" under the terms of the Financial Administration Act (a) how many directors are there on each board of directors (b) what is the quorum required for board meetings (c) what is the length of the term served by the said directors (d) who determines their salaries (e) what are their salaries

(f) who appoints the chairman of the board of directors (g) who appoints the president and general manager (h) what is the length of his term (i) who determines his salary (j) what is his salary?

No. 538—*Mr. Caouette*

1. What are, for each of the last three years, the annual deficits or profits of Crown Proprietary Corporations?

2. What was, for each of the last three years, the part of the profits remitted to the federal government in the form of dividends or equivalent payments?

3. Has the government a policy regarding profits that applies to those proprietary corporations which show a deficit and, if so, what is that policy?

No. 613—*Mr. Régimbal*

1. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what individuals were employed from time-to-time in the Information and/or Public Relations Services of the Department of Labour (b) in each year what was the total amount of salaries paid for such services?

2. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what other persons, firms or corporations have been employed and/or retained for the purpose of preparing, disseminating or in any manner dealing with the Information and/or Public Relations Services of the Department (b) what are the names of such persons, firms and corporations, if any; for what purpose and period was the employment and what was the cost in each instance?

3. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, how many press releases have been prepared for or on behalf of the Department and/or the Minister, and at what cost (b) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what radio and television time has been purchased by the Department; for what purpose and for what cost (c) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or other space was purchased in domestic and foreign newspapers, magazines and other publications; for what purpose and for what cost?

4. For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or any other related contracts have been awarded by the Department; to whom were the same awarded, for what purpose and for what cost, and were public tenders called in each instance and, if not, upon what basis and by whom was the contract awarded?

5. Does the Department maintain and/or operate any office located elsewhere than in Ottawa for the purpose, in whole or in part, of promoting the public relations of the Department and/or the Minister and, if so, where are such offices located; what is the cost of the maintenance and operation of such offices; how many are employed in each such office and at what salary or remuneration in each case?

No. 793—*Mr. Smallwood*

1. Were tenders called by the Post Office Department on or about August 24, 1966, for Ottawa Post Office Combined Urban Service, delivery of parcel post, special delivery items and clearance of mail receptacles?

2. If so (a) what persons or firms tendered (b) what was the amount of each tender?

3. What action was taken by the Post Office Department in respect of these tenders and what was the reason for such action?

4. Were tenders again called for these services on or about November 9, 1966?

5. If so (a) what persons or firms tendered (b) what was the amount of each tender?

6. What action was taken by the Post Office Department in respect of these tenders?

7. What were the terms of the contract awarded as a result of these tenders, and on what date did it become effective and for what period of time?

8. Has there been any renegotiation or amendment of the terms of the contract so awarded?

9. If so, what changes, precisely described, have been made and, in respect of each change, on what date did it become effective?

10. Are wage differentials now being paid in respect of this contract?

11. If so (a) was there any provision for such payment in the original contract (b) what is the amount per hour of such differential (c) in each month, since the award of the contract, what total amount was paid to the contractor in respect of such wage differential?

12. Are all hours between runs and collections now being paid for?

13. If so (a) was there any provision for such payment in the original contract (b) what is the basis of calculation of the total hours (c) in each month since the award of the contract, what additional amount has been paid to the contractor as a result of this basis of calculation?

14. Is there now an arrangement with the contractor whereby additional allowances are made for one clearance or stop at a given Sub-Post Office, enabling the contractor to double or triple the charges permitted by the contract?

15. If so (a) when did such additional allowances become effective (b) what additional amount has been paid to the contractor as a result thereof?

16. Under the provisions of the contract as now in effect and operation with such amendments, alterations, or additional charges as may have been permitted, what is the present actual unit cost to the Post Office Department for each item as compared with the tender originally submitted by the contractor for each item?

Mr. Bécard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 30 and 40 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, briefs or other documents exchanged since the first day of January,

1967, between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Public Works or any official on their behalf and the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec, any Member of the Executive Council or official of either Province, on the subject of development of the National Capital Area.—[*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 37—Mr. Bell (Carleton)*].

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the alleged decision of appointment in 1964 by the Post Office Department of one Mr. Ewald Greening as Postmaster for the Postal District of Libau, Manitoba, and that this order do specifically include such correspondence or documents which would indicate the reason or reasons why this alleged appointment did not in fact take effect.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 38—Mr. Schreyer*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of the Order in Council or other document appointing Colonel Edward Churchill as Government Co-ordinator of the Northumberland Causeway project.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 39—Mr. McQuaid*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all leases, agreements to lease, letters of intent to lease or other similar documents, relating to the occupancy by the Government of Canada of space in the building known as Place de Ville in the City of Ottawa, together with a copy of all correspondence, briefs or other documents exchanged between the Minister of Public Works or any officers of that Department and the owners of the said building or anyone acting or purporting to act on their behalf since the first day of January, 1965.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 41—Mr. McCutcheon*).

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Mr. Winch, seconded by Mrs. MacInnis, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the following matters should be referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development with the authority to call for persons and papers and report its deliberations with recommendations:

1. The use of animals for medical research purposes, their care and utilization, and procedures for government licensing and inspection of, and control over, all premises using animals for laboratory research or medical training;

2. The treatment of animals as pets and, as far as federal jurisdiction permits, recommendations regarding legislation providing penalties for those abusing animals, and any persons making a business of raising or catching animals for sale to research individuals or centres and not keeping the same in a humane manner;

3. The most humane method of trapping furbearing animals, and consideration as to whether the Canadian seal hunt should, and could on a practicable basis be discontinued; and

4. Consideration of the entire Canadian picture relative to the maintenance of fish, bird and animal wildlife and the regulations required for conservation. (*Notice of Motion No. 27*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 10.00 o'clock a.m., pursuant to Special Order made this day.

No. 106

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1967.

10.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pearson, from his place in the House, moved, seconded by Mr. MacEachen,—That this House do now adjourn, pursuant to Special Order adopted Wednesday, December 20, 1967.

After debate thereon, the said motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

21st December, 1967.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Gérard Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 21st December, at 3.15 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Isabelle, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-194, An Act respecting disclosure of names of drug addicts, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole forthwith to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Criminal Code, the Parole Act (inter alia to increase the maximum number of members of the National Parole Board from five to eight), the Penitentiary Act, the Prison and Reformatories Act, and to make certain consequential amendments to the Combines Investigation Act and the Customs Tariff.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole forthwith to consider the said proposed resolution.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Criminal Code.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Criminal Code, the Parole Act (inter alia to increase the maximum number of members of the National Parole Board from five to eight), the Penitentiary Act, the Prison and Reformatories Act, and to make certain consequential amendments to the Combines Investigation Act and the Customs Tariff.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House presented Bill C-195, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, the Prisons and Reformatories Act and to make certain consequential amendments to the Combines Investigation Act and the Customs Tariff, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That proceedings under provisional Standing Order 39-A be suspended for this sitting.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-151, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System

for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967 to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company, without amendment.

A Message was received from the Honourable Gérald Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker went with the House to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bills:

An Act respecting Co-operative Trust Company Limited.

An Act respecting Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Museums of Canada.

An Act to amend the Judges Act.

An Act to amend the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

An Act to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act.

An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act.

An Act to establish a Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

An Act to establish a Canada Manpower and Immigration Council.

An Act respecting the boundary between the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

An Act respecting interprovincial and international teleferries.

An Act respecting the armed forces of countries visiting Canada.

An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1967 to the 30th day of June, 1968, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15 (3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill S-26, An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report for 1966 of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report by the Tariff Board, relative to the inquiry ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Chemicals—Volume IV, Part II, General Considerations—Reference No. 120, pursuant to section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, chapter 261, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, at 6.21 o'clock p.m., on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, the House adjourned pursuant to Special Order made Wednesday, December 20, 1967, until Monday, January 22, 1968.

No. 107

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Clermont, the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a News Release dated January 21, 1968, issued by the United States Treasury Department with reference to certain transfers of funds between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Leblanc (Laurier), seconded by Mr. Caron, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-196, An Act to amend the Meat Inspection Act (Inspection Legend), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Robichaud, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act to increase the coverage provided by the Act; to establish a

new schedule of contributions to be paid by employers on behalf of employees covered by the Act; and to establish a new schedule of benefits corresponding to the new schedule of contributions.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 417—*Mr. Caouette*

1. Does the government intend to give the Atlantic Development Board jurisdiction over the Eastern Quebec Area?
2. Has the government received representations from the Province of Quebec with regard to Quebec's Atlantic region?
3. What subsidies have been granted to the provinces under this program?
4. Has the government requested, or does it intend to request an opinion from the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of expenditures of a regional nature?

No. 533—*Mr. McCleave*

1. Has the federal government or any department or agency thereof made financial contributions towards the building of bridges within Canada or on the Canadian border in the past 10 years?
2. If so, in what amounts and where?
3. On what authority are such contributions made, and what, if any, is the formula to share the costs with other levels of government or non-federal bodies?

No. 699—*Mr. McCutcheon*

1. Has the government undertaken research programs to reduce housing costs through the use of (a) new designs (b) new materials (c) new production techniques?
2. If so (a) what are the programs (b) what budget has been allotted?

No. 746—*Mr. Harkness*

1. What government departments have secured office space in the Campanau Towers?
2. What is the amount of space secured by each?
3. What is the cost of this space per square foot?
4. What is the cost of new furniture, carpeting, drapes, etc., for these offices?
5. What has been done with the furniture, carpets, drapes, etc., used in the offices which have been vacated as a result of these moves?

No. 789—*Mr. MacDonald (Prince)*

1. From 1950 to 1967, what federal assistance has been provided to potato growers either in subsidy payments, preferential tariffs, or transportation assistance, in what amount and in what years?
2. What has been the amount received by each province during that period and how many potato growers by province have been assisted?

3. In 1966-67, how many applications for assistance were received?

4. From 1950 to 1967, how many potatoes were marketed by each province and what amounts of revenue were received by potato growers, and during that time how many potato growers have there been per province per year?

No. 790—*Mr. MacDonald (Prince)*

1. How much money was spent on aid to Vietnam in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966?

2. What form of aid was provided during those years?

3. How many persons served in Vietnam as part of the External Aid Programme, in what capacity and for what length of time?

4. During that period how much aid was requested, what amounts and by whom?

5. Was any aid requested that was not made available and, if so, what kind?

6. Was any aid refused?

7. How much is it estimated will be spent on aid to Vietnam in 1967, and (a) what form of aid (b) how many persons are or will be involved (c) in what capacity and who are they?

No. 813—*Mr. Nielsen*

1. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, how many applications for assistance were received under the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program of the government?

2. From whom, for what purpose and for what amount was each such application received?

3. How many of such applications were approved, in what amount in each case and for which specific applicants?

4. Since March 31, 1967, how many such applications were received, from whom, for what purpose and for what amount in each case?

5. Since March 31, 1967, how many of such applications were approved, for what amount in each case and for which specific applicants?

6. Has there been any cut-back in the amount available for the program for the current fiscal year or for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1969, and, if so, what is the amount of the cut-back in each case?

7. Is it the intention of the government to amend the regulations under which applications for assistance are made so as to broaden the qualifications of those eligible to apply for assistance under the program and/or have such amendments been made?

8. If so, what is the nature of such intended amendments and/or amendments in fact?

No. 846—*Mr. Tucker*

1. What was the total amount of subsidy paid to individual shipyards on steel hull construction for the years ending March 31, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967?

2. What was the amount paid to similar shipyards from April 1, 1967 to date, and what is the estimate of the amount to be paid between now and March 31, 1968?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the hour for Private Members' Business was suspended.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the year ending December 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, as approved by Order in Council P.C. 1968-79, dated January 10, 1968. (English and French).

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, December 27, 1967, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Gordon,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, January 10, 1968, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copy of Ordinances, made by the Council of the Yukon Territory, Chapters 1 and 2 assented to December 19, 1967; Chapter 3 assented to December 1, 1967; Chapters 4 to 17 assented to December 19, 1967, pursuant to section 20 of the Yukon Act, chapter 53, Statutes of Canada, 1952-53, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-83, dated January 10, 1968, approving same.

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address, dated June 7, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of all correspondence between the federal government, provincial governments, municipal governments and federal, provincial and municipal organizations or agencies concerning Lower Fraser River flood control proposals and their financing, and copies of all correspondence between the federal government and organizations and individuals concerning the Lower Fraser River 1967 flood potential.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 3*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Order of the House, dated December 20, 1967, for a copy of the Order in Council or other document appointing Colonel Edward Churchill as Government Co-ordinator of the Northumberland Causeway project.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 39*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address, dated June 21, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan regarding the naming of any features, sites or facilities of the South Saskatchewan River Development Project.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 13*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address, dated June 21, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of the exchange of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the provincial governments since September 1, 1965, concerning a federally assisted school milk program.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 12*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address, dated April 19, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for copies of all correspondence since May 1, 1963, between any department of the Government of Canada and any department of the Government of British Columbia relating to the raising of dikes, the building of dams on the upper reaches of the Fraser River and all matters relating to the protection of the flood plain of the Fraser River.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 227*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Address, dated December 6, 1967, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of the recommendations by the jury established to investigate the death of fourteen-month-old Ramona Mae Crow Shoe on the Peigon Indian Reserve, and all communications with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development arising therefrom.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 36*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Report of the National Film Board of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 20(2) of the National Film Act, chapter 185, R.S.C., 1952, including the Report of the Auditor General on the Accounts of the Board. (English and French).

By Mr. McIlraith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of Proceedings under the Trans-Canada Highway Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 9 of the said Act, chapter 269, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Revised Capital Budgets of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, and Eldorado Aviation Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 80(2) of

the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with copies of Orders in Council P.C. 1967-2158, dated November 14, 1967, and P.C. 1967-2350, dated December 21, 1967, approving same.

By Mr. Sauvé, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act, chapter 59, Statutes of Canada, 1947. (French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada on Loan and Trust Companies for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 9 of the Department of Insurance Act, chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada—Small Loans Companies and Money-Lenders licensed under the Small Loans Act, for the year ended December 31, 1966. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of Canada, Volumes I, II and III, and an Abridged version thereof, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 64(1) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.10 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 108

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copies of a list of certain tariff items (Chemicals)—Renegotiated. (English and French).

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act to increase the coverage provided by the Act; to establish a new schedule of contributions to be paid by employers on behalf of employees covered by the Act; and to establish a new schedule of benefits corresponding to the new schedule of contributions.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Gordon, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-197, An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee:

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill S-26, An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

And after some time;

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Order numbered one having been called and not proceeded with, was dropped to the foot of the list, pursuant to Standing Order 19(2).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Allmand, seconded by Mr. Isabelle,—That Bill S-14, An Act respecting British Northwestern Insurance Company, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A; After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the months of October and November, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1967-2400 dated December 27, 1967, authorizing under section 21 of the Export Credits Insurance Act, a contract of Insurance by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation with The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited for the sale of 12 Buffalo Aircraft, Equipment, Tools, Supplies and services to Ministerio da Aeronautica, Brasil, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C. 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 109

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Laflamme be substituted for that of Mr. Tremblay (Matapédia-Matane) on the Special Joint Committee on the National and Royal Anthems; and

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That a joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to consider the state of penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada and the plans of the Government in relation thereto with powers to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon; send for persons, papers and records; adjourn from place to place; sit during sittings of the House; and print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by the committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

That 15 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the House as Members of the said committee; and

That a message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deem advisable, some of their Members to act on the proposed joint committee.—*The Solicitor General.*

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return, namely:

No. 776—*Mr. Caouette*

1. For each year since its inception, how much has the Industrial Development Bank loaned in each of the provinces of Canada?

2. How many applications for loans has the Bank received, by provinces, each year since its inception?

*Mr. Béchar*d, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 30, 42, 43, 44 and 46 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents, correspondence or communications relating to the Northumberland Causeway and exchanged between Colonel Edward Churchill, the Government of Prince Edward Island or the Government of Canada or any department, commission or agency of either of the said Governments.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 40—Mr. McQuaid*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Minister of Fisheries and the owners of trawlers in Newfoundland involved in damaging cod traps or other net gear owned by inshore fishermen.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 45—Mr. Tucker*).

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of *Mr. McNulty*, seconded by *Mrs. Rideout*, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. *Nielsen* and *Allmand* be substituted for those of Messrs. *Fulton* and *Tardif* on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Mr. Thompson, seconded by *Mr. Johnston*, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should give consideration to amending the pro-

visions of the Expropriation Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 106) with a view to giving greater protection to citizens against arbitrary interference with their property rights by departments of the federal government, and to the establishment of more suitable procedures for the transfer of title and possession of land expropriated under the authority of this Act.—(*Notice of Motion No. 29*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated December 20, 1967, for a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the alleged decision of appointment in 1964 by the Post Office Department of one Mr. Ewald Greening as Postmaster for the Postal District of Libau, Manitoba, and that this order do specifically include such correspondence or documents which would indicate the reason or reasons why this alleged appointment did not in fact take effect.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 38*).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 110

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Copies of communications dated between December 1, 1967 and January 16, 1968, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the provinces with reference to the proposed federal-provincial conference on constitutional matters. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional.
Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Private Bills*)

Agreed,—1. That items numbered 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 be allowed to stand and retain their precedence.

2. That item numbered 2 be dropped to the foot of the list.

3. That after completion of consideration of items numbered 7 and 8, the sitting be suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

At 6.20 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On Motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Choquette, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Simard be substituted for that of Mr. Caouette on the Special Committee on Procedure of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A; After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, January 24, 1968, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Turner, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada,—Report of the Registrar General of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, chapter 25, Statutes of Canada 1966-67. (English and French)

At 10.21 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 111

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1968.

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications be empowered to consider and report upon all aspects of transportation as they relate to the Atlantic Provinces, taking account of the conclusions and recommendations of the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Study, January, 1967, Volumes 1 to 12, prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit Limited, and the Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, 1961, Volumes 1 and 2, and recommend what measures should be initiated in order that the national transportation policy may be as fully implemented as possible in the Atlantic Provinces.

That the said Committee shall examine, in particular, the effectiveness of the Maritime Freight Rates Act with power to study and make recommendations concerning:

- (a) changes or alterations which may now be desirable in the Maritime Freight Rates Act; and
- (b) alternative methods of assisting transportation in the Atlantic Provinces either in addition to the Maritime Freight Rates Act or in substitution therefor in whole or in part with the purpose that maximum benefits be obtained by the Atlantic Provinces from the expenditure being made.

That for the purpose of this inquiry, the said Committee shall be empowered to adjourn from place to place within Canada; that the Clerk and necessary supporting staff be authorized to accompany said Committee, and that the Committee be authorized to engage the services of counsel, accountants, etc.—*The Minister of Transport.*

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Order numbered one was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-19, An Act respecting the right of privacy;

Mr. Herridge, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated January 24, 1968, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Minister of Fisheries and the owners of trawlers in Newfoundland involved in damaging cod traps or other net gear owned by inshore fishermen.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 45*).

By Mr. Sauvé, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12 of the Department of Forestry Act, chapter 41, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 112

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Lewis be substituted for that of Mr. Barnett on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Press Statement issued by the Bank of Canada, dated January 24, 1968, with reference to the minimum secondary reserve ratio of the chartered banks.

Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Barnett, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-198, An Act to repeal the British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following Question was made an Order of the House for a Return:

No. 678—*Mr. Howard*

1. What is the number of Indians, as defined in the Indian Act, who are registered as such in the Province of Saskatchewan?

2. What was the total amount of money spent by the Indian Affairs Branch in the Province of Saskatchewan during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, and of this how much was spent for (a) salaries for Indian Affairs

Branch personnel (b) expenses for Indian Affairs Branch personnel (c) capital projects (d) welfare or relief assistance for Indian people (e) clothing for Indian people?

3. What is the name of each Indian person who was employed by the said Branch and the amount of money each received with regard to his activities relating to each of the following Indian reserves (a) Standing Buffalo (b) Carry the Kettle (c) Pasqua (d) Okanese?

4. What is the name, position held by, and salary of each person employed by the said Branch in its (a) Commissioner's Office in the Province of British Columbia (b) Regional Office in the Province of Alberta (c) Regional Office in the Province of Saskatchewan?

5. What is the name, position held by, and salary of each person employed by the said Branch in its (a) Athabasca Indian Agency in the Province of Alberta (b) File Hills Indian Agency in the Province of Saskatchewan (c) Fort Vermillion Indian Agency in the Province of Saskatchewan?

6. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, what was (a) the total number of houses built, and (b) the total amount of money spent for materials and labour on the said houses, in each of the Indian Agencies of Athabasca, File Hills, and Fort Vermillion, and how many (a) Indians and (b) non-Indians were employed in each of the said agencies on the construction of the said houses?

7. During 1966, how many homes on Indian Reserves were destroyed by fire and how many Indian people died as a result of the said fires?

Mrs. Rideout, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence, dated between November 6 and November 10, 1967, exchanged between the Secretary of State and Claude Sylvestre, Secretary of The Association of Producers. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Item numbered 30 was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Mr. Cadieu (Meadow Lake), seconded by Mr. Fane, moved,—That the question of providing railway facilities and services between Frenchman Butte, Saskatchewan, and Heinsburg, Alberta, be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, and that it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire into, report upon and make recommendations with respect to the question within thirty days after it has been referred.—(*Notice of Motion No. 31*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Composite Statement showing current operating Earnings and Expenses of the Chartered Banks of Canada for the financial years ended October 31, 1967, pursuant to section 119(1) of the Bank Act, chapter 87, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

At 10.25 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 113

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that, for the purpose of hearing witnesses,

- (a) it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting, and
- (b) its quorum be reduced from 13 to 9 members.

On motion of Mr. Hellyer, seconded by Mr. Drury, it was ordered,—That the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications be empowered to consider and report upon all aspects of transportation as they relate to the Atlantic Provinces, taking account of the conclusions and recommendations of the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Study, January, 1967, Volumes 1 to 12, prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit Limited, and the Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, 1961, Volumes 1 and 2, and recommend what measures should be initiated in order that the national transportation policy may be as fully implemented as possible in the Atlantic Provinces.

That the said Committee shall examine, in particular, the effectiveness of the Maritime Freight Rates Act with power to study and make recommendations concerning:

- (a) changes or alterations which may now be desirable in the Maritime Freight Rates Act; and
- (b) alternative methods of assisting transportation in the Atlantic Provinces either in addition to the Maritime Freight Rates Act or in substitution therefor in whole or in part with the purpose that maximum benefits be obtained by the Atlantic Provinces from the expenditure being made.

That for the purposes of this inquiry, the said Committee shall be empowered to adjourn from place to place within Canada; that the Clerk and necessary supporting staff be authorized to accompany said Committee, and that the Committee be authorized to engage the services of counsel, accountants, etc.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Honey, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Pelletier be substituted for that of Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Honey, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Jamieson be substituted for that of Mr. Andras on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Industry for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 16 of the Department of Industry Act, chapter 3, Statutes of Canada, 1963. (English and French).

By Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, for the period January 1 to December 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with Order in Council P.C. 1968-128, dated January 23, 1968, approving same.

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Solicitor General of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, together with (1) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries (2) Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and (3) Report of the National Parole Board, pursuant to section 5 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, chapter 25, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

At 10.16 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 114

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to the following bills, without amendment:

Bill S-16, An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.

Bill S-17, An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Lewis and Schreyer be substituted for those of Messrs. Saltsman and Orlikow on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe), seconded by Mr. Whelan, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-199, An Act respecting bilingual documents, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Munro be substituted for that of Mr. Lachance on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Notices of Motions)

Item numbered 30 was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Mr. Ricard, seconded by Mr. Rapp, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of immediately introducing legislation to provide the following increase of the compensation paid for the cattle slaughtered under the authority of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act: (a) purebred cattle, \$200.00 (b) crossbred cattle, \$125.00.—(*Notice of Motion No. 32*).

And debate arising thereon;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of Polymer Corporation Limited for the year ending December 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-110, dated January 18, 1968, approving same. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 20 of the Government Organization Act, chapter 25, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 30 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, chapter 25, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By unanimous consent at 5.50 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 115

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of communications, dated between December 14, 1967 and January 23, 1968, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia with reference to the Sydney Steel Plant.

Mr. Cadieux, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of certain Regulations and Orders in Council relating to the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces. (English and French).

Mr. Trudeau, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of a publication entitled "A Canadian Charter of Human Rights". (English and French).

Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, pursuant to section (2) of provisional Standing Order 15-A, proposed that the question of allocation of time on the Committee of the Whole stage of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions (as amended), being Government Order No. 36 on this day's Order Paper, be referred to the Business Committee.

Accordingly, the said question stands referred to the Business Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Cantin, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Hales be substituted for that of Mr. Lambert on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee:

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-187, An Act respecting Divorce, with the following amendment:

In the English version of the Bill, strike out subclause (1) of clause 26 and substitute therefor the following:

“(1) The *Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act*, the *Divorce Jurisdiction Act*, the *Divorce Act (Ontario)* in so far as it relates to the dissolution of marriage, and the *British Columbia Divorce Appeals Act* are repealed.”

By unanimous consent, the amendment to the said bill was read the second time and concurred in.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Private Bills*)

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Haidasz,—That Bill S-8, An Act respecting the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Germa, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, moved in amendment thereto,—That Bill S-8 be not now read a second time but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment;

And more than five members having risen to demand that the “Yeas” and “Nays” be entered upon the record, the said vote was postponed until 8.00 o'clock p.m. this day in accordance with section (7) of provisional Standing Order 6.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Honey,—That Bill C-112, An Act to incorporate Aetna Casualty Company of Canada, be now read a second time;

And on the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Gilbert, seconded by Mr. Fawcett,—That the said Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read this day six months hence.

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At 8.00 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker interrupted the proceedings pursuant to section (7) of provisional Standing Order 6 and the House was deemed to have reverted to "Private Members' Business".

Whereupon the question which had been deferred from the hour for "Private Members' Business" was put by Mr. Speaker as follows:

Mr. Stanbury, seconded by Mr. Haidasz, moved,—That Bill S-8, An Act respecting The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, be now read a second time.

Mr. Germa, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, moved in amendment thereto,—That Bill S-8 be not now read a second time but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Fawcett,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Saltsman,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Germa,	Mather,	Schreyer,
Cowichan-The	Grégoire,	Orlikow,	Winch—16.
Islands),	Howard,	Peters,	
Douglas,	Knowles,	Prittie,	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Fulton,	Macaluso,	Régimbal,
Basford,	Gauthier,	MacEachen,	Reid,
Batten,	Gendron,	MacInnis,	Ricard,
Béchar,	Godin,	Mackasey,	Rideout (Mrs.),
Bell (Saint John-	Goyer,	MacLean (Queens),	Rochon,
Albert),	Granger,	Macquarrie,	Scott (Victoria
Benson,	Gray,	McIlraith,	(Ont.)),
Bigg,	Groos,	McKinley,	Sharp,
Blouin,	Gundlock,	McLean (Charlotte),	Sherman,
Bower,	Habel,	McLelland,	Simard,
Byrne,	Haidasz,	McNulty,	Stafford,
Cadieu,	Hales,	McWilliam,	Stanbury,
Cadieux,	Harley,	Marchand,	Stefanson,
Caston,	Honey,	Matheson,	Stewart,
Chatterton,	Horner (The	Monteith,	Tardif,
Choquette,	Battlefords),	Moore,	Teillet,
Chrétien,	Johnston,	Nasserden,	Thomas
Churchill,	Jorgenson,	Nesbitt,	(Maisonneuve-
Clermont,	Lachance,	Neveu,	Rosemont),
Comtois,	Langlois	Noble,	Thompson,
Côté (Longueuil),	(Chicoutimi),	Noël,	Tremblay,
Cowan,	Laniel,	Nugent,	Turner,
Crossman,	Laprise,	Ormiston,	Walker,
Crouse,	Latulippe,	Pascoe,	Watson
Dinsdale,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pilon,	(Châteauguay-
Drury,	Lefebvre,	Prud'homme,	Huntingdon-
Fane,	Lessard,	Pugh,	Laprairie)—102.
Faulkner,	Loney,	Rapp,	

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Pennell, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, it was resolved,—That a joint committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to consider the state of penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada and the plans of the Government in relation thereto with powers to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon; send for persons, papers and records; adjourn from place to place; sit during sittings of the House; and print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by the committee, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

That 15 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the House as Members of the said committee; and

That a message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose, and to select, if the Senate deem advisable, some of their Members to act on the proposed joint committee.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

1st February, 1968.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable J. R. Cartwright, M.C., Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 1st February, at 9.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-22, An Act to prohibit the sale and advertising of hazardous substances, to amend the Food and Drugs Act and the Narcotic Control Act and to make a consequential amendment to the Criminal Code.—*Mr. MacEachen.*

A Message was received from the Honourable J. R. Cartwright, M.C., Chief Justice of Canada, Acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bills:

- An Act to incorporate Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.
- An Act to incorporate Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.
- An Act respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.
- An Act respecting Divorce.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.08 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 36 of the Public Printing and Stationery Act, chapter 226, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budgets of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, and Eldorado Aviation Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-171 dated January 25, 1968, approving same.

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 116

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. O'Keefe, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Olson and Guay be substituted for those of Messrs. Émard and Reid on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Allmand, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment, presented to the House on Tuesday, January 30, 1968, was concurred in.

The following bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-22, An Act to prohibit the sale and advertising of hazardous substances, to amend the Food and Drugs Act and the Narcotic Control Act and to make a consequential amendment to the Criminal Code.—*Mr. MacEachen.*

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-32, An Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act, the Land Titles Act and the Public Lands Grants Act.—*Mr. Laing.*

A Message was received from the Senate, as follows:

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House that the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider the state of penitentiaries under the control of the Government of Canada and the plans of the Government in relation thereto, and to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon;

That the Joint Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records; to adjourn from place to place; to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate; to print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by the Joint Committee; and

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the Special Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Benidickson, Cameron, Fergusson, Fournier (*Madawaska-Restigouche*), Gouin, Inman, Irvine, O'Leary (*Carleton*), and Prowse.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to *provisional Standing Order 15 (3)*]

(*Public Bills*)

Orders numbered one and two having been called were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

By unanimous consent, the Order for the second reading of Bill C-21, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Impaired Driving) was discharged and the bill withdrawn.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-22, An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act (St. Luke 11:46);

Mr. Herridge, seconded by Mr. Peters, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for *Private Members' Business* expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 117

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The following bill from the Senate was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House:

Bill S-32, An Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act, the Land Titles Act and the Public Lands Grants Act.—*Mr. Laing.*

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That certain Regulations and Orders in Council relating to the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces laid before the House on Thursday, February 1, 1968, be referred to the Standing Committee on National Defence.—*The Minister of National Defence.*

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[*Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional
Standing Order 15(3)*]

(*Notices of Motions*)

Item numbered 30 was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Mr. Macquarrie, seconded by Mr. McCleave, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of taking an initiative in seeking to promote closer relations with the former British possessions in the West Indies which have not yet attained independence and further that, if the residents of these islands so desire it, economic and political union of these islands with the Dominion of Canada be negotiated at an early date at the proper constitutional levels.—(*Notice of Motion No. 33*).

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale), it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Keays and McQuaid be substituted for those of Messrs. Southam and Cantelon on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions (*as amended in the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts*), which was reported with further amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-191, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act;

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Robichaud, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.06 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Operations under the International Rivers Improvements Act for the year

ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 1955. (English and French).

At 10.21 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 118

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Bill C-191, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-192, An Act to amend the Excise Act;

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Chrétien, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-193, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act;

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Chrétien, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was resolved in the affirmative, on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Andras,	Crossman,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Prud'homme,
Badanai,	Deachman,	Langlois	Reid,
Basford,	Drury,	(Chicoutimi),	Rideout (Mrs.),
Batten,	Dubé,	Laniel,	Robichaud,
Béchar, d,	Faulkner,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Rochon,
Beer,	Forest,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Rock,
Benson,	Gendron,	Lefebvre,	Sharp,
Berger,	Gray,	Legault,	Stafford,
Blouin,	Greene,	Lessard,	Stanbury,
Cadieux,	Groos,	Lind,	Stewart,
Cantin,	Guay,	Loiselle,	Tardif,
Caron,	Habel,	MacEachen,	Teillet,
Cashin,	Haidasz,	Mackasey,	Thomas
Chatwood,	Harley,	McNulty,	(Maisonneuve-
Choquette,	Hellyer,	McWilliam,	Rosemont),
Chrétien,	Honey,	Marchand,	Tolmie,
Clermont,	Hopkins,	Matte,	Tremblay,
Comtois,	Hymmen,	Neveu,	Trudeau,
Côté (Longueuil),	Isabelle,	Noël,	Turner,
Côté (Nicolet-	Lachance,	O'Keefe,	Wahn,
Yamaska),	Laflamme,	Pepin,	Walker,
Cowan,	Laing,	Pilon,	Whelan—84.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Godin,	Loney,	Peters,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Grégoire,	MacEwan,	Prittie,
Ballard,	Hales,	MacInnis,	Pugh,
Barnett,	Harkness,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Rapp,
Bell (Carleton),	Herridge,	McCleave,	Régimbal,
Brand,	Horner (Acadia),	McIntosh,	Ricard,
Cadieu,	Horner (The	McKinley,	Rynard,
Cantelon,	Battlefords),	McLelland,	Saltsman,
Caston,	Howe (Hamilton	Madill,	Sherman,
Chatterton,	South),	Mather,	Simard,
Churchill,	Howe (Wellington-	Monteith,	Skoreyko,
Crouse,	Huron),	Moore,	Southam,
Dionne,	Johnston,	Nasserden,	Starr,
Fane,	Jorgenson,	Nesbitt,	Stefanson,
Flemming,	Keays,	Noble,	Thompson,
Forrestall,	Knowles,	Nugent,	Valade,
Fulton,	Laprise,	Orlikow,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Germa,	Leboe,	Pascoe,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Gilbert,	Lewis,	Patterson,	Winch—73.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and ordered for consideration in Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.10 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the month of December, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, for the period January 1, 1955 to December 31, 1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of temporary loans made by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1967-1077, dated June 1, 1967, pursuant to section 26(4), chapter 242, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.39 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 119

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada and has agreed to report it with the following amendments:

Clause 4

Delete.

Clauses 5 and 6

Renumber as Clauses 4 and 5.

Clause 7

Delete and substitute therefor new Clause 6 as follows:

"6. Section 5 of chapter 81 of the Statutes of 1948 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"5. (1) It is hereby declared that subject to the provisions of the *Radio Act* and of the *Broadcasting Act* and of any other statutes of Canada relating to telecommunications or broadcasting, and to regulations or orders made thereunder, the Company has the power to transmit, emit or receive and to provide services and facilities for the transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images or sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems and in connection therewith to build, establish, maintain and operate, in Canada or elsewhere, alone or in conjunction with others, either on its own behalf or as agents for others, all services and facilities expedient or useful for such purposes, using and adapting any improvement or invention or any other means of communicating.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Company and its subsidiaries do not, however, directly or indirectly or by any other means, have the power to apply for or to be the holder of a broadcasting licence as defined in the *Broadcasting Act* or of a licence to operate a commercial Community Antenna Television Service.

(3) The Company shall, in the exercise of its power under subsection (1), act solely as a carrier, and shall neither control the contents nor influence the meaning or purpose of the message emitted, transmitted or received as aforesaid.

(4) If any equipment, apparatus, line, circuit or device not provided by the Company be attached to, connected or interconnected with, or used in connection with the Company facilities, such attachment, connection or interconnection shall be made in conformity with reasonable requirements of the Company.

(5) Any person who is affected by any requirements prescribed by the Company under subsection (4) may appeal to the Canadian Transport Commission which shall hold public hearings to determine the effect of these attachments, connections or interconnections on the cost and value of the service to the subscriber, and thereafter decide if such requirements are reasonable and in the public interest.

The Commission may disallow any such requirements as it considers unreasonable or contrary to the public interest and may require the Company to substitute requirements satisfactory to the Commission in lieu thereof or prescribe other requirements in lieu of any requirements so disallowed.

The decision of the Commission is subject to review pursuant to Section 53 of the *Railway Act*.””

Clause 8

Delete and substitute therefor new Clause 7 as follows:

“7. For the purpose of carrying out its corporate powers the Company is empowered to purchase or otherwise acquire, and to hold shares, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other Company engaged in research and development work in areas of inquiry that relate to the objects of this Company and to sell or otherwise deal with the same, provided that such other company, not being a subsidiary of the Company on the date on which this Act comes into force, does not manufacture products for sale to the Company or to other customers.”

Clauses 9 and 10

Renumber as Clauses 8 and 9.

Clause 11

Renumber as Clause 10 and amend in the English copy of the Bill only, by changing “Section 5”, on line 20 of page 7 to read “Section 3”.

On line 31, on page 8, change the period to a semicolon and add thereafter the words:

“and Section 378 (except subsection 1) of the *Railway Act* shall apply to the Company insofar as line or lines of telecommunications are concerned.”

Clause 12

Renumber as Clause 11 and amend on line 34 by adding the words "or retired employee" after the word "employee", and on line 36 by adding the words "or retired employee" after the word "employee".

Clause 13

Renumber as Clause 12.

Clause 14

Delete.

Clauses 15 and 16

Renumber as Clauses 13 and 14.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (*Issues Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14* and also *Issue No. 42* of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications for the past session) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 21 to the Journals).

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 814—*Mr. Nielsen*

For each of the first three quarters of the year 1967, what was the payroll in the Yukon for (a) employees of the federal government (b) employees of the Territorial administration?

No. 835—*Mr. Thompson*

1. How many property owners were involved in the expropriation by the National Capital Commission for the Green Belt?

2. How many of these owners have not yet received final settlement from the NCC?

3. Will these properties be returned to the former owners if the Green Belt is abandoned?

4. Which owners of property expropriated for the Green Belt received settlement from the NCC from May 1, 1963 to date?

5. In each case, what was (a) the date of expropriation (b) the legal description of the property (c) the acreage (d) the date of settlement (e) total price paid by the NCC (f) the purpose to which each of these properties has been or is to be put?

6. When were the properties on lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, concession 2, Ottawa front, expropriated by the NCC?

7. If settlement has not been made, what offer was submitted by the NCC to each owner concerned?

8. What amount was received by the owners who were paid for these properties?

No. 883—*Mr. Caouette*

1. What operating surpluses have been returned by the "proprietary corporations" since their inception?

2. In connection with the corporations which have not had operating surpluses, is it intended to reorganize their structure and management?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions;

Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. McIlraith, moved,—That the said bill be now read a third time.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Nugent, moved in amendment thereto,—That the said bill be not now read a third time but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reconsidering Clause 28 thereof.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Flemming,	Keays,	Nowlan,
Alkenbrack,	Forbes,	Korchinski,	Nugent,
Allard,	Forrestall,	Laprise,	Pascoe,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Fulton,	Latulippe,	Patterson,
Baldwin,	Gauthier,	Leboe,	Peters,
Ballard,	Godin,	Loney,	Pugh,
Bell (Carleton),	Grafftey,	MacDonald (Prince),	Rapp,
Bell (Saint John-Albert),	Grégoire,	MacEwan,	Ricard,
Bigg,	Grills,	MacInnis,	Rynard,
Bower,	Gundlock,	McCleave,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Brand,	Hales,	McIntosh,	Simard,
Cadieu,	Hamilton,	McKinley,	Simpson,
Cantelon,	Harkness,	McLelland,	Skoreyko,
Chaston,	Hees,	Madill,	Southam,
Chatterton,	Herridge,	Mandziuk,	Starr,
Churchill,	Horner (Acadia),	Monteith,	Stefanson,
Coates,	Horner (The Battlefords),	Moore,	Thompson,
Cowan,	Howard,	Muir (Cape Breton North and Victoria),	Valade,
Crouse,	Howe (Wellington-Huron),	Nasserden,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Danforth,	Irvine,	Nesbitt,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Dinsdale,	Johnston,	Nielsen,	Webb,
Dionne,	Jorgenson,	Noble,	Winch—89.
Fane,			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Barnett,	Benson,	Brewin,
Asselin	Basford,	Berger,	Brown,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Batten,	Blouin,	Byrne,
Badanai,	Béchard,	Boulanger,	Cadieux,

Cantin,	Habel,	Macdonald	Roxburgh,
Cashin,	Haidasz,	(Rosedale),	Ryan,
Chatwood,	Harley,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Saltsman,
Choquette,	Hellyer,	Mackasey,	Schreyer,
Chrétien,	Honey,	McNulty,	Sharp,
Clermont,	Hopkins,	McWilliam,	Stafford,
Comtois,	Howe (Hamilton	Mather,	Stanbury,
Côté (Longueuil),	South),	Matheson,	Stewart,
Côté (Nicolet-	Hymmen,	Matte,	Tardif,
Yamaska),	Klein,	Neveu,	Teillet,
Crossman,	Knowles,	Nixon,	Thomas
Deachman,	Lachance,	Noël,	(Maisonneuve-
Douglas,	Lafamme,	O'Keefe,	Rosemont),
Drury,	Lain,	Olson,	Tolmie,
Dubé,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Orange,	Tremblay,
Duquet,	Langlois	Ouellet,	Tucker,
Forest,	(Chicoutimi),	Pelletier,	Turner,
Gendron,	Laniel,	Pennell,	Watson
Germa,	Leblanc (Laurier).	Pepin,	(Châteauguay-
Gilbert,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pilon,	Huntingdon-
Goyer,	Lefebvre,	Prittie,	Laprairie),
Granger,	Legault,	Prud'homme,	Whelan,
Gray,	Lessard,	Reid,	Yanakis—107.
Greene,	Lind,	Richard,	
Groos,	Loiselle,	Robichaud,	
Guay,	Macaluso,	Rochon,	

Debate was resumed on the motion of Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. McIlraith,—That Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions, be now read a third time.

After further debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-24, An Act to amend the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act;

Mr. Greene for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Miss LaMarsh, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-29, An Act to provide for the dissolution of Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation;

Mr. Pennell for Mr. Pepin, seconded by Mr. Robichaud, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-27, An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act;

Mr. Robichaud, seconded by Mr. Greene, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), seconded by Mr. Chrétien, moved,—That certain Regulations and Orders in Council relating to the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces laid before the House on Thursday, February 1, 1968, be referred to the Standing Committee on National Defence.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-23, An Act to amend the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and the Criminal Code;

Mr. Chrétien for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne), moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 120

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of a Booklet entitled "Federalism for the Future". (English and French).

Mr. Pelletier, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Copies of a Booklet entitled "Federalism and International Relations". (English and French).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Chrétien for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Cadieux (Terrebonne),—That Bill S-23, An Act to amend the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and the Criminal Code, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill S-18, An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15 (3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Bill retain its precedence on the Order Paper.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Trudeau, seconded by Mr. Hellyer,—That Bill S-18, An Act to amend the Publication of Statutes Act, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Orange, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Saltsman and Fawcett be substituted for those of Messrs. Lewis and Schreyer on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Orange, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Pelletier be substituted for that of Mr. Laflamme on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, Volume III, Annual Statements—Life Insurance Companies and Fraternal Benefit Societies, for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 9 of the Department of Insurance Act, chapter 70, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.32 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 121

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Beer, seconded by Mr. Roxburgh, it was ordered,—That the Order for resuming debate on Item numbered 32 under the heading of “Private Members’ Notices of Motions”, on last Monday’s Order Paper, reading as follows:

“That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of immediately introducing legislation to provide the following increase of the compensation paid for the cattle slaughtered under the authority of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act (a) purebred cattle, \$200.00 (b) crossbred cattle, \$125.00”

standing in the name of the honourable Member for Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot be discharged and that the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, be empowered to consider and report upon the provisions thereof.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Barnett be substituted for that of Mr. Knowles on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-32, An Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act, the Land Titles Act and the Public Lands Grants Act;

Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Drury, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill S-28, An Act to amend the Defence Production Act;

Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Laing, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

And after some time;

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Orders numbered one to three were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-24, An Act to amend the Oaths of Allegiance Act (Affirmation);

Mr. Howe (Hamilton South), seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 122

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:

ROLAND MICHENER

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Main Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1969, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

Government House, Ottawa.

Mr. Benson delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

ROLAND MICHENER

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Supplementary Estimates (C) of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1968, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

Government House, Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Laing, the Messages of His Excellency together with the Main Estimates, 1968-69 and Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68, were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copies of an Agreement, dated February 15, 1966, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Manitoba respecting the development of the hydro-electric potential of the Nelson River. (English and French).

Mr. Pepin laid before the House,—Copy of the Third Annual Report to the Governments of the United States and Canada by the Permanent Engineering Board—Columbia River Treaty, dated September 30, 1967.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Lambert be substituted for that of Mr. Beaulieu on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Report of the Committee on Election Expenses, tabled on October 11, 1966, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.—*The Secretary of State.*

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns:

No. 515—*Mr. Nielsen*

1. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive what individuals were employed from time to time in the Information and/or Public Relations Services of the Department of the Solicitor General (b) in each year what was the total amount of salaries paid for such services?

2. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive what other persons, firms or corporations have been employed and/or retained for the purpose of preparing, disseminating or in any manner dealing with the Information and/or Public Relations Services of the Department (b) what are the names of such persons, firms and corporations, if any; for what purpose and period was the employment and what was the cost in each instance?

3. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive how many press releases have been prepared for or on behalf of the Department and/or the Minister and at what cost (b) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive what radio and television time has been purchased by the Department; for what purpose and for what cost (c) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or other space was purchased in domestic and foreign newspapers, magazines and other publications; for what purpose and for what cost?

4. For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive what advertising or any other related contracts have been awarded by the Department; to whom were the same awarded, for what purpose and for what cost and were public tenders called in each instance and, if not, upon what basis and by whom was the contract awarded?

5. Does the Department maintain and/or operate any office located elsewhere than in Ottawa for the purpose, in whole or in part, of promoting the public relations of the Department and/or the Minister and, if so, where are such offices located; what is the cost of the maintenance and operation of such offices; how many are employed in each such office and at what salary or remuneration in each case?

No. 866—*Mr. Grégoire*

1. What credits have been granted to England under the Export Credits Insurance Act?

2. What amounts have been loaned directly or indirectly to England by any Crown corporation since 1938?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-190, An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Trade Marks Act;

Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Mackasey, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 14 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, chapter 25, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. McIlraith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 34 of the Public Works Act, chapter 228, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At ten o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 123

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Klein, from the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Immigration presented the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the House of Commons section be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Macaluso, the said report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Johnston be substituted for that of Mr. Leboe on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Cantelon be substituted for that of Mr. McCleave on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Mr. Caouette, seconded by Mr. Laprise, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-200, An Act to amend the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Caouette, seconded by Mr. Laprise, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-201, An Act respecting the use of the word "Canada", which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Mackasey,—That Bill C-190, An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Trade Marks Act, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Boulanger be substituted for that of Mr. Mackasey on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Caron be substituted for that of Mr. Guay on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.01 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pennell, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Agreements between the Government of Canada and certain municipalities in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, pursuant to subsection 3 of section 20 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, chapter 54, Statutes of Canada, 1959.

At 10.11 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 124

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker, laid before the House,—Report of the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament, which is as follows:

Your Committee met on December 21, 1967, and begs to submit the attached report concerning salary revisions and related matters with effect from July 1, 1967, as authorized by the Joint Chairmen during the 1967 Summer Recess.

Your Committee also recommends the discontinuance of Library service on Sundays during the Session, and the amended Regulations are submitted for approval.

The Speakers authorize that each employee of the Library of Parliament whose position is classified in the classes listed hereunder be paid at the rate shown immediately below the rate paid on the effective date hereafter indicated.

Effective July 1, 1967, all classes of Library of Parliament positions will receive a salary revision of 6%. This is in accordance with the general revision approved for the employees of the House of Commons on June 30, 1967.

GROUP B

Library Helper 1

From: \$3520	3670	3820	3970
To: \$3740	3890	4050	4210

Library Helper 2

From: \$4180	4300	4420	4540
To: \$4440	4560	4690	4820

Library Assistant 1

From:	\$3470	3620	3770	3920
To:	\$3680	3840	4000	4160

Library Assistant 2

From:	\$4260	4410	4560	4710
To:	\$4520	4680	4840	5000

Library Assistant 3

From:	\$4780	4940	5100	5260
To:	\$5070	5240	5410	5580

Library Assistant 4

From:	\$5210	5390	5590	5800
To:	\$5530	5720	5930	6150

Library Clerk 1

From:	\$4180	4300	4420	4540
To:	\$4430	4560	4690	4820

Library Clerk 2

From:	\$4860	5040	5220	5400
To:	\$5160	5350	5540	5730

Library Clerk 3

From:	\$5350	5530	5710	5950
To:	\$5680	5870	6060	6310

Library Clerk 4

From:	\$5840	6080	6320	6620
To:	\$6190	6450	6720	7020

Library Supervising Clerk

From:	\$7000	7300	7600	7900
To:	\$7420	7740	8060	8380

Library Administrative Officer

From:	\$8350	8610	8870	9130
To:	\$8860	9130	9400	9680

Library Secretary 1

From:	\$4470	4620	4770	4920
To:	\$4740	4900	5060	5220

Library Secretary 2

From:	\$5060	5240	5420	5600
To:	\$5370	5560	5750	5940

Secretary to Assistant Librarian

From:	\$5570	5980	6190	6400
To:	\$6120	6340	6560	6790

Secretary to Associate Parliamentary Librarian

From:	\$6320	6530	6740	6950
To:	\$6700	6920	7150	7370

Secretary to Parliamentary Librarian

From:	\$6690	6900	7110	7320
To:	\$7090	7320	7540	7760

Bindery Assistant

From:	\$3760	3910	4060	4210	4360
To:	\$3990	4150	4310	4470	4630

Library Binder

From:	\$5270	5420	5570	5720	5870
To:	\$5590	5750	5910	6070	6230

Senior Library Binder

From:	\$6340	6520	6700	6880
To:	\$6720	6920	7110	7300

Cataloguing Librarian 1

From:	\$6160	6340	6520	6700
To:	\$6530	6720	6910	7100

Cataloguing Librarian 2

From:	\$6660	6960	7260	7560
To:	\$7060	7380	7700	8020

Cataloguing Librarian 3

From:	\$7660	7960	8260	8620
To:	\$8120	8440	8760	9140

Cataloguing Librarian 4

From:	\$8420	8780	9140	9500
To:	\$8930	9310	9690	10070

Assistant Chief Cataloguing Librarian

From:	\$ 9800	10200	10600	11000
To:	\$10400	10820	11240	11660

Chief Cataloguing Librarian

From:	\$10500	11000	11500	12000	12500
To:	\$	11660	12190	12720	13250

Indexer

From:	\$6450	6720	7070	7420
To:	\$6840	7130	7500	7870

Reference Librarian 1

From:	\$6340	6520	6700	7000
To:	\$6720	6920	7160	7420

Reference Librarian 2

From:	\$7000	7300	7640	8000
To:	\$7420	7740	8100	8480

Reference Librarian 3

From:	\$8000	8330	8690	9050
To:	\$8480	8820	9180	9600

Reference Librarian 4

From:	\$8800	9160	9520	10000
To:	\$9400	9760	10180	10600

Senior Library Consultant

From:	\$11000
To:	\$11660

Chief Reference Librarian

From:	\$11000	11500	12000	12500	13000
To:	\$	12190	12720	13250	13780

Research Officer 1

From:	\$7030	7270	7510	7750
To:	\$7460	7710	7960	8220

Research Officer 2

From:	\$7650	8010	8370	8850
To:	\$8110	8500	8920	9400

Research Officer 3

From:	\$9360	9720	10080	10500
To:	\$9930	10300	10700	11140

Research Officer 4

From:	\$10360	10840	11320	11800
To:	\$11000	11500	12000	12500

Chief of Research Branch

From:	\$11000	11500	12000	12500	13000
To:		12190	12720	13250	13780

Assistant Librarian

From:	\$12500	13000	13500	14000	14500
To:		13780	14310	14840	15370

The Speakers further authorize that Mrs. Gertrud Kaufmann, now employed as Technical Officer 3, be reclassified as Library Technical Officer 5 (7710-8030-8350-8670) and that she be paid at the minimum of the grade effective July 1, 1967.

Also effective July 1, 1967, where an employee of the Library of Parliament dies without having been granted the leave of absence with pay to which he was entitled by furlough leave, annual leave and compensatory leave regulations of the Library, the deceased employee's estate will receive a cash payment for such outstanding leave at the rate of pay received by the employee at the time of his death.

Your Committee further recommends that the following Regulations of the Library of Parliament be approved, as amended:

1. The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament shall meet at the call of the Joint Chairmen at least once in each Session.

2. The Parliamentary Librarian shall report the state of the Library to both Houses, through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session.

3. Persons entitled to borrow books from the Library are the Governor General, Members of the Privy Council, Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons, officers of the two Houses, Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada and of the Exchequer Court, members of the Press Gallery, and other persons in accordance with the written authorization of either Speaker or of the Parliamentary Librarian.

4. The Library of Parliament may lend books to other libraries, and to government agencies, at the discretion of the Parliamentary Librarian.

5. An adult member of the public authorized by a Senator, a Member of the House of Commons, or the Parliamentary Librarian, may consult books and periodicals in the Library, but shall not be allowed to borrow them.

6. Use of the Library's main Reading Room beyond normal working hours may be granted in writing to certain individuals at the discretion of the Parliamentary Librarian.

7. Except with the written approval of either Speaker, or of the Parliamentary Librarian, books of special value may not be removed from the Library.

8. During the Session the Library shall be open as follows:

Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 9 in the morning until the House rises in the evening;

Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening;

Saturdays, from 9.30 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon.

When the House sits in the evening on Wednesdays, Fridays or Saturdays, the Library shall remain open until the House rises.

9. During the Recess of Parliament, the Library shall open, Monday through Friday (holidays excepted), not later than 9.30 in the morning, and shall close not earlier than 4 in the afternoon.

10. The Reading Room of the House of Commons shall be open during the same hours as the Library of Parliament, with the exception that, during the Session, it shall be open on Sundays from 12 to 4 in the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Forrestall be substituted for that of Mr. Sherman on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Asselin (Charlevoix) be substituted for that of Mr. Nowlan on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Code be substituted for that of Mr. Sherman on the Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development.

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution which has been recommended to the House by His Excellency:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the National Housing Act, 1954, to increase from \$13,000 to \$18,000 the loan ratios for insured loans to home owners, builders, and co-operative housing associations for the construction of new housing units.

Resolved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at its next sitting to consider the said proposed resolution.

Notices of Motions for Production of Papers Nos. 5, 42, 46 and 47 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence and documents exchanged between the Government of the Province of Manitoba and the Government of Canada, relative to the possible implementation in whole or in part of the McIvor Report on Fresh Water Fish Marketing.—*(Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 44—Mr. Schreyer).*

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Mackasey,—That Bill C-190, An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Trade Marks Act, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and progress having been made and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Choquette, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Crossman and Lind be substituted for those of Messrs. Foy and Groos on the Standing Committee on National Defence.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, February 14, 1968, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1968-156, dated January 25, 1968, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of engineering and procurement services from Pelletier Engineering (International) Limited, Montreal, by East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, Dacca, East Pakistan, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 6.06 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 125

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of the Report of the Task Force on the Structure of Canadian Industry entitled "Foreign Ownership and the Structure of Canadian Industry". (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Report be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a letter, dated February 6, 1968, addressed by the Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia to the Prime Minister of Canada, concerning the Sydney steel works.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed resolution to amend the National Housing Act, 1954.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the National Housing Act, 1954, to increase from \$13,000 to \$18,000 the loan ratios for insured loans to home owners, builders, and co-operative housing associations for the construction of new housing units.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in.

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Pennell, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-202, An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill C-193, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, was again considered in Committee of the Whole (*as amended in the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications*) reported with further amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On Motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,— That the names of Messrs. Tremblay (Richelieu-Verchères) and Stafford be substituted for those of the late Mr. Tremblay and of Mr. Mackasey on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,— That the names of Messrs. Watson (Chateauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie), Matheson, Habel and Matte be substituted for those of Messrs. Andras, Deachman, Lessard and Macaluso on the Standing Committee on National Defence.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,— That the name of Mr. Crossman be substituted for that of Mr. Caron on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-193, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return of Permits issued under the authority of section 8 of the Immigration Act for the calendar year 1967, pursuant to section 8(5) of the said Act, chapter 325, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Operations of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 11 of the said Act, chapter 183, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.18 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 126

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Ryan, from the Special Joint Committee on the National and Royal Anthems, presented the First and Final Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee was appointed on June 6, 1967, to consider and report on the question of lyrics for the National and Royal Anthems of Canada. In the pursuit of its responsibilities, your Committee held twelve meetings. The membership of the Committee consisted of the Honourable Senators Bourget, Davey, Gélinas, Smith (Queens-Shelburne), White, Yuzyk, and Messrs. Brand, Forrestall, Gauthier, Hymmen, Johnston, Laflamme, Mandziuk (replaced), Martin (Timmins), McCutcheon, McWilliam, Orange, Prud'homme, Ryan, Tremblay (Matapédia-Matane) (deceased).

Your Committee acknowledges with grateful appreciation the assistance rendered it by the representative groups which appeared and/or made recommendations, and by the more than one thousand (1,000) interested individuals who submitted proposed lyrics in English, in French, or a combination thereof. Included in these submissions was an imaginative proposal for a mixed bilingual verse. Your Committee is indebted also to the contribution in one form or another made by the Department of Justice, the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Library of Parliament, the news media, and Mr. Rex LeLacheur, music consultant to the Committee.

The unanimous recommendation of your Committee is that the government be authorized to adopt forthwith one verse in each of the two official languages of "O Canada" for the National Anthem, and one verse in each of the two

official languages of "God Save the Queen (King)" for the Royal Anthem in Canada. The recommended texts are:

O Canada

O Canada! Our home and native land!
 True patriot love in all thy sons command.
 With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
 The True North, strong and free.
From far and wide, O Canada,
 We stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

Ô Canada! Terre de nos aïeux,
 Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux!
 Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,
 Il sait porter la croix!
 Ton histoire est une épopée
 Des plus brillants exploits.
 Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,
 Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.
 Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

God Save the Queen (King)

God save our gracious Queen (King),
 Long live our noble Queen (King),
 God save the Queen (King);
 Send her (him) victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us;
 God save the Queen (King).

Dieu protège la reine (le roi)
 De sa main souveraine!
 Vive la reine (le roi)!
 Qu'un règne glorieux,
 Long et victorieux
 Rende son peuple heureux.
 Vive la reine (le roi)!

Comments pertaining to the above texts are:

(1) *The National Anthem:*

The English text of "O Canada" is a slightly modified version of the verse and refrain written by the Honourable Judge Robert Stanley Weir. The underlined portions merely indicate the changes made by your Committee. These amendments emanate, not from any particular individual, but from the consensus of suggestions made to your Committee.

The French text is that written by the Honourable Judge Adolphe Basile Routhier without amendment. Your Committee received comments, in particular the special study by Le Conseil de la Vie française, referring to the "poetic licence" exemplified by the author. However, it is of the opinion that the weight of acceptance of the words in their present form nullifies the need for change. Your Committee received few representations concerning the Routhier version.

(2) *The Royal Anthem in Canada:*

The English text of the Royal Anthem is that which is currently to be found in the public domain.

The French text is that adopted in 1952 for the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. It was this same text that was used on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Flag of Canada on February 15, 1965.

With respect to the words of the National and Royal Anthems, your Committee notes the existence of lyrics in other languages which are sung by various Canadian groups of different ethnic origins. To foster closer and warmer ties between all citizens of this country, your Committee feels that there should be encouragement for such groups to sing the Anthems in their own language on suitable occasions.

Your Committee recommends that the government accept with gratitude the offer of the copyright on the Weir version of "O Canada" made by Gordon V. Thompson Limited and the heirs of the Honourable Judge Weir.

Your Committee recommends that steps be taken to commemorate in some appropriate and permanent form the originators of our National Anthem, i.e. Calixa Lavallée, Adolphe Basile Routhier and Robert Stanley Weir.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 3 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 22 to the Journals).

On motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, the Report of the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament concerning salary revisions and other matters, presented to the House on Wednesday, February 14, 1968, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Boulanger and Stafford be substituted for those of Messrs. Allmand and Mackasey on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

The following notice of motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to examine the progress and programs of the National Capital Commission in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region;

That twelve Members to act on behalf of the House of Commons as Members of the said Committee be designated at a later date;

That the said Committee have power to call for persons, papers and records, to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time;

That the said Committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

And that a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose and to select, if the Senate deems advisable, some of its Members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.—*The Minister of Public Works.*

On Motion of Mr. MacEachen for Miss LaMarsh, seconded by Mr. Pennell, it was ordered,—That the Report of the Committee on Election Expenses, tabled on October 11, 1966, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-197, An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Mr. MacEachen for Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Order numbered one having been called was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

By unanimous consent, the Order for the second reading of Bill C-20, An Act to amend the Radio Act (Community Antenna), was discharged and the said bill withdrawn.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-23, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act (Truth in Packaging).

Mr. Orlikow, seconded by Mr. Peters, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau for the year ended December 31, 1966, pursuant to section 36 of the Public Printing and Stationery Act, chapter 226, R.S.C., 1962. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 127

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that consequent upon the notification of the vacancy in the representation given in this House on Friday, February 16, 1968, by the honourable Member for Gaspé (Mr. Keays), and pursuant to section 10 of the House of Commons Act he had addressed his warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of a new writ for the election of a Member in the Electoral District of Matapédia-Matane.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Report of the Auditor General to the House of Commons for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 70(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Clermont, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. O'Keefe be substituted for that of Mrs. Rideout on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Clermont, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Caron be substituted for that of Mr. Crossman on the Standing Committee on National Defence.

By unanimous consent, the Order appearing at page 697 of Votes and Proceedings of Friday, February 16, 1968, as follows:

"That the names of Messrs. Boulanger and Stafford be substituted for those of Messrs. Allmand and Mackasey on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment" was rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Clermont, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Stafford be substituted for that of Mr. Allmand on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Public Accounts Volumes I, II and III for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, laid before the House on January 22, 1968 be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.—*The Minister of National Health and Welfare.*

Bill C-193, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

Whereupon Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson moved,—That the said bill be now read a third time and do pass.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Andras,	Granger,	MacEachen,	Richard,
Badanai,	Gray,	Mackasey,	Robichaud,
Basford,	Guay,	McIlraith,	Roxburgh,
Batten,	Habel,	McLean (Charlotte),	Ryan,
Bécharde,	Haidasz,	McNulty,	Sauvé,
Benson,	Harley,	Marchand,	Sharp,
Berger,	Hellyer,	Matheson,	Stanbury,
Blouin,	Honey,	Matte,	Stewart,
Boulanger,	Hopkins,	Munro,	Tardif,
Cadieux,	Hymmen,	Neveu,	Teillet,
Cantin,	Isabelle,	Nixon,	Thomas
Caron,	Laing,	Noël,	(Maisonneuve-
Cashin,	LaMarsh (Miss),	O'Keefe,	Rosemont),
Chatwood,	Langlois	Olson,	Tolmie,
Chrétien,	(Chicoutimi),	Orange,	Tremblay,
Clermont,	Laniel,	Ouellet,	Trudeau,
Côté (Longueuil),	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pelletier,	Watson
Drury,	Legault,	Pennell,	(Châteauguay-
Dubé,	Lind,	Pepin,	Huntingdon-
Duquet,	Loiselle,	Pilon,	Laprairie),
Énard,	Macdonald	Prud'homme,	Whelan,
Gordon,	(Rosedale),	Reid,	Winters—82.
Goyer,			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Flemming,	Lewis,	Peters,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Forbes,	MacDonald (Prince),	Prittie,
Baldwin,	Fulton,	MacEwan,	Rapp,
Barnett,	Gauthier,	MacInnis,	Régimbal,
Bell (Carleton),	Germa,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Schreyer,
Bower,	Gilbert,	McIntosh,	Sherman,
Brewin,	Godin,	McKinley,	Simard,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Grégoire,	McLelland,	Simpson,
Cowichan-The	Grills,	Madill,	Smith,
Islands),	Gundlock,	Mandziuk,	Southam,
Cantelon,	Hales,	Monteith,	Stanfield,
Chatterton,	Hamilton,	More,	Starr,
Churchill,	Harkness,	Muir (Cape Breton	Stefanson,
Clancy,	Hees,	North and Vic-	Thomas (Middlesex
Coates,	Herridge,	toria),	West),
Code,	Howard,	Muir (Lisgar),	Thompson,
Crouse,	Irvine,	Nasserden,	Valade,
Danforth,	Kindt,	Nielsen,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Diefenbaker,	Knowles,	Noble,	Watson
Dionne,	Korchinski,	Nugent,	(Assiniboia),
Douglas,	Lambert,	Orlikow,	Webb,
Fairweather,	Laprise,	Patterson,	Woolliams—84.
Fane,	Leboe,		

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-202, An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954.

Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Sharp moved,—That the said Bill be now read a second time.

And the question being proposed;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Expenditures and Administration in connection with the Old Age Security Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12 of the said Act, chapter 200, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At ten o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 128

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Miss LaMarsh, moved,—That this House do now adjourn.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Whereupon, at 2.37 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Standing Order 2(1).

No. 129

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), moved,—That this House do now adjourn.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to, on division.

Whereupon, at 3.06 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Standing Order 2(1).

No. 130

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Member for Kamloops (Mr. Fulton) having raised a question of privilege relating to certain words used by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister proposed to move,—“That the words used by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister on a C.B.C. national television interview broadcast on February 21st, 1968, to wit:

“That’s the way elections should be brought about. Not by this kind of trickery situation last Monday night.”

“Are you going to let these people manoeuvre you by this kind of trickery into a general election at this particular time?” and other statements of a like nature, as reported in the official transcript of the said broadcast, constitute a reflection upon the proceedings of this House, a reflection on the conduct and honour of Members of this House, and thus constitute a breach of the privileges of said Members and of the House itself, and that this House take such action in respect thereof as may be in accord with the practices and conventions established for the protection and safeguarding of the said privileges.”

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: I thank honourable Members for the advice they have given the Chair. I might say, perhaps, that after listening to all those arguments I am a little more confused than I was at the beginning—and I was confused then.

I shall not deal with all the arguments which have been advanced by honourable Members who have taken part in the debate. I think I should point out that I have allowed more latitude than usual on such occasions when normally, I think, the Speaker should rise as early as possible after the motion has been raised to rule whether or not there is a *prima facie* case of privilege. However, I felt this to be a matter of such importance that there ought to be

no suggestion that all honourable Members who wished to give advice to the Chair or explain their positions should not be given an opportunity to do so. Having taken this position, I think that to a large extent we have already had a debate such as we might expect to take place were the motion itself allowed, and perhaps a debate such as would have taken place were the honourable Member's motion, of which notice has been given to the House, proceeded with later in this current session.

What we have before us in the motion of which the honourable Member for Kamloops has given notice is a suggestion that the use of certain specified words and expressions by an honourable Member, in this case by the Prime Minister, is in breach of the privileges of the House. I think I have to say that in spite of what the honourable Member for Peace River (Mr. Baldwin) and others have said as to the need to look at the general record, I am not in complete agreement with them. Certainly there is a specific motion before the House which claims that certain particular words are objectionable. These are the words which I think should be examined by the Chair and upon which a determination should be made.

The claim made by the Honourable Member for Kamloops is that there is a breach of privilege in the use of the word "trickery" as contained in the statement: "That's the way elections should be brought about. Not by this kind of trickery situation last Monday night."

Are you going to let these people manoeuvre you by this kind of trickery into a general election at this particular time?"

Those are the words.

The expressions which have been referred to include the expression "trickery" and "manufactured crisis". I would doubt that the honourable Member could reasonably claim that the use of the words "manufactured crisis" is in itself libelous or slanderous, which I should think is what we should have to find here.

Honourable Members might refer to citation 113 of Beauchesne's 4th edition which reads: "Members often raise so-called 'questions of privilege' on matters which should be dealt with as personal explanations or corrections, either in the debates or the proceedings of the House. A question of privilege ought rarely to come up in Parliament...".

Then later—and this is what I wanted to read in particular: "Libels upon Members and aspersions upon them in relation to Parliament and interference of any kind with their official duties, are breaches of the privileges of Members."

So whether the statement made by the Prime Minister is true or not is not at issue at all. The honourable Member for Burnaby-Coquitlam (Mr. Douglas) made this point. He said: "Well, we claim there was no manufactured crisis and there was no trickery, and we intend to prove this in the course of debate." That is quite right, and that, I suggest, is the position which should be taken by anyone who claims or feels that the statement made by the Prime Minister is inaccurate or untrue. The fact that a statement is untrue does not necessarily form the basis of a question of privilege. The only way in which there could be a breach of privilege would be for the word "trickery" itself to be considered as slanderous. My suggestion is that having regard to the manner in which the word was used on this occasion in a general way, in the course of a general statement, it cannot be considered by any honourable Members as a personal offence to their integrity as Members of Parliament.

In view of all this, and in view of the circumstances and of the authority to which I have referred, I cannot agree that there is a *prima facie* case of privilege here.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. McIlraith, moved,—That this House do now adjourn.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Whereupon, at 3.48 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m., pursuant to Standing Order 2(1).

No. 131

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration in this sitting, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.—*The Prime Minister.*

Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), moved,—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the Hour for Private Members' Business be suspended.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Grégoire, seconded by Mr. Cowan, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That the motion be amended by deleting all the words following the word "that" and by substituting the following therefor:

"The house, while recognizing that the rejection of Bill No. C-193 on third reading forbids the government to increase the personal income tax for this year, is nevertheless disposed to renew its confidence in the government provided that it takes immediate steps to restore the economy of the country and to alleviate the serious unemployment problem, in particular by the following means:

The immediate reduction of interest rates for housing construction.

The reinstatement of a 6 per cent ceiling for interest rates charged by banks.

The guarantee that everything will be done to keep the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay continually open to winter navigation.

The construction, to be undertaken as soon as possible, of a supporting wall from Rivière-aux-Sables to Jonquière.

The building of an air terminal at Rouyn airport, in the riding of Villeneuve.

Harbour improvement work to be started as soon as possible in Quebec City harbour, as requested by the Quebec City municipal council.

The increase in the number of months of eligibility for the manpower training course, under the Manpower Retraining Act.

Furthermore, the Government undertakes not to interfere again in the field of educational television which comes under provincial jurisdiction.

This government will also see to it that Bill C-186 is passed during this session.

This government will also see to it that the Quebec government be handed back its authority over all measures of social welfare with tax compensation, according to the requests made by the Quebec government.

If the government agrees to all those measures, this house will renew its confidence in it.

Mr. Speaker ruled the said proposed amendment out of order on the grounds that it was in the nature of a substantive motion rather than being an amendment.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate continuing;

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 132

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),— That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Latulippe, seconded by Mr. Laprise, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That the motion be amended by adding thereto, immediately after the word “carried”, the following two words between commas: “, on division,”.

Mr. Speaker ruled the said proposed amendment out of order in that one or more stages in consideration of the said bill was adopted without division thereon.

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate continuing;

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Copy of Ordinances, chapters 1 to 10,

assented to November 13 to November 25, 1967, pursuant to section 15 of the Northwest Territories Act, chapter 331, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1953-54 together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-107, dated January 17, 1968, approving same.

By Mr. Laing by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Copy of Ordinances, made by the Council of the Yukon Territory, chapters 1 to 3 assented to January 23, 1968, pursuant to section 20 of the Yukon Act, chapter 53, Statutes of Canada 1952-53, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-323, dated February 15, 1968, approving same.

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as at the end of the financial years ended in 1967, pursuant to section 119(1) of the Bank Act, chapter 87, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67 and List of shareholders in the Banks incorporated under the Quebec Savings Banks Act, as at the end of the financial years ended in 1967, pursuant to section 101(1) of the said Act, chapter 93, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67.

At ten o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 133

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate continuing;

At ten o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 134

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Dionne, seconded by Mr. Simard, proposed to move in amendment thereto,—That the motion be amended by adding immediately after the word "government" the following words:

"and that the government will not again present the said bill in the current session, and that it will credit the Canadian taxpayers with all the sums that have been collected, in anticipation of the provisions of Bill C-193 since January 1st, 1968."

Mr. Speaker ruled the said proposed amendment out of order on the grounds that it raised a new question which could only be considered on a new motion after due notice.

And the question being put on the motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193, which had carried in all previous stages, as a vote of non-confidence in the Government, it was agreed to on the following Division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Addison,
Allmand,
Andras,

Asselin
(Richmond-Wolfe),
Badanai,

Basford,
Batten,
Bécharde,

Beer,
Benson,
Berger,

Blouin,	Gendron,	Lessard,	Racine,
Boulanger,	Godin,	Lind,	Reid,
Brown,	Gordon,	Loiselle,	Richard,
Byrne,	Goyer,	Macaluso,	Rideout (Mrs.),
Cadieux,	Granger,	Macdonald	Robichaud,
Cameron (High	Gray,	(Rosedale),	Rochon,
Park),	Greene,	MacEachen,	Rock,
Cantin,	Groos,	Mackasey,	Roxburgh,
Caouette,	Guay,	McIlraith,	Ryan,
Caron,	Habel,	McLean (Charlotte),	Sauvé,
Cashin,	Haidasz,	McNulty,	Sharp,
Chatwood,	Harley,	McWilliam,	Simard,
Choquette,	Hellyer,	Marchand,	Stafford,
Chrétien,	Honey,	Martin (Essex East),	Stanbury,
Clermont,	Hopkins,	Matheson,	Stewart,
Comtois,	Hymmen,	Matte,	Tardif,
Côté (Dorchester),	Isabelle,	Mongrain,	Teillet,
Côté (Longueuil),	Jamieson,	Morison,	Thomas
Côté (Nicolet-	Klein,	Munro,	(Maisonneuve-
Yamaska),	Lachance,	Neveu,	Rosemont),
Cowan,	Laflamme,	Nicholson,	Tolmie,
Crossman,	Laing,	Nixon,	Tremblay,
Davis,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Noël,	Trudeau,
Deachman,	Langlois	O'Keefe,	Tucker,
Dionne,	(Chicoutimi),	Olson,	Turner,
Drury,	Langlois (Mégantic),	Orange,	Wahn,
Dubé,	Laniel,	Otto,	Walker,
Duquet,	Laprise,	Ouellet,	Watson
Émard,	Latulippe,	Pearson,	(Châteauguay-
Éthier,	Laverdière,	Pelletier,	Huntingdon-
Faulkner,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Pennell,	Laprairie),
Forest,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pepin,	Whelan,
Foy,	Lefebvre,	Pilon,	Winters,
Gauthier,	Legault,	Prud'homme,	Yanakakis—138.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Coates,	Hees,	Macquarrie,
Alkenbrack,	Code,	Horner (Acadia),	MacRae,
Allard,	Crouse,	Horner (The	McCleave,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Danforth,	Battlefords),	McCutcheon,
Baldwin,	Diefenbaker,	Howard,	McKinley,
Ballard,	Dinsdale,	Howe (Hamilton	McLelland,
Barnett,	Douglas,	South),	McQuaid,
Beaulieu,	Enns,	Howe (Wellington-	Madill,
Bell (Carleton),	Fairweather,	Huron),	Mandziuk,
Bell (Saint John-	Fane,	Irvine,	Martin (Timmins),
Albert),	Fawcett,	Johnston,	Mather,
Bigg,	Flemming,	Jorgenson,	Monteith,
Bower,	Forbes,	Keays,	Moore,
Brand,	Forrestall,	Kindt,	More,
Brewin,	Fulton,	Knowles,	Muir (Cape Breton
Cadieu,	Germa,	Korchinski,	North and Vic-
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Gilbert,	Lambert,	toria),
Cowichan-The	Grafftey,	Lewis,	Muir (Lisgar),
Islands),	Grégoire,	Loney,	Nasserden,
Cantelon,	Grills,	MacDonald (Prince),	Nesbitt,
Caston,	Gundlock,	MacEwan,	Nielsen,
Chatterton,	Hales,	MacInnis,	Noble,
Churchill,	Hamilton,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Nowlan,
Clancy,	Harkness,	MacLean (Queens),	Nugent,

Orlikow,	Régimbal,	Simpson,	Thomas (Middlesex
Ormiston,	Ricard,	Skoreyko,	West),
Pascoe,	Rynard,	Smallwood,	Thompson,
Patterson,	Saltsman,	Smith,	Valade,
Peters,	Schreyer,	Southam,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Prittie,	Scott (Victoria	Stanfield,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Pugh,	(Ont.)),	Starr,	Webb,
Rapp,	Sherman,	Stefanson,	Winch,
			Woolliams—119.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Pennell,—That Bill C-197, An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill to which the concurrence of this House is desired:

Bill S-33, An Act respecting The Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company.—*Mr. LeBlanc* (Rimouski).

The said bill was deemed to have been read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 103(2).

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills without amendment:

Bill C-163, An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions.

Bill C-192, An Act to amend the Excise Act.

Bill C-191, An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Gordon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, February 28, 1968, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 6.03 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 135

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Progress Report, dated December 1967, by the Task Force on Labour Relations. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Schreyer be substituted for that of Mr. Mather on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Sherman be substituted for that of Mr. McQuaid on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. MacEwan be substituted for that of Mr. MacInnis on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Hales be substituted for that of Mr. MacInnis on the Standing Committee on Crown Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Groos, Foy, Crossman, Lessard and Boulanger be substituted for those of Messrs. Caron, Habel, Lind, Matte and Watson (Château-guay-Huntingdon-Laprairie) on the Standing Committee on National Defence.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Pennell,—That Bill C-197, An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

[Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

Bill C-104, An Act respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, was read the third time and passed.

Bill S-25, An Act respecting London and Midland General Insurance Company, was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, *(as amended in the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications)*;

And the House continuing in Committee; the attention of the Chairman was called to the fact that there was no quorum present. Being found that twenty members were not in the House, the Committee rose and Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House being counted, a quorum was found.

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, *(as amended in the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications)*, which was reported with a further amendment, and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

Order numbered four having been called and not proceeded with was dropped to the foot of the list, pursuant to Standing Order 19(2).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Allmand, seconded by Mr. Isabelle,—That Bill S-14, An Act respecting British Northwestern Insurance Company, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Germa, moved in amendment thereto,—That this Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment;

And more than five members having risen to demand that the “Yeas” and “Nays” be entered upon the record, the said vote was postponed until 8.00 o'clock p.m. this day, in accordance with section (7) of provisional Standing Order 6.

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Cameron (High Park), seconded by Mr. Habel,—That Bill S-15, An Act to incorporate Seaboard Finance Company of Canada, be now read a second time.

And debate continuing;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

At 8.00 o'clock p.m., pursuant to section (7) of provisional Standing Order 6 the House was deemed to have reverted to “Private Members' Business”.

Whereupon the question which had been deferred from the hour for “Private Members' Business” was put by Mr. Speaker as follows:

Mr. Allmand, seconded by Mr. Isabelle, moved,—That Bill S-14, An Act respecting British Northwestern Insurance Company, be now read a second time.

Mr. Peters, seconded by Mr. Germa, moved in amendment thereto,—That this Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day six months hence.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment, it was negatived on the following division;

YEAS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Germa,	Knowles,	Orlikow,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Gilbert,	Langlois (Mégantic),	Peters,
Cowichan-The	Godin,	Laprise,	Prittie,
Islands),	Grégoire,	Lewis,	Saltsman,
Caouette,	Howard,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Schreyer,
Dionne,	Howe (Hamilton	Martin (Timmings),	Simard,
Fawcett,	South),	Mather,	Winch—26.
Gauthier,			

NAYS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Baldwin,	Bell (Carleton),	Blouin,
Aiken,	Ballard,	Bell (Saint John-	Boulanger,
Alkenbrack,	Basford,	Albert),	Bower,
Allmand,	Batten,	Benson,	Brown,
Asselin	Bécharde,	Berger,	Byrne,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Beer,	Bigg,	Cadieux,

Cameron (High Park),	Gundlock, Habel,	MacInnis, Mackasey,	Richard, Rideout (Mrs.),
Cantelon,	Haidasz,	MacLean (Queens),	Robichaud,
Cantin,	Hales,	McCleave,	Rochon,
Caron,	Harley,	McCutcheon,	Rock,
Cashin,	Hellyer,	McIntosh,	Roxburgh,
Chatterton,	Honey,	McLean (Charlotte),	Ryan,
Chatwood,	Hopkins,	McLelland,	Sauvé,
Choquette,	Horner (The Battlefords),	McNulty,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Clermont,	Hymmen,	McQuaid,	Sharp,
Code,	Irvine,	McWilliam,	Sherman,
Comtois,	Isabelle,	Madill,	Southam,
Côté (Longueuil),	Jamieson,	Marchand,	Stafford,
Côté (Nicolet-Yamaska),	Johnston,	Martin (Essex East),	Stanbury,
Cowan,	Jorgenson,	Matheson,	Stanfield,
Crossman,	Kindt,	Matte,	Stefanson,
Crouse,	Klein,	Moore,	Tardif,
Danforth,	Korchinski,	Munro,	Teillet,
Davis,	Lachance,	Nasserden,	Thomas
Deachman,	Laflamme,	Neveu,	(Maisonneuve-Rosemont),
Dinsdale,	Laing,	Nicholson,	Thomas (Middlesex West),
Drury,	LaMarsh (Miss),	Nielsen,	Thompson,
Dubé,	Langlois	Nixon,	Tolmie,
Duquet,	(Chicoutimi),	Noble,	Tremblay,
Émar, d,	Laniel,	Noël,	Trudeau,
Enns,	Laverdière,	Nugent,	Tucker,
Éthier,	Leblanc (Laurier),	O'Keefe,	Valade,
Fairweather,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Olson,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Fane,	Leboe,	Orange,	Wahn,
Faulkner,	Lefebvre,	Ormiston,	Walker,
Forest,	Legault,	Otto,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Forrestall,	Lessard,	Pascoe,	Watson
Foy,	Lind,	Pelletier,	(Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie),
Gendron,	Loiselle,	Pennell,	Webb,
Gordon,	Loney,	Pepin,	Whelan,
Goyer,	Macaluso,	Pilon,	Winters—177.
Granger,	MacDonald (Prince),	Prud'homme,	
Gray,	Macdonald	Pugh,	
Grills,	(Rosedale),	Rapp,	
Groos,	MacEachen,	Régimbal,	
Guay,	MacEwan,	Reid,	
		Ricard,	

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill C-197, An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, which was reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.05 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.31 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 136

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

In accordance with its Order of Reference of December 14, 1967, your Committee has considered the subject-matter of the proposed Customs Tariff resolutions the texts of which were laid before the House, Monday, November 6, 1967.

Your Committee has held 22 meetings and has heard the following witnesses:

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance

The Honourable Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce

The Honourable C. M. Drury, Minister of Industry

Mr. John Munro, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

From the Department of Finance

Mr. R. Y. Grey, Assistant Deputy Minister

Dr. C. A. Annis, Director of Tariffs

Mr. J. Loomer, Tariff Division.

From the Department of Industry

Mr. J. J. McKennirey, Director, Machinery Branch

Mr. H. H. Wright, Industrial Policy Adviser

Mr. L. F. Drahotsky, Chief, Commercial Policy Division.

From the Department of Trade and Commerce

Mr. M. Schwarzmans, Assistant Deputy Minister (Trade Policy)

Mr. T. M. Burns, Director, Section II, Office of Trade Relations

Mr. R. M. Esdale, Chief, Grain Division
Mr. A. R. A. Gherson, Chief, United States Division, Office of Trade
Relations
Mr. R. M. McKay, Agriculture and Fisheries Branch.

From the Department of National Revenue

Mr. A. H. Halvorson, Customs Appraisal Division.

From the Department of Manpower and Immigration

Mr. Duncan Campbell, Acting Director, Programme Development Services.

From the Consumers' Association of Canada

Dr. H. E. English, Executive Vice-President
Miss F. Janzen, Executive Secretary.

From the Canadian Importers Association

Mr. Ernest P. Carr, President
Mr. Keith G. Dixon, General Manager
Mr. Murray E. Corlett, Q.C., Counsel.

From the Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers Association of Canada

Mr. J. P. Finnigan, President
Mr. H. J. A. Chambers, Past President
Mr. G. D. Lewis, Vice-President.

On Behalf of a Number of Importers of Machines

Messrs. John Richard, Counsel and Gordon Hooper, Customs Consultant.

From the Canadian Chemical Producers Association

Dr. D. E. Jones, President
Mr. D. D. Stokes
Mr. R. B. MacPherson
Mr. K. B. Mathewson
Mr. D. S. Hart.

Representing the Canadian Salt Industry

Messrs. J. H. Rowland and A. D. Huffman.

From the Canadian Manufacturers Association

Mr. Carl A. Pollock
Mr. Archibald Johnston
Mr. C. F. Terrell
Mr. R. Lang.

From Electrohome Limited

Mr. Carl A. Pollock, President
Mr. D. S. Sykes, Executive Vice-President
Mr. William N. Hemphill, Secretary.

Briefs from the undermentioned were also filed with the Committee:
Canadian Machine Tool Distributors Association
Canadian Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute
Dominion Chartered Custom-House Brokers Association.

The Committee recommends the subject-matter of the proposed Customs Tariff resolutions to the House for its favourable consideration with the following comments:

The Kennedy Round negotiations would appear to provide considerable potential benefit for Canada's export trade and the Canadian economy. However, great care should be taken in the drafting of the Canadian legislation based on the new international anti-dumping code to ensure that interests of Canadian manufacturers, workers and farmers are adequately protected. Your Committee recommends that the bill relating to this code be referred to this Committee for study in order that it may hear the views of those concerned.

While the question of non-tariff barriers was not specifically included in the Committee's Order of Reference, the matter came up from time to time in the course of the hearings. It is the view of the Committee that the Government should take cognizance of the danger that such trade barriers could possibly impede the beneficial aims of the Kennedy Round agreement. Therefore your Committee recommends that the Government should intensify its efforts to deal with existing non-tariff barriers and also be prepared to counter-act any new non-tariff barriers that may be created in order to ensure that Canadian industry and agriculture are not at a competitive disadvantage.

Your Committee also recommends that the Government pay close attention to the manner of operation of the Adjustment Assistance and Machinery Programmes to ensure that their aims with respect to furthering the best interests of labour and business in Canada are in fact being met and, for this purpose, that these programmes be reviewed from time to time by this Committee.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 12 to 25 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 23 to the Journals).

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of document, dated February 29, 1968, relating to the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Arthur I. Smith of the City of Montreal, Quebec, as an Industrial Inquiry Commission to inquire into certain conditions, conduct and matters giving rise to labour unrest at the Ports of Montreal, Trois-Rivières and Quebec, P.Q. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Matheson, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. MacRae be substituted for that of Mr. Churchill on the Standing Committee on National Defence.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Matheson, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Leboe be substituted for that of Mr. Patterson on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. Prittie, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-203, An Act to amend the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Order numbered one having been called was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-25, An Act to control Air Pollution;

Mr. Haidasz, seconded by Mr. McNulty, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

Mr. Isabelle, seconded by Mr. Roxburgh, moved,—That the subject-matter of the said bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Government Orders".

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Pennell, moved,—That the Public Accounts Volumes I, II and III for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, laid before the House on January 22, 1968, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

By unanimous consent, the said motion was amended to read as follows:

That the Public Accounts Volumes I, II and III for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, laid before the House on January 22, 1968, and the report of the Auditor General thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

And the question being put on the said motion as amended, it was agreed to.

At 6.04 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 137

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Statement made by the Prime Minister of Canada, dated March 4, 1968, with respect to the Libreville, Gabon, Conference together with the text of a Note by the Secretary of State for External Affairs concerning the same subject. (English and French).

Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a document entitled "National Historic Sites Policy". (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Fulton be substituted for that of Mr. Churchill on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Mrs. MacInnis, seconded by Mr. Knowles, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-204, An Act respecting the Employment of Women in Federal Jurisdiction before and after Childbirth, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 500—*Mr. Harkness*

1. (a) For each of the years 1964 and 1967 inclusive, what individuals were employed from time-to-time in the Information Services and/or Public Rela-

tions Division of the Department of National Defence (b) what position has been and is now held by each such employee, for what period and at what salary or remuneration?

2. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what persons, firms or corporations, if any, other than the departmental Information Services or Public Relations Division, have been employed and/or retained for the purpose of preparing, disseminating or in any manner dealing with the Information Services and/or Public Relations of the Department (b) what are the names of such persons, firms and corporations, if any; for what purpose and period was the employment and what was the cost in each instance (c) were public tenders called for the services described in (a) and (b) and, if not, upon what basis and by whom was the selection made?

3. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, how many press releases have been prepared for or on behalf of the Department and/or the Minister; by whom were the same prepared and at what cost (b) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what radio and television time has been purchased by the Department; for what purpose and for what cost (c) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or other space was purchased in domestic and foreign newspapers, magazines and other publications; for what purpose and for what cost?

4. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what was the cost of travel of the Minister and his staff and of any of the personnel described in (1) and (2) above (b) what trips were undertaken and for what purpose?

5. For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or any other related contracts have been awarded by the Department; to whom were the same awarded, for what purpose and for what cost? Were public tenders called in each instance and, if not, upon what basis and by whom was the contract awarded?

6. Does the Department maintain and/or operate any office located elsewhere than in Ottawa for the purpose, in whole or in part, of promoting the public relations of the Department and/or the Minister and, if so, where are such offices located; what is the cost of the maintenance and operation of such offices; how many are employed in each such office and at what salary or remuneration in each case?

No. 830—*Mrs. MacInnis*

1. Are there regulations to prevent the shipment of insecticides and other poisonous substances along with foodstuffs in common carriers?

2. If so, what are these regulations?

3. What are the penalties for infringing such regulations?

4. What regulations, if any, govern warnings on containers used for shipping poisonous materials in common carriers?

5. What are the penalties for infringing such regulations?

No. 900—*Mr. Fulton*

In connection with the proposed oil and gas exploratory work in the area of Canada's Arctic Islands to be carried out by Panarctic Oils Ltd., as announced recently by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development:

1. Have any permits been issued to date for exploration rights in the area in question?

2. If so, are such permits held by or in the names both of individual persons or corporations, and of consortiums of persons or corporations?

3. If the answers to Parts 1 and 2 are in the affirmative, what are (a) the names of such individual persons or corporations holding such permits (with addresses in the case of persons); (b) the names of the members of each such consortium holding a permit, with the percentage interest held by each member of each consortium respectively; and (c) the total acreage covered by the permit or permits held by each such individual person or corporation and by each such consortium respectively?

4. In respect of each corporation named in Part 3, what are the names and addresses of the members of its Board of Directors?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Walker be substituted for that of Mr. Tardif on the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the month of January, 1968. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Operations under the Export and Import Permits Act for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 26 of the said Act, chapter 27, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French).

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 138

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Hales, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that its quorum be reduced from 13 to 10 Members.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Hales, seconded by Mr. Southam, the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. Laniel, from the Standing Committee on National Defence, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that, for the purpose of hearing witnesses, its quorum be reduced from 13 to 9 Members.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Lind be substituted for that of Mr. Foy on the Standing Committee of National Defence.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Deachman, it was ordered,— That the name of Mr. Allmand be substituted for that of Mr. McNulty, on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.26 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 139

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Honourable Member for Sherbrooke a written declaration as follows of his intention to resign his seat in the House of Commons.

And that accordingly he had, pursuant to section 6 of the House of Commons Act, Chapter 143, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, addressed his warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of a writ for the election of a member for the said Electoral District:

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CANADA

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF SHERBROOKE

CANADA }
To Wit: }

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, the undersigned, Maurice Allard, Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Sherbrooke hereby declare my intention of vacating my seat, as of this day, March 6, 1968, at twelve o'clock midnight.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Ottawa, this 6th day of March, 1968.

MAURICE ALLARD (L.S.).

Witness: Marguerite Robitaille

Witness: Jeannine Kane

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following two Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 919—*Mr. Coates*

1. On what date did CJCH T.V. initially make application to the Board of Broadcast Governors for Channel 8?
2. On what date did the B.B.G. make its initial decision on the application for CJCH T.V.?
3. On what date was CJCH T.V. allowed to submit a further application to the B.B.G. for Channel 8, on what date did the B.B.G. render its interim decision on this application, and on what date did it submit its final decision on this application?
4. What was the reason for the substantial delay between the initial application of CJCH T.V. and its second application?
5. On what date did CKCW T.V. submit its initial application for television rights in the same area covered by the CJCH T.V. application?
6. What television companies in the Maritime Provinces are in a position to provide alternate television from the C.T.V. Network for the viewers of northern Nova Scotia, central New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island?

No. 941—*Mr. Laprise*

1. Did the Department of Public Works call for tenders on heating oil for the year 1967-68 for the post offices at (a) La Sarre (b) Amos (c) Normetal (d) Senneterre (e) Macamic?
2. If so, in what newspapers and on what date?
3. To whom were the contracts let and in what amounts?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 42, 46 and 54 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all letters, telegrams, and other documents exchanged between the Government of Canada and all provincial governments with respect to securing the permission of the provinces to make payment to employers who have made overpayments to the Canada Pension Plan.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 47—Mr. Hales*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence in 1968 between officials and elected representatives of the Toronto and Metro School Boards and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration regarding the education and cost thereof of immigrant children.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 48—Mr. Lewis*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all letters, telegrams or other documents, exchanged since the first of November, 1967, between the government and any of the provinces in connection with the payment or commitment of the federal government's share in the following cost-sharing arrangements: vocational training schools; ARDA; conservation programs; and student loans.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 49—Mr. Hales*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of the statement of government policy on the obligations of public servants identified as persons employed in a managerial or confidential capacity.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 50—Mr. Bell (Carleton)*).

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all directives prepared by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and all reports prepared for that Department since January 1, 1965, relating to the British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 51—Mr. Howard*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all telegrams, letters and other documents exchanged between the government or any agency or department thereof, and any other person, government or organization since January 1, 1965, relating to the British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 52—Mr. Howard*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence, etc., exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces or any of them, since September 1, 1967, concerning a slowdown, holdback, or elimination of federal contributions towards any program or project to which it had been agreed that joint federal and provincial financial contributions would be made.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 53—Mr. Fulton*).

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills without amendment:

Bill C-104, An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

Bill C-113, An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company.

At 6.01 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 140

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

7th March, 1968

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Gérard Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 7th March, 1968, at 5.45 p.m. for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS-FRÉMONT TRUDEAU
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, presented the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered Bill S-25, An Act respecting London and Midland General Insurance Company, and has agreed to report it without amendment.

However, your Committee recommends that the title of the French version of the Bill be amended to read "Loi concernant La London et Midland Compagnie d'Assurance Générale".

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (Issue No. 26) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 24 to the Journals).

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Authentic Texts of Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Fifty-first Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva on June 28, 1967, (English and French) as follows:

Convention No. 127 concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to be carried by one Worker.

Convention No. 128 concerning Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits.

Recommendation 128 concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to be carried by one Worker.

Recommendation 129 concerning Communications between Management and Workers within the Undertaking.

Recommendation 130 concerning the Examination of Grievances within the Undertaking with a view to their Settlement.

Recommendation 131 concerning Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits.

On motion of Mr. Laniel, seconded by Mr. Watson (Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie), the First Report of the Standing Committee on National Defence, presented to the House on Tuesday, March 5, 1968, was concurred in.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again later this day.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence exchanged between the Minister of Finance and Mr. H. H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury of the Government of the United States, with respect to certain financial arrangements.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-197, An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, without amendment.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the Hour for Private Members' Business be suspended.

A Message was received from the Honourable Gérald Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bills:

An Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act, the Land Titles Act and the Public Lands Grants Act.

An Act to provide for the dissolution of Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation.

An Act to amend the Defence Production Act.

An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act.

An Act to amend the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and the Criminal Code.

An Act to implement a broadcasting policy for Canada, to amend the Radio Act in consequence thereof and to enact other consequential and related provisions.

An Act to amend the Excise Act.

An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act.

An Act to incorporate Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company.

An Act respecting The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

An Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the House continuing in Committee;

Objection being taken in Committee to the decision of the Chairman (Mr. Batten), and an appeal being made to Mr. Speaker;

Pursuant to Standing Order 59(4), Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

Whereupon the Chairman reported as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, in Committee of Ways and Means, when the Minister of Finance proposed a certain resolution to amend the Income Tax Act, the honourable Member for Lapointe (Mr. Grégoire), raised a point of order to the effect that forty-eight hours notice should have been given of the proposed resolution.

The Chairman, using page 734, May's 17th edition, ruled that in his opinion, forty-eight hours notice was not required in the present case and that the question of order should have been raised on another occasion.

Thereupon the honourable Member for Lapointe appealed to Mr. Speaker from the decision of the Chairman."

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: I thank the honourable Members for the views they have expressed regarding the very serious point of order raised by the honourable Member for Lapointe (Mr. Grégoire). As has been stated by the Chairman perhaps the point might have been raised before we went into committee, which would have obviated the difficulty to which the honourable Member for Winnipeg South Centre (Mr. Churchill) referred. But the situation is in fact that a decision has been rendered by the Chairman of the committee, from which an appeal has been made.

In the past I have expressed my views about this type of situation. I must say I have heard nothing which leads me to come to a conclusion other than that which has been reached by the honourable Chairman of Committees. The suggestion made by the Chairman when he made his ruling is that no notice at all is required. I agree with this. It is not a question of whether 48 hours' notice is required or 24 hours' notice is required. The suggestion he made is that in the case of Ways and Means Resolutions no notice is required.

In point of fact it is not 24 hours' notice that we have had until now. Procedurally there has been no notice because nothing appears on the Order Paper except an appendix for the convenience and information of honourable Members.

It has been stated that there are no precedents. There is at least the one in 1962 where precisely this form of procedure was followed, where there was no notice put on the Order Paper for a Ways and Means Resolution. The House has followed in this particular instance exactly the same procedure. There is more to the situation than the citation in May's which, in spite of what the honourable Member for Lapointe says, is not all that old since the last edition, the 17th edition, appeared in 1965 or 1966.

I suggest to honourable Members that there is absolutely no application here of the 48 hour notice rule. An analogy can be found in Committee of Supply procedure to indicate that Standing Order 41 does not always apply. The Estimates are tabled one day and they are forthwith referred to the Committee of Supply. In a subsequent sitting they can be taken up in Committee of Supply without notice. The procedure we are following now is analogous; it is the same type of situation. This procedure has been followed before.

Since the Ways and Means Resolutions are initiated in the committee itself and do not exist before that, no notice can be given of the resolutions. They do not exist until the Minister of Finance in Committee of Ways and Means moves a motion and intimates to the House what the resolution will be. That being so, I fail to see how the Standing Order can apply and I must, therefore, sustain the ruling.

The Committee of Ways and Means resumed and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On Motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Forest, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Wahn be substituted for that of Mr. Tardif on the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. Forest, it was ordered,—That the names of Messrs. LeBlanc (Rimouski) and Noël be substituted for those of the late Mr. Tremblay and of Mr. Cameron (High Park) on the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.12 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 141

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Rapp be substituted for that of Mr. Churchill on the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Macaluso, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-205, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Right to inspect), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Klein, seconded by Mr. Macaluso, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-206, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Attempted Suicide), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. McIlraith, seconded by Mr. Robichaud, it was resolved, on division—That a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to examine the progress and programs of the National Capital Commission in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region;

That twelve Members to act on behalf of the House of Commons as Members of the said Committee be designated at a later date;

That the said Committee have power to call for persons, papers and records, to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time;

That the said Committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto;

And that a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose and to select, if the Senate deems advisable, some of its Members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Income Tax Act to provide among other things:

1. That for the 1968 and subsequent taxation years the amount deductible by a taxpayer in respect of gifts made to a province shall not be subject to the limitation imposed by paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 27, and the amount deductible in a year by a taxpayer in respect of gifts made either to a province or to Canada shall include an amount in respect of such gifts made by him in the preceding year to the extent that such amount was not deductible in computing his taxable income for the preceding year.

2. That with respect to taxable income earned in 1968 and 1969, in addition to the income tax otherwise payable by a corporation under the Income Tax Act, a surtax be payable equal to 3% of the amount of tax as determined under section 39 or 69 of that Act, as the case may be.

3. That for the 1968 and 1969 taxation years, in addition to the income tax otherwise payable by an individual under the Income Tax Act, a surtax be payable equal to 3% of the amount of the basic tax as determined under section 33 of that Act in excess of \$200.

4. That for the taxation years commencing after November 1968 a corporation shall during the 12 months period ending 2 months after the close of each taxation year, pay to the Receiver General of Canada

(a) on or before the last day of each of the 12 months in that period an amount equal to one-twelfth of the tax as estimated by it at the rate for the taxation year

(i) on its estimated taxable income for the year, or

(ii) on its taxable income for the immediately preceding year,

(b) on or before the last day of the month ending 3 months after the close of each taxation year the remainder of the tax payable on its taxable income for the year at the rate for the year

and that for the taxation year commencing in the period after November 1967 and before December 1968 a corporation shall during the 10 months period ending 2 months after the close of its taxation year pay to the Receiver General of Canada

(c) on or before the last day of

(i) the 2nd month,

(ii) the 4th month,

(iii) the 6th month,

(iv) the 8th month and

(v) the 10th month

in that period an amount equal to one-fifth of the tax as estimated by it at the rate for the taxation year

(vi) on its estimated taxable income for the year, or

(vii) on its taxable income for the immediately preceding year,

(d) on or before the last day of the month ending 3 months after the close of its taxation year the remainder of the tax payable for the year at the rate for the year.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, on division, and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Benson, by leave of the House, on division, presented Bill C-207, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, which was read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Sharp,—That Bill C-202, An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954, be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the Hour for Private Members' Business be suspended.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Nicholson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Board of Trustees of the Maritime Transportation Unions, for the period January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967. (English and French).

Debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Sharp,—That Bill C-202, An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole and reported without amendment.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, at 5.25 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 142

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

The honourable Member for Sainte-Marie (Mr. Valade), from his place, gave notice pursuant to Section 10 of the House of Commons Act, of a vacancy in the House of Commons, namely in the Electoral District of Saint-Jacques.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-207, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act;

And a point of order having been raised by the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) with respect to the regularity of the bill.

STATEMENT BY MR. SPEAKER

Mr. SPEAKER: I believe I should mention to honourable Members that I do not propose to give a decision immediately; I should like to have at least a few minutes in which to study the interesting arguments put forward by those who have taken part in this debate.

However, I should like to refer specifically now to one question which has already been decided and to which reference was made by the honourable Member for Edmonton West (Mr. Lambert), that is, the question of notice which was raised originally by the honourable Member for Lapointe (Mr. Grégoire). The substance of the ruling I made at the time, a ruling which I still think is in order, was that our procedure in regard to a resolution in Ways and Means is distinctive; no notice is required for the very reason that such resolutions are introduced in Committee of Ways and Means. The resolution does not exist until it is introduced in Committee of Ways and Means which is

set up not by notice but at the beginning of each session. No motion is required for the Speaker to leave the Chair and the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means to consider something about which the House may have no notice at all. I am assured by the Clerks that there is not one single precedent in the whole history of this Parliament of a Ways and Means Resolution having been placed on the Order Paper by way of formal notice. It is only appended to the Notice Paper. There must be a reason that this type of resolution is not given the usual type of notice provided for by Standing Order No. 41 the reason is that such resolutions are initiated in Ways and Means.

Perhaps I should have mentioned the other day that there is an apparent discrepancy between the procedure which has always been followed and Standing Order 41. It may well be that our rules should be amended in some way relative to Supply and Ways and Means procedure or that we should change the procedure which has been followed in the past. Certainly there seems to be something basically wrong with the principle that a resolution can be brought in without notice at all in the Committee of Ways and Means by virtue of a long standing practice of the House of Commons. Some honourable Members may wish that I submit this matter to the Committee on Procedure. In fact, I propose to submit it to the Chairman of the Committee and ask him to review the situation which was raised at the time. The honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) said that it was a grey area. I admit that it is at least grey and I would ask him along with his colleagues on the Committee to review the situation.

Returning to the perhaps more important question raised by the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre and other honourable Members and having considered the point of order, the House might allow me a few moments to review the argument, to look over the blues and study the precedents quoted by all honourable Members. I am sure I will be in a position in the latter part of this afternoon to give a decision. If the Government House Leader is in agreement I would suggest that he might call another order to allow the Speaker to leave the Chair.

Whereupon Order numbered 69 was allowed to stand.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

FINANCE

ADMINISTRATION

4c Grant to the Endowment Fund of the Vanier Institute of the Family—L'institut Vanier de la famille	\$236,869 00
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MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOAN BOARD

46c Further amount required in the current and subsequent fiscal years for the purposes of Finance Votes 50b of Appropriation Act No. 2, 1966, and 50e of Appropriation Act No. 4, 1966, respecting the forgiveness of 25% of the amounts of the loans made to municipalities under the Municipal Development and Loan Act	17,000,000 00
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INSURANCE

1c Departmental Administration 11,300 00

VETERANS AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION

1c Departmental Administration—To extend the purposes of Veterans Affairs Vote 1 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include the recoverable expenditures and the payment detailed in these Estimates 1 00

PENSIONS

25c Pensions for Disability and Death—To provide, effective the 1st day of January, 1968, that the Pension Act be amended as follows:

- (a) Schedules A and B to the said Act are repealed and the Schedules A and B set out in the details of the Estimates are substituted therefor; and
- (b) in subsection (2) of section 38 the words “six hundred and thirty-six” are struck out and the words “seven hundred and thirty-two” are substituted therefor; and
- (c) in subsection (4) of section 38 the words “three hundred dollars” are struck out and the words “three hundred and forty-eight dollars” are substituted therefor 7,800,000 00

TREATMENT SERVICES

38c Treatment and Related Allowances 205,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

VETERANS AFFAIRS

L120c To increase to \$450,000 the amount that may be charged at any one time to the Working Capital Advance established by Vote 517 of the Appropriation Act No. 5, 1958, for the purpose of financing the manufacture of Remembrance Day poppies and wreaths; additional amount required 50,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said Resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again later this day.

RULING BY MR. SPEAKER

Mr. SPEAKER: At this time perhaps I might be permitted to apprise honourable Members of the decision I have reached after considering the very interesting arguments submitted earlier this afternoon. As the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) mentioned it is a matter

of a question which has attracted my attention during the past few days and, as many other honourable Members have done, I, too, have reviewed the precedents on the point.

The point raised by the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre and discussed by other honourable Members is that Bill C-207 should not be proceeded with because in effect it renews a question decided during the current session. I should like to refer honourable Members to citation 200(1) of Beauchesne's fourth edition and also to Bourinot's fourth edition, pages 328-329. The latter reads as follows: "It is, however, an ancient rule of Parliament that 'no question or motion can regularly be offered if it is substantially the same with one on which the judgment of the House has already been expressed during the current session.' The old rule of Parliament reads: 'That a question being once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, cannot be questioned again, but must stand as a judgment of the House'. Unless such a rule were in existence, the time of the House might be used in the discussion of motions of the same nature and contradictory decisions would be sometimes arrived at in the course of the same session".

Beauchesne's fourth edition citation 373(2) reads as follows: "There is no rule which restrains the presentation of two or more Bills relating to the same subject, and containing similar provisions..."

This is a point which is important because some honourable Members have suggested we should not discuss similar matters or similar principles during the same session. The experience of honourable Members, I am sure, is that we have done that at least exceptionally.

Beauchesne's fourth edition citation 373(2) continues "...But if a decision of the House has already been taken on one such Bill, for example, if the Bill has been given or refused a second reading, the other is not proceeded with if it contains substantially the same provisions..."

The word "substantially" appears again. Beauchesne's citation 163 reads as follows: "A mere alteration of the words of a question, without any substantial change in its object will not be sufficient to evade the rule that no question shall be offered which is substantially the same as one which has already been expressed in the current session."

Again citation 375(1) of Beauchesne's fourth edition reads as follows: "A Bill is in order when substantially different from another Bill on the same matter previously disposed of during the session."

The solution according to Bourinot must be found within the following proposition which appears at page 329 of his fourth edition: "The only means by which a negative vote can be revoked is by proposing another question, similar in its general purport to that which had been rejected, but with sufficient variance to constitute a new question; and the House would determine whether it were substantially the same question or not."

It then becomes a matter of interpretation or judgment whether, in the words of the rule, the motion offered is substantially the same as one on which the decision of the House has been expressed. The only way to interpret the two measures in relation to the rule is to compare the proposals offered in each case; that is, in the previous Bill and in the new Bill now before the House.

What the Chair should do, in my view, is compare the provisions of Bill C-207, now before the House, with those of Bill C-193 which was defeated on third reading. This was done by the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles), and other honourable Members who have assisted the Chair. Perhaps honourable Members will allow me to refer again to the several clauses.

Clause 1 of the new Bill C-207, deals with a gift tax. It is a completely new proposition and which was not dealt with in any way, shape or form in Bill C-193. Clause 2, of Bill C-207 on the other hand, is a repetition of clause 1 in Bill C-193. Clause 3 of Bill C-207 is consequential upon the change proposed in the previous clause and is also of a purely technical nature. However, this clause is an exact repetition of the corresponding clause in Bill C-193.

Clause 4 of Bill C-207 is identical with clause 3 of Bill C-193. This clause relates to deductions permitted in computing the tax payable under the farmers' and fishermen's averaging provision. This provision does not appear to be related to a surtax; it is an independent proposition standing by itself and I have serious doubts whether it ought to be reintroduced as part of the present bill.

Clause 5 of C-207 provides for prepayment of the corporation tax. There are different rates of prepayment. One honourable Member found it difficult to see the difference, but there is some difference between this clause and the corresponding clause of Bill C-193. Clause 6 of Bill C-207 is consequential upon the amendments set out in clause 1 thereof. It is entirely new, and therefore it is in no way objectionable.

Clause 7 of Bill C-207 contains the substantive part of the new taxation proposal. It is similar to the previous proposal in that it is a surtax. According to our authorities and precedents, the fact that they are similar proposals—this in itself—is not sufficient to justify a ruling that they are out of order. The test is whether or not there are substantial differences between the two proposals.

The new clause of Bill C-207 provides a special surtax of 3 per cent as compared with a surtax of 5 per cent in the original bill. The earlier resolution and bill carried a basic tax floor of \$100. The new clause of Bill C-207 increases the basic exemption to \$200. The first proposal fixed a ceiling of \$600 with regard to surtax payments. Bill C-207 imposes no such limitation. The original surtax was a continuing tax. The revised bill proposes a levy of a fixed duration for the years 1968 and 1969.

The new bill proposes, in clause 7, the imposition of a surtax on the tax paid by corporations. This, of course, is entirely new. There was no similar provision in the previous Bill. This in itself would appear to constitute a substantial change making clause 7 of Bill C-207 a new question in relation to clause 5 of Bill C-193. Finally, clause 8 of Bill C-207 dealing with the refund of tax repeats word for word clause 6 of Bill C-193. I find it difficult, again, to justify a repetition of this clause in the new Bill.

It will be seen therefore that, while the substantive clauses of Bill C-207 are, in general, substantially new, clauses 2, 3, 4 and 8 are a repetition of the clauses in Bill C-193 which was defeated on third reading.

Honourable Members have referred to a ruling which the Chair made last year in connection with the Transport Bill. The honourable Member for Acadia (Mr. Horner) in particular and also the honourable Member for Winnipeg North Centre referred to this ruling. I am in agreement with what the Chair stated at that time, which was: "The cumulation, however, of all these added changes does not obviate the basic requirement that no part of the new proposal should be inconsistent with the committee's previous decision."

That is a quotation from the ruling of the Chair made on January 26, 1967 at page 1233 of the *Journals* on an appeal from a ruling of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole when the Committee was considering the Transport Bill. In other words, what we must guard against is putting the House in a position where it might have to take a decision which in part would be

inconsistent with a decision taken previously. I suggest to the House that this is exactly what the House would be doing if it were allowed to adopt clauses 2, 3, 4 and 8 which are exact repetitions of the clauses in Bill C-193 which was defeated on third reading.

For all these reasons my suggestion would be that Bill C-207 should be withdrawn and a new measure introduced which would take into account the fact that there should be no contradiction between the new Bill and the decision taken previously.

I should like to bring to the attention of the House a citation from May's 17th edition, page 522, which is as follows: "If it should become necessary, before the second reading of a bill, to make considerable changes in its provisions, such changes can only be accomplished, at this stage, by discharging the order for the second reading and withdrawing the bill."

I should bring also to the attention of honourable Members that in my view this does not invalidate the Ways and Means Resolution which was adopted last Friday. A new bill based on that resolution and containing clauses, which in my view are acceptable, and not in contradiction to the principle of the decision on the former Bill can be submitted readily to the House, introduced and considered for first reading.

I therefore consider that an Order of the House should issue for the withdrawal of the Bill now before the House so that the government may have an opportunity to introduce a new measure.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-207, an Act to amend the Income Tax Act;

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. MacEachen moved,—That the said Order be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Introduction of Bills".

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. MacEachen, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, based on the Ways and Means Resolution adopted March 8, 1968, which was read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Howard be substituted for that of Mr. Schreyer on the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited With the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address dated March 6, 1968, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all correspondence in 1968 between officials and elected representatives of the Toronto and Metro School Boards and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration regarding the education and cost thereof of immigrant children.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 48*).

By Mr. MacEachen, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Canada Assistance Plan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 20 of the Canada Assistance Plan Act, chapter 45, Statutes of Canada 1966-1967. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of temporary loan made by the Minister of Finance out of Consolidated Revenue Fund to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1967-1077, dated June 1, 1967, pursuant to section 26(4), chapter 242, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.25 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 143

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that consequent upon the notification of the vacancy in the representation given in this House on Monday, March 11, 1968, by the honourable Member for Sainte-Marie (Mr. Valade), and pursuant to section 10 of the House of Commons Act he had addressed his warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of a new writ for the election of a Member in the Electoral District of Saint-Jacques.

Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Press Release issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, dated March 12, 1968, relating to the final payment on Oats and Barley delivered to the Board during the 1966-67 crop year.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act;

Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Laing, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At ten o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Governor of the Bank of Canada and Statement of Accounts certified by the Auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 16 of the Bank of Canada Act, chapter 88, Statutes of Canada 1966-67. (English and French).

At 10.28 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 144

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

On December 19, 1967, the House granted leave to the Special Committee on Procedure to attend the House of Commons of the Parliament at Westminster for the purpose of studying, within the terms of the Committee's order of reference, the procedure of that House. Consequently, your Committee was at Westminster on February 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1968. It now reports its general views as to the comparison between the procedures and practices of the Canadian House and the British House. Specific recommendations will be made in subsequent reports.

Your Committee wishes to record at the outset of this Report its gratitude for the reception accorded it at Westminster. We will long remember the courtesy, hospitality, and practical assistance of those with whom we met. They spared no effort to ensure the success of our work. The care with which the programme was prepared took account of each important aspect of procedure and thus enabled the Committee to pursue its investigations on a very wide front. When the pressing responsibilities of those directly concerned in our programme are called to mind, the degree of interest shown in the Committee's work and the measure of cooperation given by Ministers, Members, and officials alike were especially notable. Your Committee had anticipated a profitable experience; in the event, the worth of the visit exceeded our most optimistic expectations.

Among those with whom we talked from both sides of the House we found a fundamental agreement that in almost every circumstance a Parliament must do its legislative work, whether related to financial business or other business, as efficiently as possible. The view seems to prevail that the Ministry has a right to bring forward each year a legislative programme appropriate

to a Session of normal length with knowledge that the House of Commons will decide expeditiously whether or not to pass each of the proposed measures. Intense debate followed by decision is regarded as reasonable and advantageous by Members from both sides. The parties take the view that the best partisan strategy when in opposition is merely to expose the defects of the proposals brought forward by the Ministry of the day. They seem to think that any attempt at systematic obstruction would not only discredit Parliament, but would redound strongly to the advantage of the Ministry. It should be borne in mind that our discussions were mainly with those who held or had held ministerial positions or were presently involved in guiding the parties. There were some private Members who did express a concern as to the extent to which efficiency and expedition had overridden other considerations.

At the same time it is recognized that the Opposition should be given ample time in each session to bring forward for debate and decision its own substantive motions.

The fine balance maintained between the rights of the Ministry and those of all other Members in the House of Commons is fostered by the Standing Orders, by Conventions, by Mr. Speaker, but perhaps above all by a subtle understanding of the spirit of Parliament that lies deeper than rules or institutions. The high degree to which both Ministry and Opposition seek to be responsible both in relation to the institution of Parliament and the nation's business is notable. It may spring from long experience and from a fairly regular swing of the political pendulum.

Two observations were heard repeatedly at Westminster. The first was, "We have decided that there are only 365 days in the year." The second was, "We have decided that in debate there comes a time when enough is enough." These two observations imply:

- (1) that both Ministers and other Members must be given sufficient time away from the House of Commons to carry out obligations not directly related to attendance on the House;
- (2) that the Ministry has a right to know from both Standing Orders and Conventions how long any proposed legislative measure is likely to take for passage;
- (3) that the Ministry has a right to know what part of a Session will be required for the Business of Supply;
- (4) that the Ministry will bring forward for any Session only such measures as it can expect the House to pass;
- (5) that the Opposition will be informed many days in advance what the Ministry's programme is for each week;
- (6) that for almost every motion notice is required; and
- (7) that "the usual channels" are used extensively.

We turn now to the legislative process. That special part of legislation called the Business of Supply will be dealt with later. The British Ministry has a fairly definite framework into which it can fit its legislative program for a Session. It is understood that a Session of Parliament will begin in October, that certain holiday adjournments will be of a regular duration, and that the Session will be adjourned about the first of August with prorogation just before the beginning of the next Session. Moreover, the Ministry can determine how long will be spent on each phase of its legislative pro-

gramme for the Session that will begin in the forthcoming autumn. The preparation of the bills is then started so that the Speech from the Throne is chiefly a résumé of bills which already have passed the legislative committee of the Cabinet. This Committee is composed mainly of those Ministers who while holding great posts do not have heavy administrative responsibilities. It is remarkable that most bills have been carefully considered, have been drafted, have been approved by the Cabinet, and are fully ready prior to the opening of the session and the reading of the Speech from the Throne. In determining the extent of its legislative programme the government takes into account both the mood of the House and the assumption that all measures proposed by it will be passed. Frequently, the Ministry will ask the House to give First Reading almost immediately the session has begun to some of its more important bills.

It is understood that the motion for Second Reading of a bill will not take more than one day in the House unless other arrangements have been made through "the usual channels". Thereafter the bill goes, except in the case of great bills of the highest importance and certain money bills, to a Standing Committee; and the work of a Standing Committee never is duplicated in the Committee of the Whole. Members of the Committee who wish to propose amendments to the bill will give notice on the Order Paper of the amendments that they propose to move in Committee. The Chairman of the Committee, having examined the proposed amendments, will select the amendments to be considered in such a way that no important proposal is overlooked. He will also handle the proposed amendments in such a way as to ensure that the debate in the Committee is not repetitive. It is possible under Standing Order 31 (3) to move the closure on debate in Committee of the Whole House and in Standing Committees.

The report from a Standing Committee which has been considering a bill frequently is debated in the British House. At this time the Speaker uses his discretion in determining which motions for amendments he will select for consideration by the House.

As a result of a recent change, the question for the Third Reading of a Public Bill is put without debate unless at least six members have given notice of an amendment to the question or of a motion that the question be not put forthwith. Amendments to the bill itself, other than verbal amendments, are not permitted at the Third Reading Stage.

The British closure rule relies greatly on the authority of the Chair. It provides: "After a question has been proposed a Member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the question be now put,' and, unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question, 'That the question be now put,' shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate." If a motion for the closure of debate is to carry it must be supported by not less than 100 Members. This Standing Order (No. 31) is used frequently.

The result of these rules is that the Ministry can move its business forward without protracted delays. It is able to plan not only the legislative program for the entire Session, but also the business for each week. On Thursdays the Leader of the House is asked by the Leader of the Opposition what is proposed as business for the next following week. The Leader of the House outlines the work scheduled. This means that the Members know on Thursday afternoons what the framework of the next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be. Moreover, the Government Chief Whip can send out on Thursday night a summary statement of this business, known as "the documentary whip", to each government Member underlined in such a way as to

inform the Members as to the importance of attendance for the vote on each of the measures to be decided during the forthcoming week. Incidentally, the Members are permitted to question the Government House Leader freely on the programme of work he has set forth. This weekly business question is treated as an opportunity for Members to express their views on business priorities.

Your Committee believes that an effort should be made by this House to use the time given over to debates on bills as efficiently as possible. We believe that much is to be gained by an examination of the British example. We emphasize this point because we think that the health of our democracy requires that Members of Parliament have more time to be in their constituencies and because we think that our system of responsible government requires that Ministers of the Crown must have time to control those departments and agencies for which they are responsible to the House.

We have reached the conclusion that at Westminster the Opposition is willing to accept intense debate and speedy decision on Government Bills partly because this approach is conducive to order in the daily and weekly business of the House and to predictability in the duration of the Sessions, but chiefly because of the efficient way in which Supply Days are used at Westminster.

There the Standing Orders prescribe that 29 days in each Session shall be allotted to the Business of Supply. These allotted days are divided into three groups: six (or more) allotted days before the sixth day of February; four (or more) additional allotted days before March 25; and the remaining days which are to fall before the 5th of August. On these allotted days the Opposition decides with the greatest freedom what is to be debated. They may bring on a debate on a substantive motion, which may or may not be stated as entailing non-confidence. They may move the adjournment to provide a framework for a debate on a subject to which a substantive motion would not be suitable. They may bring forward a motion concerning some item or items in the estimates. What is notable is that these allotted days take place with the Speaker (or Deputy Speaker) in the Chair, the Committee of Supply having been abolished in December, 1966; that the Opposition decides how the allotted days shall be used; that the allotted days, together with the Address in Reply, assure that the Opposition has adequate opportunities to criticize the Ministry in a Session which begins toward the end of October and is adjourned early in August to be prorogued later after a brief resumption; that the British House does not attempt to deal systematically with the details of the estimates for the fiscal year beginning on April 1st during the current session.

For many years the British House has had an Estimates Committee, but when this Committee begins its work in the autumn at the start of each Session it examines the estimates for the fiscal year that started on the previous April 1st. The consequence is that the Committee is chiefly concerned with continuing programmes for which annual support is sought in the estimates rather than the question whether or not individual items of spending should be approved.

Your Committee believes that we should scrutinize carefully the possibility of bringing together the best in the Canadian and British practice relating to the Business of Supply in order to decide if the result would be more satisfactory than the system which now prevails in either country. On the one hand, we are not prepared to abandon the examination of the estimates before the money is voted; indeed we believe that a major defect of present Canadian practice in this regard is that we deal with expenditure items *ex post facto*. If this practice is continued we probably should simply convert

the consideration of the estimates into the examination of general and continuing programmes. On the other hand we do not think that the use of weeks of Supply Days as presently carried on exerts much control over Ministers and Departments or is of any genuine value to the Opposition. The British practice, while it avoids discussion of the estimates items, has the great value that it permits the Opposition to explore whatever shortcomings, either small or great, it detects in the policies and conduct of the Ministry before Supply is voted.

If our Sessions normally were to begin in October it should be possible to complete the Business of Supply before the end of June. If the Opposition had entirely at its disposal a certain number of allotted days to be taken between the day on which the Address in Reply is adopted and the end of June, the Opposition then would have an adequate opportunity to publicize the shortcomings it sees in the Ministry. If the main estimates immediately they were tabled in the House were referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, these Committees should be able to scrutinize the items of proposed expenditure intensively during February, March, April, and May. The reports from the Committees could be taken, if the Opposition wishes to do so, on allotted days. Such an arrangement would seem to combine the best features of the Canadian and British systems.

Members on both sides of the House emphasized repeatedly the importance of "the usual channels." Through this medium takes place much of the communication required to remove extrinsic causes of disagreement. When it will be convenient to both sides for certain items of business to be taken up in the House, when Supply Days will be scheduled, how long should be planned for debates—all these are matters on which "the usual channels" can be helpful in transmitting accurate information between the Government and the Opposition. We were surprised to learn that "the usual channels" have been personified. There now is an officer, a Senior Clerk of Treasury, whose job it is, as Ministries come and go, to assure that, insofar as this is possible, the House of Commons works for both the Government and the Opposition and thus for the country.

We think that the idea that most bills should undergo their entire committee stage in a Standing Committee without duplication in the Committee of the Whole warrants consideration. Such an arrangement would save the time of the Committee of the Whole, and, in addition, particularly if notice was required for amendments and if chairmen were given an opportunity to become expert, it would make the legislative process both less cumbersome and more intense. There would appear to be no conflict between giving our Standing Committees a greater part in the legislative process and giving them also the task of examining the estimates. Obviously, such changes would require adjustments in the size, staffing, and facilities of the Standing Committees.

Another topic that engaged our attention was the Question Period. At Westminster no questions are asked without notice. Moreover, a programme showing which Ministers will answer starred questions on each day is printed for each term during a Session. The program now in effect covers the period from Wednesday, January 17, 1968, to Thursday, April 11, 1968. By inspecting the programme a Member can learn, for example, that the Minister of Transport is at the top of the list for Wednesday, January 17, for Wednesday, February 21, and for Wednesday, March 27. The Treasury is at the top of the list for Tuesday, January 23, for Tuesday, February 27, and for Tuesday, April 2. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the questions to other Ministers are

interrupted at 3:15 p.m. and the Prime Minister answers starred questions between that time and 3:30 p.m. The notice of a starred question may not be put down more than 21 sitting days before the day on which the Minister is to answer. When a Minister has answered the starred question for which notice has been given both the Member asking the question and other Members may be seen by Mr. Speaker if they rise to ask supplementary questions.

The effect of a notice requirement in discouraging trivial questions and trivial answers is valued highly by your Committee. In addition, we believe that a Minister ought to have more to do than to sit in the chamber each day just in case a question may come his way. These two considerations have merit. However, we believe that, despite the tension introduced by probing or argumentative supplementary questions, the British Question Period is less lively and immediately relevant than ours. Certainly the latitude given by Mr. Speaker in Westminster in allowing argumentative supplementary questions has considerable advantage. On the Order Paper for Wednesday, February 14, 1968, there appeared 102 starred questions. It is fair to assume that many of these, those to be answered first, had been put down weeks earlier. Only a mixture of luck and great prescience could assure that the timely question was addressed to the right Minister on the right day. Given the 21-day rule, it is fair to assume that hundreds of starred questions always are waiting their Minister and his day.

In contrast, the questions for written answers are less popular. On Wednesday, February 14, 1968, there were 115 on the Order Paper awaiting replies.

Your Committee is less uncertain when it turns to motions made for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. This is the topic of our Standing Order No. 26 and at Westminster their Standing Order No. 9. We submit that our present practice of having a miniature substantive debate incapsulated within a transparent procedural debate on the question of the urgency of debate has nothing to commend it: either the leave to move the adjournment should be granted or it should be denied. The problem is to adopt a Standing Order that will permit this kind of motion to be debated when the circumstances warrant such a debate and prevent any protracted preliminary procedural wrangle.

We find attractive the Standing Order No. 9 recently adopted at Westminster because it requires adequate notice to Mr. Speaker, because it obliterates encumbering precedents from the past and seeks to prevent the accumulation of new encumbering precedents, and because it brings on debate, if leave is granted, at a later hour when the Ministry can be expected to be ready to participate usefully.

Again and again during the days we were at Westminster we were impressed by the key role as the impartial conductor of the work of Parliament conferred on the Speaker. That House is ruled by Standing Orders, by Convention, and by Mr. Speaker. When neither rules nor understandings can be devised to guide, the wisdom and diligence of Mr. Speaker prevails. Experience has shown that an officer of his high standing is needed. At Westminster he has been given both heavy duties and countervailing independence and honour. Undoubtedly, the independence of the Speaker and the power

vested in him constitute a condition precedent to the effectiveness of parliamentary procedure in the United Kingdom. The selection of acting Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole and Chairmen of Standing and Select Committees from a "Chairmen's Panel", recruited from both sides of the House, emphasizes the central role given to the presiding Member. The right of Mr. Speaker and of the Chairmen when presiding over their Committees to select amendments exemplifies their key position.

We have already recorded that the value of our meetings and conversations at Westminster was enhanced greatly for us by the frank and friendly manner in which all our queries were received. We wish to conclude by recording specifically our gratitude to Dr. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Speaker King; to those Members of both Houses of Parliament and those Members of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom whose hospitality we enjoyed and with whom we discussed our problems; and to the officers of the House of Commons and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association who went to great lengths to assist us in our work.

Mr. Harley, from the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

On June 27 and 28, 1967, the subject-matters of the following bills were referred by the House of Commons to the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare for its consideration and report:

Bill C-122, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Abortion),

Bill C-123, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Birth Control),

Bill C-136, An Act concerning the Termination of Pregnancy by Registered Medical Practitioners.

From June 29, 1967 to March 12, 1968 inclusive, your Committee has held 29 meetings, has received 35 briefs, numerous resolutions, petitions, telegrams and letters, has heard 93 witnesses from legal and medical associations, church groups and many other organizations and individuals.

On the 19th of December 1967, your Committee submitted an interim report and recommended as follows:

(1) That section 209(2) of the Criminal Code be amended to allow therapeutic abortion under appropriate medical safeguards where a pregnancy will seriously endanger the life or the health of the mother;

(2) That sections 209, 237 and 238 of the Criminal Code be amended as required, so that their interpretation will not give rise to ambiguous situations;

(3) That the Committee on Health and Welfare continue its hearings into the subject of abortion, including the experience of other countries.

Since that date, the Minister of Justice has introduced Bill C-195 in the House of Commons, in which is included an amendment to Section 237 of the Criminal Code pertaining to abortion. The operative section is in a new subsection (4) clause (c) as follows:

"(c) has by certificate in writing stated that in its opinion the continuation of the pregnancy of such female person would or would be likely to endanger her life or health, and".

In comparing the recommendations of the interim report and the proposed amendments in Bill C-195, the Committee feels that the wording of the

Committee report is clearer. As well, the words "under the appropriate medical safeguards" of the interim report are not necessary, as these safeguards are set up in the proposed Criminal Code amendments.

There has been a great deal of concern over the definition of health in the proposed amendments and in the Committee's interim report, both mentioning that the mother's health should be endangered. The Committee in its consideration intended health to mean physical and mental health and not the wider definition given to it by the World Health Organization. The Committee feels that a simple amendment to the proposed legislation should establish that a clear and direct serious threat to the mother's health must be present.

Your Committee has heard, it believes, representative evidence from the many sides of the abortion question. Little statistical evidence has been received for several reasons:

- (1) where abortion is illegal, no reliable statistics are available;
- (2) where abortion is legal, full statistics are not yet available although they have been requested.

Your Committee feels that the subject-matter of abortion should remain with the Committee for further study.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

- (1) That the proposed amendment to section 237 of the Criminal Code in Bill C-195, be amended in Subsection 4(c) to read:

"(c) has by certificate in writing stated that in its opinion the continuation of the pregnancy of such female person will endanger the life or seriously and directly impair the health of the mother, and";

- (2) That section 209 of the Criminal Code be amended as proposed in Bill C-195:

- (3) That the Committee on Health and Welfare retain the subject-matter of abortion and be empowered, if deemed necessary, to engage personnel for further research and study.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive*) is tabled.

(The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 25 to the Journals).

Mr. Lessard for Mr. Macaluso, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Pursuant to an Order of the House, dated Tuesday, January 30, 1968, your Committee seeks the permission of the House to adjourn from place to place during adjournments of the House.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Saltsman be substituted for that of Mr. Gilbert on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. McNulty, seconded by Mr. Pilon, it was ordered,—That the name of Mrs. Rideout be substituted for that of Mr. Laverdière on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare.

Mr. Pelletier, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, laid before the House,—Copies of Diplomatic Instruments as follows:

(1) Supplementary Extradition Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Belgium. Signed at Ottawa, December 27, 1966. (English and French).

(2) Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan of the one part and the Imperial Ethiopian Government of the other part, respecting the War Cemeteries, Graves and Memorials of the British Commonwealth in Ethiopian Territory. Signed at Addis Ababa, April 12, 1967. Entered into force, November 6, 1967.

(3) Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on the privileges, exemptions and immunities of the Organisation in Canada. Done in Paris, October 18, 1966. Entered into force, May 22, 1967. (English and French).

(4) Protocol, amending the Convention for the unification of certain rules of law relating to Assistance and Salvage at sea, signed at Brussels, September 23, 1910. Done at Brussels, May 27, 1967. Signed by Canada, May 27, 1967. (English and French).

(5) Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning certain consular matters. Done in Moscow, July 14, 1967. Entered into force, July 14, 1967. (English and French)

(6) Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, revising the Agreement of November 15, 1963, providing for joint co-operation on Civil Emergency Planning. Signed at Ottawa, August 8, 1967. In force, August 8, 1967. (English and French).

(7) Convention on conduct of fishing operations in the North Atlantic. Done at London, June 1, 1967. Signed by Canada, November 21, 1967. (English and French).

(8) Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Agreement of July 11, 1966 between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ottawa, December 12, 1967. Entered into force December 12, 1967. (English and French).

(9) Financial Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India. Signed at Ottawa, December 20, 1967. (English and French).

(10) Exchange of Letters (3) between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ireland modifying the Trade Agreement concluded in 1932 between the two countries. Dublin, December 21, 1967. Entered into force, December 21, 1967. (English and French).

(11) International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to carriage of passenger luggage by sea, done at Brussels on May 27, 1967. Signed by Canada May 27, 1967. (English and French).

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 54 and 55 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Ordered,—That there be laid before this House a copy of all documents and correspondence exchanged between any federal department or Crown

corporation and Mr. McDonald, lawyer, of the City of Regina, relative to the claims against the C.N.R. made by any one of the construction firms engaged in the construction of the Great Slave Lake Railway.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 42—Mr. Schreyer*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a return showing whether the opinion of the Supreme Court concerning underwater rights has been published in French and, if not, for what reason; whether consideration has been given to the possibility of publishing in both official languages the judgments of the Supreme Court concerning the problem of the sharing of the legislative powers between the federal and provincial governments and, if not, for what reason; and how many judgments of the Supreme Court were given in English only, in French only, and in both languages, during the last five years.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 46—Mr. Caouette*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Prime Minister and/or the Minister of Public Works and the Government of British Columbia since June 3, 1964, on the subject-matter of the alteration or extension of Trans-Canada Highway agreements on the items referred to in the letter of May 26, 1964, from the Premier of British Columbia to the Prime Minister.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 56—Mr. Barnett*).

The House resumed debate on the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Laing,—That Bill C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, be now read a second time.

After further debate, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Caron,	Forest,	Laing,
Allmand,	Cashin,	Gendron,	LaMarsh (Miss),
Andras,	Chatwood,	Goyer,	Langlois
Asselin	Choquette,	Granger,	(Chicoutimi),
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Chrétien,	Gray,	Laniel,
Badanai,	Clermont,	Greene,	Laverdière,
Basford,	Comtois,	Groos,	Leblanc (Laurier),
Batten,	Côté (Dorchester),	Guay,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Bécharde,	Côté (Longueuil),	Habel,	Leboe,
Beer,	Côté (Nicolet-	Haidasz,	Lefebvre,
Benson,	Yamaska),	Harley,	Legault,
Berger,	Crossman,	Hellyer,	Lessard,
Blouin,	Davis,	Honey,	Lind,
Boulanger,	Deachman,	Hopkins,	Loiselle,
Brown,	Drury,	Hymmen,	Macdonald
Byrne,	Dubé,	Isabelle,	(Rosedale),
Cadieux,	Duquet,	Jamieson,	MacEachen,
Cameron (High	Émard,	Klein,	McIlraith,
Park),	Éthier,	Lachance,	McLean (Charlotte),
Cantin,	Faulkner,	Laflamme,	McNulty,

McWilliam,	Otto,	Rock,	Tolmie,
Marchand,	Ouellet,	Roxburgh,	Tremblay,
Martin (Essex East),	Patterson,	Ryan,	Trudeau,
Matheson,	Pearson,	Sauvé,	Tucker,
Matte,	Pelletier,	Sharp,	Turner,
Mongrain,	Pepin,	Stafford,	Wahn,
Morison,	Pilon,	Stanbury,	Walker,
Munro,	Prud'homme,	Stewart,	Watson
Neveu,	Racine,	Tardif,	(Châteauguay-
Nicholson,	Reid,	Teillet,	Huntingdon-
Noël,	Richard,	Thomas	Laprairie),
O'Keefe,	Rideout (Mrs.),	(Maisonneuve-	Whelan,
Olson,	Robichaud,	Rosemont),	Winters,
Orange,	Rochon,	Thompson,	Yanakis—126.

NAYS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Fawcett,	Latulippe,	Ormiston,
Alkenbrack,	Flemming,	Lewis,	Pascoe,
Asselin (Charlevoix),	Forbes,	Loney,	Peters,
Baldwin,	Forrestall,	MacDonald (Prince),	Prittie,
Barnett,	Fulton,	MacEwan,	Pugh,
Bell (Carleton),	Gauthier,	MacInnis,	Rapp,
Bell (Saint John- Albert),	Germa,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Régimbal,
Bigg,	Gilbert,	MacLean (Queens),	Ricard,
Bower,	Godin,	Macquarrie,	Rynard,
Brand,	Grafftey,	MacRae,	Saltsman,
Brewin,	Grills,	McCleave,	Schreyer,
Cameron (Nanaimo- Cowichan-The Islands),	Gundlock,	McCutcheon,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Cantelon,	Hales,	McIntosh,	Simard,
Caouette,	Hamilton,	McKinley,	Simpson,
Caston,	Harkness,	McLelland,	Skoreyko,
Chatterton,	Hees,	Madill,	Smallwood,
Churchill,	Horner (Acadia),	Mandziuk,	Smith,
Coates,	Horner (The Battlefords),	Martin (Timmins),	Southam,
Code,	Howard,	Mather,	Stanfield,
Cowan,	Howe (Hamilton South),	Monteith,	Starr,
Crouse,	Howe (Wellington- Huron),	Moore,	Stefanson,
Danforth,	Jorgenson,	More,	Thomas (Middlesex West),
Diefenbaker,	Keays,	Muir (Cape Breton North and Vic- toria),	Valade,
Dinsdale,	Kindt,	Muir (Lisgar),	Wadds (Mrs.),
Dionne,	Knowles,	Nasserden,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Douglas,	Korchinski,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Enns,	Lambert,	Nowlan,	Winch,
Fairweather,	Langlois (Mégantic),	Nugent,	Woolliams—116.
Fane,	Laprise,	Orlikow,	

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time and ordered for consideration in Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Order of the House, dated March 6, 1968, for a copy of the statement of

government policy on the obligations of public servants identified as persons employed in a managerial or confidential capacity.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 50*).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, for the year ending December 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, Revised Statutes of Canada 1952, as amended—Statutes of Canada 1966-67, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-91, dated January 17, 1968, approving same. (English and French).

At 6.08 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 145

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sauvé, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,
—Copy of a document entitled "First Report and Review—Canadian Council
on Rural Development, 1967". (English and French).

Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,
—Copy of an Agreement, dated August 21, 1967, between the Government of
Canada and Anvil Mining Corporation Limited, with respect to the develop-
ment of a mine in the Vangorda Creek area of the Yukon Territory.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—
That the name of Mr. Mongrain be substituted for that of Mr. Goyer on the
Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

Mr. Woolliams, seconded by Mr. Muir (Cape Breton North and Victoria),
by leave of the House introduced Bill C-209, An Act respecting the Immigra-
tion Act and the Immigration Appeal Board Act (Immigrants' Bail), which
was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting
of the House.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill
C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, and progress having been made
and reported the Committee obtained leave to consider it again later this day.

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(*Private Bills*)

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill C-105, An Act to incorporate Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation;

By unanimous consent, Mr. Orange, seconded by Mr. Lind, moved,—That the said Order be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the sitting was suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

Bill C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee*)

The following resolutions were adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

1c Salaries and Other Expenses	\$	35,000 00
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SECRETARY OF STATE

A—DEPARTMENT

1c Departmental Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates—To extend the purposes of Secretary of State Vote 1 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to provide that the Centennial Commission shall cease to exist on the 1st day of April, 1968; that all rights and property held by or in the name of or in trust for the Commission, and all obligations and liabilities of the Commission, existing before that day, shall continue as the rights, property, obligations and liabilities of Her Majesty in right of Canada; and to authorize the Secretary of State to do and perform all acts and things necessary for or incidental to closing out the affairs of the Commission and to provide a further amount of		274,400 00
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Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, it was ordered,—That Messrs. Aiken, Allmand, Dionne, Fulton, Lachance, Matheson, McQuaid, Prud'homme, Ricard, Rochon, Stafford, Tolmie, Watson (Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie), Woolliams and Winch be appointed to serve on behalf of this House on the Special Joint Committee on Penitentiaries which was established on February 1, 1968, and;

That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours thereof.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.06 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Air Canada for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 29 of the Trans Canada Airlines Act, chapter 268, R.S.C., 1952, as amended, Statutes of Canada, 1964-65. (English and French).

By Mr. Hellyer,—Report to Parliament of the Auditors on the Accounts of Air Canada for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 29 of the Trans Canada Airlines Act, chapter 268, R.S.C., 1952—as amended, Statutes of Canada 1964-65. (English and French).

By Mr. Trudeau, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, March 13, 1968, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 146

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Cameron (High Park), from the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee had referred to it the subject-matter of Bill C-96, An Act respecting observation and treatment of drug addicts.

In considering the subject-matter of this Bill, your Committee held nine formal meetings from October 31, 1967 to March 14, 1968.

The following witnesses were heard during the formal proceedings:

Mr. Milton L. Klein, M.P., Sponsor of Bill C-96.

Dr. J. Gregory Fraser, Director, Narcotic Addiction Unit, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

Dr. James Naiman, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal.

Miss Isabel J. Macneill, Clinical Research Associate, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto.

Dr. B. Cormier, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Daniel Craigen, Medical Specialist (Psychiatrist), Matsqui Institution, Canadian Penitentiary Service, Abbotsford, B.C.

Dr. J. Robertson Unwin, Director, Adolescent Service, Allan Memorial Institute, Montreal.

Dr. Peter Roper, President, The John Howard Society of Quebec Incorporated, Montreal.

The following documents were printed as an appendix to the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence:

Sample forms and statistics attached to Dr. Peter Roper's briefing on February 27, 1968.

The following documents were filed as exhibits:

Article entitled Methadone—Fighting Fire With Fire, by Gertrude Samuels, The New York Times Magazine, October 15, 1967.

Extracts from Dr. Donald Louria's book entitled Nightmare Drugs, pages 78 to 94.

Article by Dr. Vincent P. Dole and Dr. Marie Nyswander, entitled Heroin Addiction—A Metabolic Disease, which appeared in the Archives of Internal Medicine, July 1967, Volume 120.

The Pilot Treatment Unit: The First Seven Month Developmental Program In The Treatment Of The Narcotic Addict.

The Pilot Treatment Unit: A Preliminary Report of Treatment Research—Program II: An Experimental Treatment Program For The Narcotic Addict. (by D. Craigen; D. R. McGregor; B. C. Murphy, Canadian Penitentiary Service, Department of the Solicitor General).

Submission To The Prevost Commission On The Administration Of Justice In Matters Related To Crime And Penology In The Province Of Quebec By The John Howard Society of Quebec, Incorporated—September 1967.

A Case for Cannabis? (An Article in the British Medical Journal, 29 July 1967, p. 258; and 5 Letters to the Editor on the same subject; 1 on 5 August, 1967, p. 367, 2 on 12 August 1967, p. 435, 2 on 26 August 1967, p. 504).

Afternoon of an Addict (An Article in the Waiting Room Digest, September-October 1967, p. 2).

Drug Addiction, Psychotic Illness and Brain Stimulation: Effective Treatment and Explanatory Hypothesis (An Article by Peter Roper, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., and reprinted from The Canadian Medical Association Journal 95: 1080-1086, November 19, 1966).

Brief dated November 5, 1967, submitted by Inmate No. 3941, F. Walch, of the Kingston Penitentiary.

Letters from the Province of Ontario dated January 5, January 18 and March 8, 1968, from the Province of Saskatchewan dated January 15 and January 19, 1968, from the Province of Nova Scotia dated January 15, 1968, and from the Province of Prince Edward Island dated January 12, 1968, concerning the facilities available in these Provinces for the treatment of drug addicts.

Illicit Drugs Currently In Use Among Canadian Youth (A Review Article by J. Robertson Unwin, M.B., B.S., M.Sc., D.P.M., D.Psych., C.R.C.P. (C) presented for publication in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, 1968).

Letters from the Province of Newfoundland dated January 24, 1968 and from the Province of British Columbia dated February 6, 1968, concerning the facilities available in these Provinces for the treatment of drug addicts.

Your Committee recognized the extent of the problem envisaged by the Sponsor of the Bill and its own inability to give the subject-matter the extended and thorough study demanded.

From the evidence adduced before the Committee, there is no doubt a narcotic addict is not per se a criminal, but is a sick man and should be treated as such. The criminal law makes no provision for this fact, and the only remedy open to the courts is to sentence to jail anyone found illegally in possession of a drug.

Instead of a jail sentence, a narcotic addict should receive medical treatment. The fact is that there are only limited facilities available and the alternative is a prison sentence. This is wrong and your Committee recommends:

1. That treatment be substituted for punishment;
2. That drug addiction be recognized primarily as an illness;
3. That the stigma of criminal conviction be avoided wherever possible, in the case of the drug addict or drug addiction; particularly, in the case of the first offender and the young offender;
4. That the judge or magistrate before whom the accused appears on a narcotics charge should be given the discretion after he has determined that the accused is a user of narcotics, to refer the matter to an appropriate agency for treatment and rehabilitation of the accused and depending upon the progress and recommendations made in each case, to adjourn the hearing from time to time or sine die, as the case may be. (A suspended hearing is a greater deterrent than a suspended sentence). Consideration should be given to extending this principle to other charges involving a narcotics user where narcotics is part of the reason for the commission of the alleged offence. In the interest of rehabilitation, no publication of the name of any such person accused under the legislation be made without the consent of the judge.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED:

That a Federal-Provincial Conference of the Minister of Justice of Canada and all Provincial Attorneys General be convened to study the aforesaid proposals at an early date and, more particularly, to provide for the establishment of adequate facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts as well as the enlistment of practising psychiatrists and other qualified personnel for a crash program against this great evil.

IT IS FURTHERMORE RECOMMENDED:

That in view of the anxiety of the parents of high school and college students and public confusion as to the use of marijuana, LSD and other hallucinatory drugs of which so little is known and which seems to have reached alarming proportions in high schools and colleges of the country, the Federal-Provincial Conference above-mentioned should set up an appropriate agency with specific powers to look into the problem of the use of marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs and make appropriate recommendations.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to the subject-matter of Bill C-96 (*Issues Nos. 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18*) is tabled.

(*The Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence accompanying the said Report recorded as Appendix No. 26 to the Journals*).

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a Progress Report on the Federal Government Program for Development of Bilingualism, March 1968. (English and French).

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said Report be printed as an appendix to this day's *Hansard*.

Mr. Pearson, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, laid before the House,—Copy of a Report dated February 5, 1968 from the Honourable Mr. Justice W. G. Morrow, appointed under Order in Council P.C. 1967-1327, dated July 4, 1967, Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the Administration of Justice in the Hay River Area of the Northwest Territories. (English and French).

On motion of Mr. Macaluso, seconded by Mr. Morison, the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the House on Wednesday, March 13, 1968, was concurred in.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act;

Mr. Benson for Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. Hellyer, moved,—That the said Bill be now read a third time and passed.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Cameron (High	Dubé,	Honey,
Allmand,	Park),	Duquet,	Hopkins,
Andras,	Cantin,	Énard,	Hymmen,
Asselin	Caron,	Éthier,	Isabelle,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Cashin,	Faulkner,	Jamieson,
Badanai,	Chatwood,	Forest,	Klein,
Basford,	Choquette,	Gendron,	Lachance,
Batten,	Chrétien,	Goyer,	Laflamme,
Bécharde,	Clermont,	Granger,	Laing,
Beer,	Comtois,	Gray,	LaMarsh (Miss),
Benson,	Côté (Longueuil),	Greene,	Langlois
Berger,	Côté (Nicolet-	Groos,	(Chicoutimi),
Blouin,	Yamaska),	Guay,	Laniel,
Boulanger,	Crossman,	Habel,	Leblanc (Laurier),
Brown,	Davis,	Haidasz,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),
Byrne,	Deachman,	Harley,	Leboe,
Cadieux,	Drury,	Hellyer,	Lefebvre,

Legault,	Morison,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Tolmie,
Lessard,	Munro,	Rochon,	Tremblay
Lind,	Neveu,	Rock,	(Richelieu-
Loiselle,	Nicholson,	Roxburgh,	Verchères),
Macaluso,	Noël,	Ryan,	Trudeau,
Macdonald	O'Keefe,	Sauvé,	Tucker,
(Rosedale),	Olson,	Sharp,	Turner,
MacEachen,	Orange,	Stafford,	Wahn,
McIlraith,	Ouellet,	Stanbury,	Walker,
McLean (Charlotte),	Patterson,	Stewart,	Watson
McNulty,	Pearson,	Tardif,	(Châteauguay-
McWilliam,	Pelletier,	Teillet,	Huntingdon-
Marchand,	Pepin,	Thomas	Laprairie),
Martin (Essex East),	Pilon,	(Maisonneuve-	Whelan,
Matheson,	Prud'homme,	Rosemont),	Winters,
Matte,	Reid,	Thompson,	Yanakis—122.
Mongrain,	Richard,		

NAYS

MESSRS:

Aiken,	Fawcett,	Langlois (Mégantic),	Nowlan,
Alkenbrack,	Flemming,	Laprise,	Nugent,
Baldwin,	Forbes,	Latulippe,	Orlikow,
Barnett,	Forrestall,	Lewis,	Ormiston,
Bell (Carleton),	Fulton,	Loney,	Pascoe,
Bell (Saint John-	Gauthier,	MacDonald (Prince),	Peters,
Albert),	Germa,	MacEwan,	Prittie,
Bower,	Gilbert,	MacInnis,	Pugh,
Brand,	Godin,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Rapp,
Brewin,	Grafftey,	MacLean (Queens),	Régimbal,
Cameron (Nanaimo-	Grégoire,	Macquarrie,	Ricard,
Cowichan-The	Grills,	MacRae,	Rynard,
Islands),	Gundlock,	McCleave,	Saltsman,
Cantelon,	Hales,	McCutcheon,	Schreyer,
Caouette,	Hamilton,	McIntosh,	Scott (Victoria
Caston,	Harkness,	McKinley,	(Ont.)),
Chatterton,	Horner (Acadia),	McLelland,	Sherman,
Churchill,	Horner (The	Madill,	Simard,
Clancy,	Battlefords),	Mandziuk,	Simpson,
Coates,	Howard,	Martin (Timmins),	Southam,
Code,	Howe (Hamilton	Mather,	Stanfield,
Crouse,	South),	Monteith,	Starr,
Danforth,	Howe (Wellington-	More,	Stefanson,
Diefenbaker,	Huron),	Muir (Cape Breton	Thomas (Middlesex
Dinsdale,	Jorgenson,	North and Vic-	West),
Dionne,	Keays,	toria),	Wadds (Mrs.),
Douglas,	Knowles,	Muir (Lisgar),	Webb,
Enns,	Korchinski,	Nasserden,	Winch,
Fairweather,	Lambert,	Nesbitt,	Woolliams—106.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-202, An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954, without amendment.

Bill S-24, An Act to amend the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

SECRETARY OF STATE

A—DEPARTMENT

2c Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment—National Arts Centre	\$7,500,000 00
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NATIONAL FILM BOARD

1c Administration, Production and Distribution of Films and Other Visual Materials	170,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

NATIONAL FILM BOARD

<u>L75c</u> To increase to \$2,800,000 the amount by which expenditures that may be charged at any time to the National Film Board Operating Account established by section 18 of the National Film Act may exceed receipts shown in the said Account; additional amount required	800,000 00
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NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

1c Administration, Operation and Maintenance—To increase to \$1,100,000 the amount of the payment to the National Gallery Purchase Account for the purpose of acquiring works of art in conformity with section 8 of the National Gallery Act	350,000 00
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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

5c Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment, including the Public Service Bilingual and Bicultural Development Program	180,700 00
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Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate as follows:

Ordered,—That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to examine the

progress and programs of the National Capital Commission in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region;

That six members of the Senate, to be designated at a later date, act on behalf of the Senate as members of the said Joint Committee;

That the said Committee have power to call for persons, papers and records, to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate and to report from time to time;

That the said Committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the Committee; and

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Order numbered one was allowed to stand at the request of the government.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-27, An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act (Floor Penalties, Criminal Joint Tortfeasors, and Moieties);

Mr. Orlikow, seconded by Mr. Knowles, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

And debate arising thereon;

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following paper having been deposited with the Clerk of the House was laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Polymer Corporation Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statement certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 147

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of (1) A Press Release issued by the Minister of Finance, dated March 17, 1968, with reference to a communique by the Governors of the Central Banks contributing to the Gold Pool. (English and French).

(2) A Press Release issued by the Minister of Finance, dated March 17, 1968, with reference to a telegram sent to all banks and dealers in gold with respect to the suspension in trading of that commodity. (English and French).

(3) A Press Release issued by the Governor of the Bank of Canada, dated March 17, 1968, with reference to certain reciprocal credits. (English and French).

(4) Communique issued by Governors of the Central Banks contributing to the Gold Pool following a meeting at Washington, March 16 and 17, 1968.

By unanimous consent, it was ordered,—That the said documents be printed as appendices to this day's *Hansard*.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a letter, dated March 8, 1968, addressed to the Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia by the Prime Minister of Canada with reference to federal assistance to be made available to that Province in connection with the Sydney Steel Works.

Mr. Pearson, laid before the House,—Copies of a letter dated March 8, 1968, addressed to the Premier of the Province of Quebec by the Prime Minister of Canada with respect to the question of educational broadcasting. (English and French).

Mr. MacDonald (Prince), seconded by Mr. Fairweather, by leave of the House, introduced Bill C-210, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Abolishment of Corporal Punishment), which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following five Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 1,002—*Mr. Dinsdale*

1. Since 1965, have there been any changes in the air service provided by Pacific Western Airlines to the following communities (a) Pine Point (b) service between Fort Smith and Uranium City (c) service between Hay River and Fort Resolution?

2. If so, when did the changes take place, for what reasons, and under whose authority?

3. What are the present P.W.A. schedules into these communities, and what routes are authorized under their charter?

4. What alternate scheduled service is provided?

5. What is the usual procedure followed by a licensed airline in changing a prescribed schedule, and what recourse has the public in the event of the cancellation of a schedule covered in the airline's licence?

No. 1,008—*Mr. Coates*

1. What department or departments have been delegated the responsibility of investigating reports on unidentified flying objects that are brought to the attention of the federal government, and how many such reports were received in the years 1965, 1966 and 1967?

2. Were investigations carried out in each instance, to whom were the reports made, and is the information contained therein confidential or available to the public?

No. 1,014—*Mr. Isabelle*

1. How many free-lance translators are employed by the Bureau of Translations, what are their names and addresses (city), and how are they recruited?

2. Are they required to take part in a public competition in this field conducted by the Public Service Commission in order to be accepted?

3. Are free-lance translators required to take the oath of office?

4. Are they permitted to have the texts which are given to them translated by people of their own choice and, if so (a) how is the competence of the latter determined (b) are these people required to take the oath of office?

5. How are free-lance translators paid and how much has each one received in the last three years?

No. 1,059—*Mr. Bell* (Saint John-Albert)

Were any estimates kept of the moneys expended on advertising and programming over the C.B.C. with respect to both Centennial and Expo 67 and, if so, what were the total figures, together with any readily available breakdown?

No. 1,096—*Mr. Schreyer*

1. In the last fiscal year, what was the expenditure of the Department of Trade and Commerce allocated to trade promotional and tourist promotional activities?

2. Of the above amount, how much was allocated to (a) trade missions (b) trade fairs?

3. How many persons representative of private commercial interests attended trade missions or fairs at departmental expense, either in whole or in part?

4. What was the number of such persons sent abroad per trade fair or trade mission, and what was the cost per trade fair or mission in sending such persons?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

A—DEPARTMENT

10c Construction, Acquisition or Improvement of Buildings,
Works, Land, Equipment and Furnishings \$ 1,464,000 00

15c Assessments, Grants, Contributions and other payments
to International (including Commonwealth) Organiza-
tions and International Multilateral Economic and
Special Aid Programs as detailed in the Estimates 1 00

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

35c Economic, technical, educational and other assistance as
detailed in the Estimates 100,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

L27c To increase to \$2,500,000 the amount that may be charged
at any time to the special account mentioned in Vote
L13a of the Appropriation Act No. 10, 1964 that was
established for the purpose of financing posts abroad,
and for advances to personnel on posting and for
medical expenses; additional amount required . . . 500,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout, moved,—That the name of Mr. Stafford be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts;

That the name of Mr. Ryan be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare;

That the name of Mr. Groos be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs;

That the name of Mr. Noël be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Joint Committee on Printing;

That the name of Mr. Caron be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Joint Committee on the Parliamentary Restaurant;

That the name of Mr. Patterson be substituted for the name of Mr. Leboe on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment; and,

That the name of Mr. Addison be substituted for the name of Mr. Goyer on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Consideration of the said proposed motion was deferred.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.06 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Summary of Orders in Council passed during the month of February, 1968. (English and French).

By Mr. Greene, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on Prairie Farm Rehabilitation and Related Activities, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 12 of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, chapter 214, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Sharp, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Public Service Superannuation Act, Parts I and II, for the year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 34, chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 1952-53 and section 28, chapter 44, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

At 10.28 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 148

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:

Your Committee recommends that, for the purpose of preparing a report to the House, it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Ryan, the said Report was concurred in.

The House took under consideration the motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout,—That the name of Mr. Stafford be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts;

That the name of Mr. Ryan be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare;

That the name of Mr. Groos be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs;

That the name of Mr. Noël be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Joint Committee on Printing;

That the name of Mr. Caron be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Joint Committee on the Parliamentary Restaurant;

That the name of Mr. Patterson be substituted for the name of Mr. Leboe on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment; and,

That the name of Mr. Addison be substituted for the name of Mr. Goyer on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

And debate arising thereon; the said debate was, on motion of Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Martin (Essex East), adjourned.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.03 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, together with a Statement of the Accounts certified by the Auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 33 of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act, chapter 46, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Order in Council P.C. 1968-426, dated March 5, 1968, amending Order in Council P.C. 1967-935, dated May 11, 1967, authorizing under section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, long-term financing by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for the purchase of certain capital equipment and engineering procurement services from Montreal Engineering Company Limited and Montreal Engineering (Eastern) Limited and nuclear engineering services from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited by the President of India, pursuant to section 21B of the said Act, chapter 105, R.S.C. 1952, as amended 1960-61.

At 10.31 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 149

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee believes that the House should give careful consideration to the possibility of making major changes in the method of dealing with the Business of Supply. In order that the Members may have a clear idea of what may be involved, the following points are put forward.

First, the discussion of the details of the estimates should be completed before or shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year in which the expenditures are to be made. Otherwise, the discussion becomes a deceptive myth.

Second, attempts to examine the details of the estimates in the Committee of Supply are bound to become increasingly frustrating as the tasks of government multiply.

Third, the interests of the people are not well served if the Opposition does not have opportunities to initiate debates on motions proposed by it and if the House does not have opportunities to decide on the merits of such motions.

Fourth, the House should decide whether or not to grant supply at regular intervals so that (a) the Opposition's opportunities to criticize are not concentrated in any one part of the year and (b) the Ministry is not distracted by constant uncertainty about supply.

Fifth, if the Business of Supply is to be handled competently a certain normal pattern for the ordinary parliamentary year should come to be accepted as desirable. Specifically, the annual Session should begin in the autumn, probably no later than the middle of October, so that (a) the Ministry could have the summer in which to prepare its legislative programme, (b) the Business of Supply could be synchronized with the requirements of the finan-

cial year, and (c) the Members could have an established framework into which to fit their other responsibilities. The Session, after the regular adjournments, should end about the first of July.

If the first four of these points were found acceptable by the House, and on the assumption that the pre-condition outlined in the fifth point were provided, then new Standing Orders would need to be drawn to achieve the following effects:—

1. That all the main estimates, immediately they are tabled, would stand referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, saving always the rights of the House.

2. That the reports of the Standing Committees would be received prior to June first.

3. That a certain number of days, i.e., allotted days, would be available for the Business of Supply in each Session.

4. Motions on allotted days would be debated in the House.

5. That the total number of allotted days would be divided into three periods so that in each phase of a Session the Opposition would have opportunities to initiate debates.

6. That the Business of Supply would be completed in each Session before June thirtieth.

7. That the Opposition would determine what motions would be debated on allotted days.

8. That all motions to be debated on allotted days would require notice.

9. That the bills by which supply is granted would take only two days for passage through all stages.

10. That the structure, powers, and responsibilities of the Standing Committees would be changed, after re-examination, to enable the Committees to handle the details of the estimates effectively.

Your Committee realizes that special provisions would be needed to take care of those years when general elections occur.

Your committee thinks it desirable that any new arrangements along the lines outlined above should become effective in the first Session started after October 1, 1968.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee is of the opinion that the procedure relating to emergency debates in terms of Standing Order 26 should be revised.

In the view of your Committee a situation has developed in which the kind of debate that takes place under Standing Order 26 is not always satisfactory. It is, therefore, proposed that the procedure relating to emergency debates be amended on the basis of the following principles:

1. The Speaker's discretion in relation to the acceptance or rejection of a motion in terms of Standing Order 26 should be widened by reducing his obligation to follow previous interpretations of the Standing Order. To this end it is proposed that the test of "a definite matter of urgent public importance" be replaced by one of "*a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration*".

2. Standing Order 26 should be redrawn to ensure that it will be invoked only for the purpose of debating a genuine emergency, no other early opportunity for debating the matter being available.

3. Notice of intention to ask for a debate under Standing Order 26 should be a requirement; and such a debate, when granted, should not supersede immediately the regular business of the House, but should be held over until later in the day.

Accordingly your Committee recommends that Standing Order 26 be rescinded and that the following be substituted therefore:

26. (1) Leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration must be asked for after the ordinary daily routine of business has been concluded and before "Orders of the Day" are called.

(2) A Member wishing to move, "That this House do now adjourn", under the provisions of this Standing Order shall give to Mr. Speaker, at least two hours prior to the opening of a sitting, a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed. If the urgent matter is not then known, the Member shall give his written statement to Mr. Speaker as soon as practicable but before the opening of the sitting.

(3) When requesting leave to propose such a motion, the Member shall rise in his place and present without argument the statement referred to in section (2) of this order.

(4) Mr. Speaker shall decide, without any debate, whether or not the matter is proper to be discussed.

(5) In determining whether a matter should have urgent consideration, Mr. Speaker shall have regard to the extent to which it concerns the administrative responsibilities of the Government or could come within the scope of ministerial action and he also shall have regard to the probability of the matter being brought before the House in due time by other means.

(6) If Mr. Speaker so desires, he may defer his decision upon whether the matter is proper to be discussed until later in the sitting, when he may interrupt the proceedings of the House for the purpose of announcing his decision.

(7) In stating whether or not he is satisfied that the matter is proper to be discussed, Mr. Speaker is not bound to give reasons for his decision.

(8) If Mr. Speaker is satisfied that the matter is proper to be discussed, the Member shall either obtain the leave of the House, or, if such leave be refused, the assent of not less than twenty Members who shall thereupon rise in their places to support the request; but, if fewer than twenty Members and not less than five shall thereupon rise in their places, the House shall, on division, upon question put forthwith, determine whether such motion shall be made.

(9) If it is determined that the Member may proceed, the motion shall stand over until 8.00 p.m. on that day, provided Mr. Speaker, at his discretion, may direct that the motion shall be set down for consideration on the following sitting day at an hour specified by him. Debate on any such motion shall not be interrupted by "Private Members' Business".

(10) When a request to make such a motion has been made on any Wednesday or Friday, and Mr. Speaker directs that it be considered the same day, the House shall rise at 6.00 p.m. and resume at 8.00 p.m.

(11) Proceedings on any such motion may continue beyond 10.00 p.m., but, when debate thereon is concluded prior to that hour on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, or before 6.00 p.m. on any Wednesday or Friday, the motion shall be deemed to have been withdrawn. In any other case, Mr. Speaker, when he is satisfied that debate has been concluded, shall declare the motion carried and forthwith adjourn the House until the next sitting day.

(12) No Member shall speak longer than twenty minutes during debate on any such motion.

(13) The provisions of this Standing Order shall not be suspended by the operation of any other Standing Order relating to the hours of sitting or in respect of the consideration of any other business; provided that, in cases of conflict, Mr. Speaker shall determine when such other business shall be considered or disposed of and he shall make any consequential interpretation of any Standing Order that may be necessary in relation thereto.

(14) The right to move the adjournment of the House for the above purposes is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The matter proposed for discussion must relate to a genuine emergency, calling for immediate and urgent consideration;
- (b) not more than one such motion can be made at the same sitting;
- (c) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion;
- (d) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (e) the motion must not raise a question of privilege;
- (f) the discussion under the motion must not raise any question which, according to the Standing Orders of the House, can only be debated on a distinct motion under notice.

Your Committee also recommends the following consequential amendments, namely:

That Standing Order 16 be amended to read as follows:

16. The proceedings on Private Members' Business shall not be suspended by virtue of the operation of the provisions of Standing Orders relating to the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration or to the allocation of time to certain debates, except as provided in Standing Orders 15(4), 26(9), 38 and 61-A.

That Standing Order 25 be amended to read as follows:

25. A motion to adjourn, except when made for the purpose of discussing *a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration*, shall always be in order, but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until some intermediate proceeding has *taken place*.

That Standing Order 32.(1)(h) be amended to read as follows:

32.(1)(h) for the adjournment of the House when made for the purpose of discussing *a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration*;

Your Committee recommends that the proposals in this Report be put into effect at the next session of Parliament.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

1. Your Committee recommends that Standing Order 12 be amended to read as follows:

12. (1) Mr. Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order. In *deciding* a point of order or practice, he shall state the Standing Order or *other* authority applicable to the case. *No debate shall be permitted on any such decision, and no such decision shall be subject to an appeal to the House.*

(2) When Mr. Speaker is putting a question, no member shall enter, walk out of or across the House, or make noise or disturbance.

(3) When a member is speaking, no member shall pass between him and the Chair, nor interrupt him, except to raise a point of order.

(4) No member may pass between the Chair and the Table, nor between the Chair and the Mace when the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

(5) When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until Mr. Speaker has left the Chair.

2. Your Committee recommends that the proposal in this report be put into effect at the next session of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Gilbert be substituted for that of Mr. Saltsman on the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Foy be substituted for that of Mr. Lind on the Standing Committee on National Defence.

On motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mr. McNulty, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Addison be substituted for that of Mr. Stafford on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Mr. MacEachen, seconded by Mr. Winters, moved,—That the House adjourn immediately after returning from attending Royal Assent to the proposed Appropriation Bills (Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68 and Interim Supply, 1968-69) and to any other measures; and,

That it shall stand adjourned until Tuesday, April 23rd, 1968, at 2.30 p.m., provided always that if it appears to the satisfaction of Mr. Speaker, after consultation with Her Majesty's Government, that the public interest requires that the House should meet at an earlier time during the adjournment, Mr. Speaker may give notice that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the House shall meet at the time stated in such notice, and shall transact its business as if it had been duly adjourned to that time; and

That, in the event of Mr. Speaker being unable to act owing to illness or other cause, the Deputy Speaker shall act in his stead for the purpose of this order.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to on the following division.

YEAS

MESSRS:

Addison,	Baldwin,	Berger,	Cantin,
Aiken,	Basford,	Blouin,	Caron,
Alkenbrack,	Batten,	Boulanger,	Cashin,
Allmand,	Béchar,	Bower,	Caston,
Andras,	Beer,	Brand,	Chatterton,
Asselin	Bell (Carleton),	Brown,	Chatwood,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Bell (Saint John-	Cadieux,	Choquette,
Badanai,	Albert),	Cantelon,	Code,

Côté (Longueuil),	Hymmen,	Matheson,	Sauvé,
Côté (Nicolet- Yamaska),	Jamieson,	Matte,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Cowan,	Jorgenson,	Mongrain,	Sharp,
Crossman,	Keays,	Moore,	Sherman,
Danforth,	Korchinski,	Morison,	Simpson,
Davis,	Lachance,	Muir (Cape Breton North and Vic- toria),	Smith,
Deachman,	Langlois (Chicoutimi),	Muir (Lisgar),	Southam,
Drury,	Laniel,	Munro,	Stafford,
Dubé,	Laverdière,	Nasserden,	Stanbury,
Duquet,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Neveu,	Starr,
Enns,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Nicholson,	Stefanson,
Éthier,	Lefebvre,	Noël,	Stewart,
Fairweather,	Legault,	Nowlan,	Tardif,
Fane,	Lessard,	Nugent,	Teillet,
Faulkner,	Lind,	O'Keefe,	Thomas
Flemming,	Loiselle,	Orange,	(Maisonneuve- Rosemont),
Forest,	Loney,	Otto,	Thomas (Middlesex West),
Forrestall,	Macaluso,	Ouellet,	Tolmie,
Foy,	MacDonald (Prince),	Pascoe,	Tremblay
Goyer,	Macdonald (Rosedale),	Pearson,	Trudeau,
Granger,	MacEachen,	Pelletier,	Turner,
Greene,	MacEwan,	Pennell,	Valade,
Grills,	MacInnis,	Pepin,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Groos,	MacLean (Queens),	Pilon,	Wahn,
Guay,	MacRae,	Prud'homme,	Walker,
Habel,	McCleave,	Racine,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Haidasz,	McIntosh,	Rapp,	Watson
Harley,	McKinley,	Reid,	(Châteauguay- Huntingdon- Laprairie),
Hellyer,	McLean (Charlotte),	Richard,	Webb,
Herridge,	McLelland,	Rideout (Mrs.),	Whelan,
Honey,	McNulty,	Rochon,	Winters,
Hopkins,	McQuaid,	Rock,	Yanakakis—164.
Horner (The Battlefords),	Madill,	Roxburgh,	
Howe (Wellington- Huron),	Marchand,	Ryan,	
	Martin (Essex East),	Rynard,	

NAYS

MESSRS:

Barnett,	Germa,	Laprise,	Peters,
Cameron (Nanaimo- Cowichan-The Islands),	Gilbert,	Latulippe,	Prittie,
Dionne,	Godin,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Saltsman,
Douglas,	Grégoire,	Martin (Timmins),	Schreyer,
Fawcett,	Howe (Hamilton South),	Mather,	Simard—23.
	Knowles,	Orlikow,	
		Patterson,	

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 54, 55, 58 and 59 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia on the subject-matter of the harbour development at Roberts Bank. (*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 57—Mr. Douglas*).

The Order being read for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Pilon, seconded by Mrs. Rideout,—That the name of Mr. Stafford be

substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts;

That the name of Mr. Ryan be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Health and Welfare;

That the name of Mr. Groos be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs;

That the name of Mr. Noël be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Joint Committee on Printing;

That the name of Mr. Caron be substituted for the name of Mr. Cowan on the Joint Committee on the Parliamentary Restaurant;

That the name of Mr. Patterson be substituted for the name of Mr. Leboe on the Standing Committee on Labour and Employment; and

That the name of Mr. Addison be substituted for the name of Mr. Goyer on the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

And the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

MESSRS:

Allmand,	Enns,	Macaluso,	Rapp,
Andras,	Éthier,	MacDonald (Prince),	Reid,
Asselin	Fairweather,	Macdonald	Richard,
(Richmond-Wolfe),	Fane,	(Rosedale),	Rideout (Mrs.),
Badanai,	Faulkner,	MacEachen,	Rochon,
Baldwin,	Fawcett,	MacEwan,	Rock,
Basford,	Flemming,	MacInnis (Mrs.),	Roxburgh,
Béchar,	Forest,	MacLean (Queens),	Ryan,
Beer,	Foy,	MacRae,	Saltsman,
Bell (Carleton),	Gilbert,	McCleave,	Sauvé,
Bell (Saint John- Albert),	Goyer,	McIlraith,	Schreyer,
Berger,	Granger,	McIntosh,	Scott (Victoria (Ont.)),
Blouin,	Greene,	McKinley,	Sharp,
Boulanger,	Groos,	McLean (Charlotte),	Sherman,
Cadieux,	Habel,	McLelland,	Smith,
Cameron (Nanaimo- Cowichan-The Islands),	Haidasz,	McNulty,	Stafford,
Cantelon,	Harley,	Marchand,	Stanbury,
Cantin,	Hellyer,	Martin (Essex East),	Starr,
Caron,	Herridge,	Mather,	Stefanson,
Cashin,	Honey,	Matheson,	Stewart,
Chatterton,	Hopkins,	Matte,	Tardif,
Chatwood,	Hymmen,	Muir (Cape Breton North and Vic- toria),	Teillet,
Choquette,	Isabelle,	Munro,	Thomas
Côté (Longueuil),	Jamieson,	Neveu,	(Maisonneuve- Rosemont),
Côté (Nicolet- Yamaska),	Keays,	Nicholson,	Tolmie,
Cowan,	Knowles,	Noël,	Tremblay,
Crossman,	Korchinski,	Nowlan,	Trudeau,
Danforth,	Lachance,	O'Keefe,	Turner,
Davis,	Laniel,	Orange,	Wadds (Mrs.),
Deachman,	Laverdière,	Orlikow,	Wahn,
Douglas,	Leblanc (Laurier),	Ouellet,	Watson
Drury,	LeBlanc (Rimouski),	Pelletier,	(Châteauguay- Huntingdon- Laprairie),
Dubé,	Lefebvre,	Pennell,	Whelan,
Duquet,	Legault,	Pepin,	Winch,
	Lessard,	Pilon,	Yanakis—140.
	Lind,	Pittie,	
	Loiselle,	Racine,	
	Loney,		

NAYS

MESSRS:

Alkenbrack,	Germa,	MacInnis,	Peters,
Barnett,	Grégoire,	McQuaid,	Simard,
Bower,	Grills,	Madill,	Simpson,
Brand,	Horner (The	Martin (Timmins),	Southam,
Cadieu,	Battlefords),	Moore,	Thomas (Middlesex
Caston,	Howe (Hamilton	Nasserden,	West),
Code,	South),	Nugent,	Watson (Assiniboia),
Forrestall,	Jorgenson,	Pascoe,	Webb—29.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget and Operating Budget of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the year ending March 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, R.S.C., 1952, as amended—Statutes of Canada 1966-67, together with a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1968-180, dated January 30, 1968, approving same.

By Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Reports of the Department of Veterans Affairs and of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 9 of the Department of Veterans Affairs Act, chapter 80, and section 4(2) of the Pension Act, chapter 207, R.S.C., 1952 including the Report of the War Veterans Allowance Board for the same period. (English and French).

By Mr. Turner, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Custodian of Enemy Property for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act, chapter 24, Statutes of Canada, 1947. (English and French).

At 6.03 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 150

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sauvé, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Annual Report of the Rural Development Branch, Department of Forestry and Rural Development for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1967. (English and French).

The following Notice of Motion having been called was transferred to Government Orders for consideration at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 21(2):

That the Houses of Parliament do approve the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention comprising the International Grains Arrangement 1967 scheduled to take effect July 1, 1968.—*The Minister of Trade and Commerce.*

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee*)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

A—DEPARTMENT

6c Reimbursement of the Defense Production Revolving Fund established by Section 16(1) of the Defence Production Act for losses sustained in the operation of the

	Crown-owned magnesium foundry at Haley, Ontario, prior to its sale in December, 1967	\$ 480,000 00
<u>7c</u>	Payment of the obligations of the Crown-owned magnesium foundry at Haley, Ontario, outstanding as of September 30, 1967	740,000 00
<u>8c</u>	Reimbursement of the Defence Production Revolving Fund established by Section 16(1) of the Defence Production Act for losses sustained in the 1966-67 fiscal year in the disposition of strategic materials	77,287 00
<u>9c</u>	Reimbursement of the Supply Service Revolving Fund established by Loans, Investments and Advances Vote L18e, Appropriation Act. No. 4, 1966, for the supply of certain goods and services to federal government departments and agencies for the value of stores which have become obsolete or unserviceable	7,253 00
<u>10c</u>	Reimbursement of the Queen's Printer's Advance Account for the value of stores which have become obsolete or unserviceable	996 00

INDUSTRY

<u>1c</u>	Departmental Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates	1 00
	Resolutions to be reported	

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again later this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-208, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act, without amendment.

[At 6.00 o'clock p.m., Private Members' Business was called pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Private Bills)

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill S-25, An Act respecting London and Midland General Insurance Company, which was reported with an amendment to the title of the French language version as follows: "La London et Midland Compagnie d'Assurance Générale", considered as amended, on division, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The hour for Private Member's Business expired.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

INDUSTRY

25c Amount to be credited to the Area Development Account established by sub-section 1 of section 5 of the Area Development Incentives Act and to authorize, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, an increase to \$275,000,000 in the total amount of commitments in the current and subsequent fiscal years for development grants under the said Act \$ 11,000,000 00

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.02 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

No. 151

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1968.

11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

INDUSTRY

30c To provide for the insurance, on a shared risk basis with the lender, in the current and subsequent fiscal years, up to an aggregate amount of \$100,000,000 on such terms and conditions including the payment of such fees therefor as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, of loans made before January 1, 1973, under the Adjustment Assistance Program related to the Kennedy Round Agreements, by private lenders approved by a board established under section 15 of the Department of Industry Act to manufacturers in Canada who, in the opinion of the said board,

- (a) require such loans to restructure their operations but are unable to obtain sufficient financing on reasonable terms without the insurance; and

(b) either

- (i) are or are likely to be seriously injured by an increase in imports attributable to the

Kennedy Round tariff reductions made by
Canada, or

(ii) have significant export opportunities arising
out of the Kennedy Round agreements;

and for greater certainty to deem the insurance
referred to above to be a guarantee for purposes of
section 27 of the Financial Administration Act \$

1 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

INDUSTRY

L66c Loans under the Pharmaceutical Industry Development

Assistance Program in the current and subsequent fiscal
years in accordance with terms and conditions pre-
scribed by the Governor in Council to companies in
Canada for the purpose of improving their ability to
manufacture and market lower priced prescription
drugs at competitive prices through reorganization of
any of their operations of manufacturing, marketing,
distribution and research, and who are unable to
obtain sufficient financing on reasonable terms from
other sources for such purposes

2,000,000 00

NATIONAL DEFENCE

DEFENCE SERVICES

15c Operation and Maintenance and Construction or Acquisi-
tion of Buildings, Works, Land and Major Equipment
and Development for the Canadian Forces

58,769,000 00

DEFENCE RESEARCH

35c Research Satellite Program—To provide for the design
and instrumentation of a series of satellites to carry
out a scientific research program agreed upon jointly
by the United States National Aeronautical and Space
Administration and the Defence Research Board . . .

500,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee
of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

[At 5.00 o'clock p.m., *Private Members' Business* was called
pursuant to provisional Standing Order 15(3)]

(Public Bills)

Items numbered 1, 2 and 3 were allowed to stand and retain their prece-
dence.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill C-30, An Act to amend the Immigration Act;

Mr. Badanai, seconded by Mr. Ryan, moved,—That the said bill be now read a second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Accordingly, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment and considered as amended.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the third time and passed.

The hour for Private Members' Business expired.

By unanimous consent, the House reverted to "Motions".

Mr. Pepin, for Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of a Trade Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, dated March 22, 1968, together with correspondence relating thereto. (English and French).

At six o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put until Monday at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 152

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. McIlraith for Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Corrected Return to an Order of the House, dated February 7, 1968, for a Return to Question No. 835.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

A—DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

1c Departmental Administration including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates	\$ 144,000 00
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GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

40c Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	79,400 00
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RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS ON WATER RESOURCES

70c Administration, Operation and Maintenance—To extend the purposes of Energy, Mines and Resources Vote 70 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include the contributions detailed in these Estimates	1 00
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B—DOMINION COAL BOARD

92c Payments in connection with the movements of coal under conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council	4,636,900 00
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C—NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

95c Administration	115,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

L25c Advances in accordance with agreements entered into pursuant to the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act	335,000 00
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ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

L5c To extend the purposes of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited Vote L5 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to finance the costs prior to the in-service date of the Douglas Point Generating Station	1 00
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PUBLIC WORKS

A—DEPARTMENT

1c General Administration	800,000 00
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HARBOURS AND RIVERS ENGINEERING SERVICES

30c Construction, acquisition, major repairs and improvements of, and plans and sites for harbour and river works (including expenditures on works on other than federal property); provided that no contract may be entered into for new construction with an estimated total cost of \$50,000 or more unless the project is individually listed in the Details of Estimates	800,000 00
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ROADS, BRIDGES AND OTHER ENGINEERING SERVICES

35c Operation and Maintenance including authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the operating expenses of the New Westminster Bridge	44,000 00
50c Trans-Canada Highway—Construction through National Parks	150,000 00

FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A—DEPARTMENT

FORESTRY

23c Contributions to the Provinces in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the Details of Estimates . .	1 00
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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

35c Payments in respect of projects and programs under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act, and payments to Provinces pursuant to agreements entered into under that Act	5,000,000 00
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B—CANADIAN LIVESTOCK FEED BOARD

40c Administration and Operation	30,000 00
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SOLICITOR GENERAL

C—ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

20c National Police Services, Federal Law Enforcement Duties and Provincial and Municipal Policing under contract—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	505,000 00
<u>25c</u> Payment in the current and subsequent fiscal years of a pension to Mrs. Vera Middleton Ryder in an amount equal to the amount that would be payable in that year under Schedule B to the Pension Act if she were the widow of a Lt. Colonel and entitled to payment of a pension in that year at the rate set out in Schedule B to that Act	665 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

<u>L92c</u> To increase to \$750,000 the amount that may be charged at any time to the R.C.M.P. Cloth Revolving Fund established by Vote 547, Appropriation Act No. 3, 1953 for the purchase and sale of materials for the manufacture of uniforms; additional amount required . . .	300,000 00
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MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER

5c Administration, Operation and Maintenance—To extend the purposes of Manpower and Immigration Vote 5 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to authorize payments in respect of persons who will be afforded occupational training under the Adult Occupational Training Act and to provide that the provisions made by any Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year based on the said Vote in respect of occupational training for adults shall be applied for payments in respect of persons	
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who will be afforded occupational training under the Adult Occupational Training Act and to provide a further amount of

18,250,000 00

6c Payments in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council to Provinces and in respect of Indian Bands under the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program during the 1967-68 and 1968-69 fiscal years of amounts not exceeding fifty per cent of the cost of labour incurred in a five-month period commencing either November 1 or December 1, 1967, as selected by the Province or Indian Band, and in the case of projects in designated areas within the meaning of the Department of Industry Act, sixty per cent of such cost; and to authorize payments in those fiscal years to Provinces in respect of previous Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programs

20,000,000 00

10c Grants, Contributions and Subsidies in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of the Estimates

31,750,000 00

IMMIGRATION

15c Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including trans-oceanic and inland transportation and other assistance for immigrants and settlers subject to the approval of Treasury Board, including care en route and while awaiting employment; and payments to the Provinces, pursuant to agreements entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council, in respect of expenses incurred by the Provinces for indigent immigrants

900,000 00

TRANSPORT

A—DEPARTMENT

2c Acquisition of railway cars and other equipment . . .

76,500 00

3c Reimbursement of the Department of Transport working capital advance for the value of stores which have become obsolete, unserviceable, lost or destroyed . .

145,697 00

MARINE SERVICES

5c Administration, Operation and Maintenance including authority, notwithstanding section 30 of the Financial Administration Act, to increase to \$28,971,100 the commitments for the current fiscal year for the Canadian Coast Guard Service

792,100 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again later this day.

By unanimous consent it was ordered,—That the sitting be extended until the Committee of Supply completes consideration of the Supplementary Estimates of the Department of Transport or until 11:00 o'clock p.m. and that proceedings pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A be suspended.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

TRANSPORT

A—DEPARTMENT

RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS

15c	Payments to the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company) upon applications approved by the Minister of Transport made by the Company to the Minister of Finance, to be applied by the Company in payment of the deficits, certified by the auditors of the Company, arising in the operations in the calendar year 1967 in respect of the following:	
	(i) Canadian National Railway system (subject to recovery therefrom of accountable advances made to the Company from the Consolidated Revenue Fund),	
	(ii) Ferry Services:	
	Newfoundland Ferry and Terminals;	
	Prince Edward Island Ferry and Terminals and Yarmouth, N.S.—Bar Harbour, Maine, U.S.A. . .	21,245,100 00
20c	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land, Dock and Terminal Facilities, including improvements to Terminal Facilities owned by Newfoundland, and of Vessels and Related Equipment as listed in the Details of the Estimates provided that Treasury Board may increase or decrease the amounts within the Vote to be expended on individually listed projects	1 00

AIR SERVICES

30c	Administration, Operation and Maintenance	844,000 00
40c	Grants, contributions, subsidies and other payments as detailed in the Estimates	1 00

E—NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

75c	Payment to the National Harbours Board to be applied in payment of the deficit (exclusive of interest on advances authorized by Parliament and depreciation on capital structures) expected to be incurred in the calendar year 1967 in the operation of the Jacques Cartier Bridge, Montreal Harbour	53,000 00
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<u>77c</u> Payment to the National Harbours Board to be applied in payment of the deficit (exclusive of interest on advances authorized by Parliament and depreciation on capital structures) expected to be incurred in the calendar year 1967 in the operation of the Saint John Harbour, New Brunswick	240,000 00
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G—ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

<u>92c</u> Grant to the Government of Nova Scotia to assist in defraying the expenses of operating the former Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited Steel Plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia	2,000,000 00
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H—CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

WATER TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

<u>65c</u> Steamship Subventions for Coastal Services as detailed in the Estimates	1,768,690 00
<u>110c</u> Notwithstanding any limitation that may be contained in section 265 of the Railway Act, to authorize payment of an amount not exceeding \$30,447.70 from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund to be applied to the cost of a bridge reconstruction project authorized by Board Order No. 115089 of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada	1 00
<u>115c</u> Payments to the railway companies subject to paragraph No. 2 of Order No. 103860 dated February 23, 1961 of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, which paragraph authorized the railways to increase freight rates on export bulk grain moving from certain ports located on Georgian Bay, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to Montreal and ports east thereof on the St. Lawrence River and on the Canadian Atlantic Coast and which paragraph has been suspended by Order in Council, requiring the railways to continue in effect the rates which prevailed and were published on November 30, 1960, such payments to be the difference between those rates which were in effect on November 30, 1960 and compensatory rates as approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada	104,500 00
<u>120c</u> To provide payments to companies subject to order Number 96300, dated November 17, 1958 of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada in respect of the period April 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966, for the purpose of reimbursing the said companies for such diminution in their aggregate gross revenues during the said period as in the opinion of the said Board is attributable to such companies maintaining the rate level for freight traffic at an 8% increase instead of 17% as authorized by the said Order	96,800 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

TRANSPORT

General

L114c Acquisition of Twin-Otter Aircraft for leasing to Lee-ward Islands Air Transport Services Limited, in accordance with an agreement entered into with the approval of the Governor in Council, at a rent that will reimburse the Crown for the cost of acquisition, and that will include an option to purchase the said aircraft, notwithstanding anything contained in the Surplus Crown Assets Act	1,000 00
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Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By unanimous consent, at 11.11 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 153

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Honourable Senators Benidickson, Denis, Lefrançois, McDonald, O'Leary (Carleton) and Phillips (Prince) have been appointed to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of the Special Joint Committee on the National Capital Commission.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the Standing Orders and Procedures, as provisionally amended and modified for use in the current session, with the exceptions noted herein, be continued in effect for the next session of Parliament as follows:

(1) *Standing Order 6*

6. (1) On Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, except when Private Members' Business is to be considered in any such sitting, the sittings of the House shall be suspended from 6.00 o'clock p.m. until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

(2) When Private Members' Business is taken up on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, the business of the House shall be interrupted at 7.00 o'clock p.m. and the sitting shall be suspended until 8.00 o'clock p.m.

(3) On any day on which a morning sitting is held, the business of the House shall be suspended from 1.00 o'clock p.m. until 2.30 o'clock p.m.

(4) Subject to the exceptions stated in section (5) of this order, at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 6.00 o'clock p.m.

on Wednesdays and Fridays, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the House, without question put, until the next sitting day.

(5) (a) When, pursuant to Standing Order 39A, a motion to adjourn is deemed to have been proposed at 10.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, the House shall not be adjourned until the said motion is deemed to have been adopted.

(b) When a sitting is extended pursuant to Section (6) of this order, or when it is provided in any other Standing Order that the business under consideration at the ordinary time of adjournment shall be disposed of or concluded, the adjournment proceedings in that sitting shall be suspended and that sitting shall not be adjourned except pursuant to a motion to adjourn moved by a Minister of the Crown.

(6) During the hour preceding 1.00 o'clock p.m., 6.00 o'clock p.m. or 10.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, a motion to extend a sitting beyond the ordinary hour of daily adjournment, or to continue a sitting through the period between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be, may be made without notice. If any member objects to the motion, Mr. Speaker shall request those members who object to rise in their places and if ten or more members then rise, the question shall not be put on the motion. If no member objects or if fewer than ten members rise in their places, the motion shall be deemed to be carried. No debate or formal vote shall be held on such a motion to extend a sitting. During an extended sitting, as provided under the provisions of this section, no Order shall be called for consideration unless such Order was under consideration prior to the normal hour of adjournment. An extended sitting under the provisions of this section, unless a closing time has been specified, shall not be terminated except by the adoption of a motion to adjourn and Mr. Speaker shall not deem that a motion to adjourn the House has been made by virtue of the operation of any other Standing Order.

(7) No vote shall be taken between 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays or between 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. on any day upon which a morning sitting of the House is held. When any vote is postponed under the terms of this section the same shall be forthwith disposed of at 2.30 o'clock p.m. or 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be. The House shall be deemed to have reverted to Private Members' Business for such time as is necessary for the taking of any vote postponed from the time provided for Private Members' Business.

(8) The provisions of Section (7) shall not prevent the adoption of any resolution or clause, section, preamble or title of a bill in any committee of the whole provided this is done without a standing vote.

(2) *Standing Order 12*

Standing Order 12 has been dealt with in your Committee's Seventh Report, presented to the House, March 20, 1968.

(3) *Standing Order 15*

15. (1) Mr. Speaker shall read prayers every day at the meeting of the House before any business is entered upon.

(2) The ordinary daily routine of business in the House shall be as follows:

Presenting reports by standing and special committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

First readings of Senate public bills.

Government notices of motions.

(2a) On motions, as listed in section (2) of this Standing Order, a Minister of the Crown may make an announcement or a statement of government policy. Any such announcement or statement should be limited to facts which it is deemed necessary to make known to the House and should not be designed to provoke debate at this stage. A spokesman for each of the parties in opposition to the government may comment briefly, subject to the same limitation.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in these Standing Orders the order of business for the consideration of the House, day by day, after the daily routine shall be as follows:

(Monday)

Questions.

Oral questions.

Government orders.

(From six to seven o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Notices of motions.

(Tuesday)

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

(From six to seven o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Private bills.

Public bills.

(Wednesday)

Questions.

Notices of motions for the production of papers.

Oral questions.

Government orders.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Notices of motions.

Public bills.

(Thursday)

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

(From six to seven o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

A. On the first and each alternate Thursday thereafter:

Notices of motions (papers).

Private bills.

Public bills.

B. On the second and each alternate Thursday thereafter:

Private bills.

Notices of motions (papers).

Public bills.

(Friday)

Oral questions.

Government orders.

Questions.

(From five to six o'clock p.m.—Private Members' Business)

Public bills.

Private bills.

(4) On any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, notwithstanding the provisions of Section (3) of this Standing Order, the consideration of Private Members' Business shall be suspended when an order for resuming the Address Debate or the Budget Debate, an order for a motion 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair' for the House to go into Committee of Supply, or an order to go into Committee of the Whole on a money resolution pursuant to Standing Order 61A, is set down as the first item of Government business in any such sitting.

NOTE: By resolution of the House, January 21, 1966, it was provided: That during the Throne Speech and Budget debates the Speaker shall leave the Chair during the periods formerly provided for luncheon and dinner.

(4) *Standing Order 15-A*

15-A. (1) There shall be a Business Committee to which the leader of each party in the House from time to time by written notice to the Speaker may appoint one member.

(2) During Routine Proceedings a Minister of the Crown may propose that the question of allocation of time for any item of business, unless otherwise provided for, be referred to the Business Committee, and upon such proposal being made that question shall stand referred to the Committee.

(3) The Business Committee shall report back to the House on or before the third sitting day following such reference.

(4) If the Chairman of the Business Committee reports that the Committee has unanimously recommended an allocation of time for the item of business or stage thereof, a Minister of the Crown may without notice propose a motion, to be decided without debate or amendment, for concurrence in the report, and, if agreed to, the motion shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the House.

(5) If the Chairman of the Business Committee reports that the Committee has been unable to reach a unanimous agreement or if the Committee fails to report within the time specified by section (3) of this Standing Order, a Minister of the Crown, notwithstanding provisions of Standing Order 41, may give notice of motion that at the next sitting of the House, provided that day is not a Wednesday, he will move that an order be made allocating the time for the item of business or stage thereof.

(6) A motion of which a Minister has given notice under section (5) of this Standing Order shall be made during Routine Proceedings. Unless the debate on the motion has been previously concluded, Mr. Speaker shall at fifteen minutes before the expiry of the time provided for Government business in such sitting, interrupt the proceedings and forthwith put every

question necessary to dispose of the main motion. A motion requesting allocation of time, if agreed to, shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the House.

(7) No motion made by a Minister under sections (5) and (6) of this Standing Order shall provide for the allocation of a period of time less than two days for the second reading, two days for the committee stage, and one day for the third reading of any bill. For the purposes of this section, third reading shall be deemed to have been considered for one day provided the order for third reading is called as the first item under Government Orders on a Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, and provided it is continued, if necessary, until the normal time of adjournment on any such day. Such an order having been called on any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, it shall have precedence over all other business until the time of adjournment on that day, unless it is disposed of earlier. Under any other circumstances, a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

(8) During debate on any item of business or stage thereof for which an allocation of time has been made under this Standing Order, if an amendment is proposed which in the opinion of Mr. Speaker raises any issue for which in the opinion of Mr. Speaker there has not been or otherwise will not be an adequate opportunity for discussion, Mr. Speaker may announce an extension of not more than two days to the allocated period of time.

(9) When a debate on third reading of a bill is under a time allocation order, under this Standing Order, Mr. Speaker shall have the authority to extend the sitting of the final day under such allocation order for a period not to exceed four hours, provided he has received written notice, given at least one hour prior to the normal time of adjournment, from any member or members indicating their desire to speak and provided such member or members have not spoken and there is no opportunity for such member or members to speak prior to the normal time of adjournment. Any speech made in such extended time of sitting, unless it is being made by the representative of a party which had not a speaker during the normal sitting hours, shall be limited to twenty minutes. No member shall be allowed to speak during such an extended sitting unless he has given notice as herein provided, and no member speaking during an extended sitting shall move any amendment or subamendment. At the request of any five members, any vote or division called for during an extended sitting shall be postponed until the next sitting day, and shall be taken as the first item under Government Orders on the said next sitting day without any further debate.

(10) The term "allocation of time", wherever used in this Standing Order, may include the allotting of time to any item of business, to any stage thereof, or to any part thereof, and may include the fixing of limits for the length of speeches.

(5) Standing Order 16

Standing Order 16 has been dealt with in your Committee's Sixth Report presented to the House, March 20, 1968.

(6) Standing Order 18(2)

(2) Except as provided in Standing Orders 43 and 56, Government Orders may be called in such sequence as the Government may think fit.

(7) *Standing Order 20(1)*

20. (1) The day to day precedence on the Order Paper, except as otherwise provided, shall be as follows:

- (a) Third reading of bills.
- (b) Reports received from committees of the whole House.
- (c) Bills reported after second reading from any standing or special committee for reference to a committee of the whole House.
- (d) Bills ordered by the House for reference to a committee of the whole House.
- (e) Senate amendments to bills.
- (f) Second reading of bills.
- (g) Other orders according to the date thereof.

NOTE: No amendment was made to section (1) of this Standing Order, although its operation with respect to the order of listing "Government Orders" on the Order Paper has been suspended until the House otherwise orders—(See 8th and 17th Reports of Procedure and Organization Committee adopted on June 1, 1964, and April 2, 1965.)

(8) *Standing Order 26*

Standing Order 26 has been dealt with in your Committee's Sixth Report presented to the House, March 20, 1968.

(9) *Standing Order 31(2)*

(2) When the business of Private Members is being considered, no member shall speak for more than twenty minutes at a time.

(10) *Standing Order 39(5)*

(5) Before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, questions on matters of urgency may be addressed orally to Ministers of the Crown, provided however that if in the opinion of Mr. Speaker a question is not urgent, he may direct that it be placed on the Order Paper, provided also that the time allowed for a question period prior to the calling of the Orders of the Day shall not exceed thirty minutes, except on Mondays when the time allowed for a question period prior to the calling of Orders of the Day shall not exceed one hour.

A member who is not satisfied with the answer given to a question asked on any day at this stage, or a member who has been told by Mr. Speaker that his question is not urgent, may give notice that he intends to raise the subject-matter of his question on the adjournment of the House. The notice referred to herein, whether or not it is given orally during the question period before the Orders of the Day, must be given in writing to Mr. Speaker not later than 5.00 o'clock p.m. the same day.

(11) *Standing Order 39-A*

39-A. At 10:00 o'clock p.m. on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker may, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Orders 6(3) and 32(2), deem that a motion to adjourn the House has been made and seconded, whereupon such motion shall be debatable for not more than thirty minutes:

No matter shall be debated during the thirty minutes herein provided, unless notice thereof has been given by a Member during a question period prior to the calling of the Orders of the Day or to Mr. Speaker by 5:00 o'clock p.m., as provided in Standing Order 39(5). No debate on any one matter raised during this period shall last for more than ten minutes. The Member raising the matter may speak for not more than seven minutes. A Cabinet

Minister, or a Parliamentary Secretary speaking on behalf of a Minister, if he wishes to do so, may speak for not more than three minutes. When debate has lasted for a total of thirty minutes, or when the debate on the matter or matters raised has ended, whichever comes first, Mr. Speaker shall deem the motion to adjourn to have been carried and he shall adjourn the House until the next sitting day.

The time required for any questions and answers concerning the future business of the House, whether this item takes place before or after the thirty minute period herein provided, shall not be counted as part of the said thirty minutes.

When several Members have given notices of intention to raise matters on the adjournment of the House, Mr. Speaker shall decide the order in which such matters are to be raised. In doing so, he shall have regard to the order in which notices were given, to the urgency of the matters raised, and to the apportioning of the opportunities to debate such matters among the Members of the various parties in the House. He may, at his discretion, consult with representatives of the parties concerning such order and be guided by their advice. By not later than 6:00 o'clock p.m. on any Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, Mr. Speaker shall indicate to the House the matter or matters to be raised at the time of adjournment that day.

There shall be no appeal against any decision made by Mr. Speaker under the provisions of this Standing Order.

(12) *Standing Order 41-A*

41-A. Unless notice of motion has been given under Standing Order 41, any member proposing to raise a question of privilege other than one arising out of proceedings in the Chamber during the course of a sitting shall give to the Speaker a written statement of the question at least one hour prior to raising the question in the House.

(13) *Standing Order 43(2)*

(2) When the debate on any motion, under Standing Order 15 (2), is adjourned or interrupted the order for resumption of the same shall be transferred to and considered as the first order under Government Orders.

(14) *Standing Order 44*

44. When a question is under debate no motion is received unless to amend it; to postpone it to a day certain; for the previous question; for reading the Orders of the Day; for proceeding to another order; to adjourn the debate; to extend the sitting of the House; to continue a sitting between the hours of 1.00 o'clock p.m. and 2.30 o'clock p.m. or 6.00 o'clock p.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m., as the case may be; or for the adjournment of the House.

(15) *Standing Order 47(2)*

(2) When debate on a motion for the production of papers, under the order "Notices of Motions (Papers)", has taken place for a total time of two hours and thirty minutes, Mr. Speaker shall at that point interrupt the debate, whereupon a Minister of the Crown, whether or not such Minister has already spoken, may speak for not more than five minutes, following which the mover of the motion may close the debate by speaking for not more than five minutes. Unless the motion is withdrawn, as provided by Standing Order 49, Mr. Speaker shall forthwith put the question.

(16) *Supply Procedure*

Standing Orders 56 and 57 to be provisionally amended and interpreted in the light of the terms of the resolution adopted April 26, 1967, as follows:

(a) Except as hereunder provided, when the order of the day is called for the House to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without question put.

(b) There shall be four occasions in the session on which an order for supply is called for the purpose of moving "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair". There shall be no restriction on the number of departments of Government the estimates of which may be first taken up and entered for consideration upon the adoption of the first supply motion, except that the estimates of at least one department shall be taken up and entered for consideration on the adoption of each subsequent supply motion.

(c) Subject to the conditions specified below there shall be an overall limitation of thirty-eight days allotted to the business of supply during the session. For the purposes of this order the business of supply shall consist of supply motions; main estimates; interim supply with the exceptions noted below; supplementary and additional estimates with the exception noted below; and supply bills based on the foregoing.

(d) On the first interim supply resolution introduced after the ninetieth sitting day of the session and all subsequent stages of the supply bill based thereon there shall be a limitation of three days; additional to the thirty-eight days specified above. On any further interim supply resolutions and bills based thereon there shall be no time limitation.

(e) The final supplementary or additional estimates to be introduced during the fiscal year and the subsequent stages of the supply bill based thereon shall be subject to no time limitation.

(f) For the purpose of the time limitations specified in this order a day allotted to supply shall be a day on which the business of supply stands as the first order of the day. Under any other circumstances a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

(g) When estimates are referred to standing committees they shall be referred without prejudice to the right of the Committee of Supply to consider those same estimates, whether or not the standing committees have reported on them.

(17) *Standing Order 59(4)*

(4) The Chairman shall maintain order in the committees of the whole House; deciding all questions of order subject to an appeal to Mr. Speaker; but disorder in a committee can only be censured by the House, on receiving a report thereof. No debate shall be permitted on any decision.

(18) *Standing Order 61-A*

61-A. (1) When a resolution preceding a bill involving the expenditure of public money has been referred to the committee of the whole House, the time allowed for consideration thereof in such committee shall not exceed one sitting day. For the purposes of this Standing Order, such a resolution shall be deemed to have been considered for one sitting day, provided the order to go

into committee of the whole House is called as the first item under Government Orders on a Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, and provided it is continued, if necessary, until the normal time of adjournment on any such day. Such an order having been called on any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday, it shall have precedence over all other business until the time of adjournment on that day, unless it is disposed of earlier. Under any other circumstances, a total of five hours shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one sitting day.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Standing Order, no Member shall speak for more than twenty minutes during the time when a resolution preceding a bill involving the expenditure of public money is under consideration in the committee of the whole House.

NOTE: By resolution of the House January 21, 1966 it was provided: That the 20-minute limit on speeches during the debate on the resolution stage of a money bill shall not apply to the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition.

(19) *Standing Order 65*

65. (1) At the commencement of each session, a special committee, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report, within ten sitting days after its appointment, lists of members to compose the following standing committees of the House:

- (a) on Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development, to consist of 45 members;
- (b) on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, to consist of 24 members;
- (c) on Crown Corporations, to consist of 24 members;
- (d) on External Affairs, to consist of 24 members;
- (e) on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, to consist of 24 members;
- (f) on Fisheries, to consist of 24 members;
- (g) on Health and Welfare, to consist of 24 members;
- (h) on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, to consist of 24 members;
- (i) on Indian Affairs, Human Rights and Citizenship and Immigration, to consist of 24 members;
- (j) on Industry, Research and Energy Development, to consist of 24 members;
- (k) on Justice and Legal Affairs, to consist of 24 members;
- (l) on Labour and Employment, to consist of 24 members;
- (m) on Miscellaneous Estimates, to consist of 24 members;
- (n) on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to consist of 24 members;
- (o) on National Defence, to consist of 24 members;
- (p) on Northern Affairs and National Resources, to consist of 24 members;
- (q) On Privileges and Elections, to consist of 24 members;
- (r) on Public Accounts, to consist of 24 members;
- (s) on Standing Orders, to consist of 24 members;
- (t) on Transport and Communications, to consist of 24 members; and
- (u) on Veterans Affairs, to consist of 24 members.

(2) The special committee shall also prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the following standing committees:

On Printing, to act as members on the part of this House on the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the printing of Parliament, to consist of 23 members;

On the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as members of the Joint Committee of both Houses, to consist of 21 members;

Provided that a sufficient number of members of joint committees shall be appointed so as to keep the same proportion in such committees as between the memberships of the House of Commons and Senate.

(3) A majority of the members of a standing committee shall constitute a quorum unless the House otherwise orders;

Provided that, in the case of a joint committee, the number of members constituting a quorum shall be such as the House of Commons acting in consultation with the Senate may determine.

(4) The standing committees shall be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; to send for persons, papers and records; and to print, from day to day, such papers and evidence as may be ordered by them, and Standing Order 66 shall not apply in relation thereto.

(5) Any member of the House of Commons who is not a member of a standing committee, may, unless the House or the standing committee otherwise orders, take part in the deliberations of the standing committee, but shall not vote or move any motion or any amendment or be counted in the quorum.

(20) *Standing Order 68-A*

68-A. In any standing or special committee of the House questions of order shall be decided by the chairman, subject only to an appeal to the committee.

(21) *Standing Order 78(1)*

78. (1) In proceedings in committee of the whole House upon bills, the preamble is first postponed, and if the first clause contains only a short title it is also postponed; then every other clause is considered by the committee in its proper order; the first clause (if it contains only a short title), the preamble and the title are to be last considered.

(22) *Standing Order 99*

99. No bill for the incorporation of a railway or canal company, or for authorizing the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing lines of railways or of canals, or for changing the route of the railway or of the canal of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Committee on Transport and Communications, until there has been filed with the committee, at least one week before the consideration of the bill, a map or plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed by the engineer or other person making same.

(23) *Standing Order 105*

105. Every private bill, when read a second time, is referred to one of the standing committees as follows: bills relating to banks, insurance, trade and commerce and to trust and loan companies, to the Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; bills relating to railways, canals, telegraphs, canal and railway bridges, to the Committee on Transport and Communications; the bills not coming under these classes, to the Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and all petitions for or against the bills are considered as referred to such committee.

Mr. MacEachen, from the Special Committee on Procedure of the House, presented the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that a Special Committee on Procedure of the House be appointed without delay at the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of an Agreement, dated March 26, 1968, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick with respect to assistance to that Province in connection with the marketing of coal, together with copies of a Press Release relating thereto (English and French).

Mr. Teillet, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of a Report of the Committee appointed September 8, 1965, to survey the organization and work of the Canadian Pension Commission (Mr. Justice Mervyn J. Woods—Chairman). (English and French).

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of communications dated between January 10, and March 20, 1968, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premiers of the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta with respect to medicare.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

MEDICAL SERVICES

20c Administration, Operation and Maintenance \$ 2,450,000 00

WELFARE SERVICES

40c Administration, Operation and Maintenance including grants as detailed in the Estimates 1 00

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

INDIAN AFFAIRS

5c Administration, Operation and Maintenance 2,000,000 00

NORTHERN PROGRAM

20c Administration, Operation and Maintenance including grants as detailed in the Estimates 1,860,778 00

21c Reimbursement of Northern Administration Revolving Fund for the value of stores which have become obsolete, unserviceable, lost or destroyed 24,514 00

30c Northern Mineral Development Assistance Grants—To extend the purposes of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 30 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to authorize the expenditure in the current and subsequent fiscal years of amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$6,500,000 for Northern Mineral Development Assistance Grants and to reduce the total commitment authorization granted pursuant to the provisions of Northern Affairs and National Resources Vote 7a of Appropriation Act No. 9, 1966 and Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 30b of Appropriation Act No. 7, 1967 to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$18,000,000 3,500,000 00

34c Payment to the Government of the Yukon Territory in accordance with an agreement to be entered into by the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, on behalf of the Government of the Yukon Territory, such agreement to provide (on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon) that the Government of the Yukon Territory will not impose, levy or collect individual income taxes, corporation income taxes, corporation taxes or succession duties, as defined in the agreement; the payment to the Government of the Yukon Territory under the agreement to be calculated on the following bases:

- (a) A subsidy of eighty cents per head in respect of the population of the Yukon Territory as determined by the 1961 census;
- (b) A grant in aid of the Government and Council of the Yukon Territory of \$30,000; and
- (c) An operating grant in the amount of \$3,054,000 as a contribution towards the estimated operating deficit of the Government of the Yukon Territory in the current fiscal year;

together with payments in respect of amortization payments on outstanding loans for capital expenditures in the Yukon Territory, as provided in the agreement; (the amount payable in respect of the current

fiscal year to be reduced by the aggregate of all interim payments made pursuant to Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 32 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68)	1 00
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CONSERVATION

<u>36c</u> Reimbursement of the National and Historic Parks Revolving Fund for the value of stores which have become obsolete, unserviceable, lost or destroyed . .	59,267 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Program

L45c To extend the purposes of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote L45 to make loans to the Government of the Yukon Territory in the current and subsequent fiscal years for capital expenditures on terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council	1 00
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L52c To extend the purposes of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote L52a, Appropriation Act No. 7, 1967, to make loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories in the current and subsequent fiscal years in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council for capital costs incurred in establishing the Government of the Northwest Territories in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	1,695,000 00
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<u>L53c</u> Loans to the Government of the Northwest Territories in accordance with terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council to allow the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to assist in financing the construction of housing for its employees by the making of loans to building contractors on the security of second mortgages	180,000 00
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LABOUR

A—DEPARTMENT

LABOUR RELATIONS

5c Administration including the promotion of Labour-Management Consultation	30,000 00
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LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

LABOUR

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

L71c To increase by \$375,000,000 the aggregate amount that may be advanced by the Minister out of the Con-	
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solidated Revenue Fund under subsection (1) of Section 22 of the National Housing Act, 1954, for the purposes set out in that subsection	1 00
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JUSTICE

1c Administration, including grants and contributions as de- tailed in the Estimates	1 00
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TRADE AND COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1c Departmental Administration—To extend the purposes of Trade and Commerce Vote 1 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include the grant detailed in these Estimates	1 00
10c Canadian Government Exhibition Commission	268,800 00

1967 WORLD EXHIBITION

29c Canadian Government Participation in the 1967 World Exhibition, Montreal	260,540 00
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SPECIAL

<u>35c</u> Payments to the Canadian Wheat Board in the 1967-68 and 1968-69 fiscal years in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council in an aggregate amount equal to the difference be- tween	
(a) the total moneys derived from all sales of wheat made by the Canadian Wheat Board during the period from August 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968, inclusive, at prices below the prices determined by the Governor in Council to be minimum prices for wheat consistent with the minimum price set forth in the International Grains Arrange- ment for No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat, and	
(b) the total moneys that would have been received had such sales been at the said minimum prices	15,000,000 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

TRADE AND COMMERCE

<u>L95c</u> To increase to \$1,650,000 the amount that may be charged at any one time to the special account mentioned in Vote L78d of the Appropriation Act No. 2, 1966, that was established for the purpose of providing Working Capital Advances to posts and advances to employees on posting abroad; additional amount required	500,000 00
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AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH

5c Administration, Operation and Maintenance—to extend the purposes of Vote 5 of the Main Estimates for 1967-68 to include a contribution of \$10,000 to the Town of Kapuskasing towards the construction of a road	1 00
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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Administration

17c Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	32,174,000 00
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Plant and Plant Products

35c Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	326,565 00
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HEALTH OF ANIMALS

40c Administration, Operation and Maintenance	249,000 00
45c Grants, Contributions and Subsidies as detailed in the Estimates	585,600 00

CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION

65c Administration, Operation and Maintenance	48,000 00
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POST OFFICE

1c Postal Services, including Canada's share of the upkeep of the International Bureaux at Berne and Montevideo	2,262,000 00
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PRIVY COUNCIL

A—PRIVY COUNCIL

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

15c Expenses of the Royal Commissions listed in the Details of Estimates	1 00
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GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

1c Office of the Secretary to the Governor General	52,000 00
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PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF RELATIONS BOARD

1c Administration Expenses	85,000 00
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LEGISLATION

THE SENATE

5c General Administration 153,000 00

HOUSE OF COMMONS

20c General Administration 806,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Pennell for Mr. Benson, a member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a Supplementary Estimate (C) (Revised) of sums required for the service of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1968, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" the Governor General recommends this Estimate to the House of Commons.

Government House, Ottawa.

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,
Deputy Governor General.

On motion of Mr. Pennell for Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Laing, the Message of His Excellency together with (Revised) Supplementary Estimate (C), 1967-68, were referred to the Committee of Supply.

(Proceedings on Adjournment Motion)

At 10.30 o'clock p.m., the question "That this House do now adjourn" was deemed to have been proposed pursuant to provisional Standing Order 39-A;

After debate the said question was deemed to have been adopted.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. McIlraith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Capital Budget of the National Capital Commission for the year ending March 31, 1968, pursuant to section 80(2) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952, as amended 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Winters, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the Crop Year ended July 31, 1967, certified by the Auditors, pursuant to section 7(2) of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, chapter 44, R.S.C., 1952.

At 10.52 o'clock p.m., the House adjourned until tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

No. 154

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed Bill C-30, An Act to amend the Immigration Act, without amendment.

Mr. Pearson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of correspondence dated between March 8 and March 21, 1968, exchanged between the Prime Minister of Canada and Premiers of the Provinces with respect to inflationary pressures in the Economy.

Mr. Pearson, laid before the House,—Copies of Notes, dated between March 13 and March 25, 1968, exchanged between the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Canadian Ambassador at Washington with respect to the proposed extradition of H. C. Banks.

Pursuant to Standing Order 39(4), the following three Questions were made Orders of the House for Returns, namely:

No. 820—*Mr. Dinsdale*

1. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, how many persons were employed from time-to-time in the Information and/or Public Relations Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (b) what position has been and is now held by each such employee, for what period and at which salary or remuneration?

2. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what persons, firms or corporations, if any, have been employed and/or retained for the purpose of

preparing, disseminating or in any manner dealing with the Information Services and/or Public Relations of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (b) what are the names of such persons, firms and corporations, if any, for what purpose and period was the employment, and what was the cost in each instance (c) were public tenders called for the services described in (a) and (b) and, if not, upon what basis and by whom was the selection made?

3. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, how many press releases have been prepared for or on behalf of the Department and/or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; by whom were they prepared and at what cost (b) for each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what radio and television time has been purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, for what purpose and for what cost (c) for the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or other space was purchased in domestic and foreign newspapers, magazines and other publications, for what purpose and for what cost?

4. For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what was the cost of the travel of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and his staff and any of the personnel described in Parts 1 and 2 above; what trips were taken and for what purposes?

5. (a) For each of the years 1964 to 1967 inclusive, what advertising or any other related contracts have been awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; to whom were the same awarded, for what purpose and for what cost; were public tenders called in each instance and, if not, upon what basis and by whom was the contract awarded (b) specifically, has the MacLaren Agency or any other firm been hired to promote the forthcoming amendments to the Indian Act in anticipation of the discussion in Parliament; what other public relations functions are being performed by this firm for the Indian Affairs Branch; what is the total cost of these services to the Department (c) does the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development maintain and/or operate any office located elsewhere than in Ottawa for the purpose, in whole or in part, of promoting the public relations of the Department and/or the Minister and, if so, where are such offices located; what is the cost of the maintenance and operation of such offices; how many are employed in each such office and at what salary or remuneration in each case (d) have information officers been hired by the Department in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories and, if so, what are their names and at what salary have they been appointed?

No. 1,197—Mr. Orlikow

Since January 1, 1939, have any persons or corporations been fined for infractions of the Combines Investigation Act or sections 411 or 412 of the Criminal Code and, if so (a) what are the names of the persons or corporations so fined (b) what was the amount of the fine in each case (c) when was the fine imposed (d) what infractions occasioned the fine?

No. 1,203—Mrs. MacInnis

1. What companies have been convicted under the Combines Investigation Act since January 1, 1966?

2. What was the penalty imposed in each case?

Mr. Béchard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State, presented,
—Returns to the foregoing Orders.

Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers Nos. 5, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 65 were allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of National Defence and any other Minister of the government and the Premier of Prince Edward Island or any other member of the government of that Province relating to the removal of personnel and maintenance facilities and the transfer of the air search and rescue unit from Greenwood, N.S., to Summerside P.E.I.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 58—Mr. Nowlan*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Government of Prince Edward Island on the subject-matter of the continuous operation of ferry services between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland in the event of future strikes by C.N.R. employees.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 62—Mr. McQuaid*).

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all documents and correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island with reference to the bringing into force in Prince Edward Island the provisions of Part X of the Bankruptcy Act as amended, Statutes of Canada 1966-67, Chapter 32.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 64—Mr. McQuaid*).

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee*)

The following resolutions were adopted:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES "C" 1967-68

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

<u>1c</u> Departmental Administration	\$ 399,753 00
<u>5c</u> Bankruptcy Act—Administration	109,000 00
<u>25c</u> Consumer Affairs Branch	175,000 00

TREASURY BOARD

- 7c To authorize the Treasury Board to delete from the accounts certain debts due, and claims by, Her Majesty, each of which is in excess of \$1,000, amounting in the

aggregate to \$19,067,138.26, of which \$44,570 represents
an Item that has been carried as an asset in the
Statement of Assets and Liabilities 44,571 00

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

TREASURY BOARD

L117c To authorize in the current and subsequent fiscal years,
notwithstanding the Financial Administration Act,
where sums are due to federal government depart-
ments and agencies from the working capital advance
established by Vote L99e, Appropriation Act. No. 4,
1966, for the provision of data processing and related
services, the payment from those sums of amounts
payable by the said departments or agencies to the
said working capital advance 1 00

FISHERIES

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

15c (Revised) Grants, Contributions and Subsidies in the
amounts and subject to the terms specified in the sub-
vote titles listed in the Details of Estimates 1,065,000 00

SPECIAL

17c Estimated amount required to recoup the Fishing Vessel
Indemnity Account, the Lobster Trap Indemnity
Account and the Fixed Fishing Gear and Shore
Installations Indemnity Account established under
Vote 540 of the Appropriation Act No. 5, 1955 and
Vote 527 of the Appropriation Act No. 6, 1956, to
cover the net operating losses in the said Accounts
as at March 31, 1968 157,700 00

Resolutions to be reported.

The said resolutions were reported and concurred in and the Committee of
Supply obtained leave to sit again later this day.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty
on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending
the 31st March, 1968, the sum of \$287,980,264 be granted out of the Consolidated
Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again later this day.

Mr. Pennell for Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-211, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968, which was read the first time.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

INTERIM SUPPLY

Resolved,—That a sum not exceeding \$1,118,202,797.17, being the aggregate of—

- (a) two-twelfths of the total of all the Items set forth in the Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1969, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament—\$1,051,635,522.17;
- (b) four-twelfths of the total amount of Atomic Energy Item 5 and National Research Council of Canada including the Medical Research Council Item 10, (Schedule A) of the said Main Estimates—\$30,666,333.33;
- (c) two-twelfths of the total amount of External Affairs Item 35 (Schedule B) of the said Main Estimates—\$23,566,666.67;
- (d) one-twelfth of the total amount of Office of the Chief Electoral Officer Item 1, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Item 25, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Item 20, Legislation Items 5 and 20, and Transport Item 30, (Schedule C) of the said Main Estimates—\$12,334,275.00,

be granted to Her Majesty on account of the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1969.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved,—That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1969, the sum of \$1,118,202,797.17 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said resolution was reported and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Pennell for Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, by leave of the House, presented Bill C-212, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1969, which was read the first time.

By unanimous consent, the said bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The sitting was suspended to the call of the Chair.

And the sitting having been resumed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following bills:

Bill C-211, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.

Bill C-212, An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1969.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

27th March, 1968.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Gérald Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, March 27, 1968, at 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS-FREMONT TRUDEAU,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Message was received from the Honourable Gérard Fauteux, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker went with the House to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that when the House did attend the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General in the Senate Chamber, His Honour was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following bills:

An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954

An Act to amend the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act

An Act to amend the Income Tax Act

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had then addressed the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

"The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the public service.

"In the name of the Commons I present to Your Honour the following Bills:

'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1968.'

'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service, for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1969.'

"To which Bills I humbly request Your Honour's Assent."

Whereupon, the Clerk of the Senate, by Command of the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General, did say:

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills."

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Côté, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster General for

the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 77 of the Post Office Act, chapter 212, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Miss LaMarsh, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Return to an Address, dated January 24, 1968, to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all documents, correspondence or communications relating to the Northumberland Causeway and exchanged between Colonel Edward Churchill, the Government of Prince Edward Island or the Government of Canada or any department, commission or agency of either of the said Governments.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 40*).

By Miss LaMarsh,—Return to an Order of the House, dated December 20, 1967, for a copy of all leases, agreements to lease, letters of intent to lease or other similar documents, relating to the occupancy by the Government of Canada of space in the building known as Place de Ville in the City of Ottawa, together with a copy of all correspondence, briefs or other documents exchanged between the Minister of Public Works or any officers of that Department and the owners of the said building or anyone acting or purporting to act on their behalf since the first day of January, 1965.—(*Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 41*).

At 7.00 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, until Tuesday, April 23, 1968 at 2.30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to Special Order made Wednesday, March 20, 1968.

No. 155

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1968.

2.30 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received communications notifying him that vacancies had occurred in the representation, namely:

Honourable Lawrence T. Pennell, Member for the Electoral District of Brant-Haldimand, by resignation.

Honourable Paul Martin, Member for the Electoral District of Essex East, by resignation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF BRANT-HALDIMAND

CANADA }
To Wit: }

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, the undersigned, Lawrence T. Pennell, Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Brant-Haldimand, hereby declare my intention of vacating my seat, as of this day, Tuesday, April 16, 1968, at twelve o'clock midnight.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Ottawa, this 16th day of April, 1968.

LAWRENCE T. PENNELL (L.S.)

Witness: T. D. MacDonald

Witness: E. R. M. Griffiths

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ESSEX EAST

CANADA }
To Wit: }

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

I, the undersigned, Paul Martin, Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Essex East, hereby declare my intention of vacating my seat, as of this day, April 19, 1968, at twelve o'clock midnight.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Ottawa, this 19th day of April, 1968.

PAUL MARTIN (L.S.)

Witness: Marjorie Frank

Witness: Isabelle L. Quenneville

And that accordingly he had, pursuant to section 6 of the House of Commons Act, Chapter 143, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, addressed his warrants to the Chief Electoral Officer for the issue of writs for the election of new members for the said Electoral Districts.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Governor in Council had appointed J. Gordon Dubroy, Esquire, as Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons (Administrative and Procedural).

The Prime Minister having informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General had thought fit to dissolve the present Parliament, Mr. Speaker left the Chair at 2.45 o'clock p.m.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

By Mr. Trudeau, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Copies of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, March 27, 1968 and Wednesday, April 10, 1968, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Benson, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Administration of the Canada Student Loans Act for the year ended June 30, 1966, pursuant to section 18 of the said Act, Chapter 24, Statutes of Canada, 1964-65. (English and French).

By Mr. Benson,—Report of temporary loan made by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority pursuant to section 26(1) of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act, authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1967-1077, dated June 1, 1967, pursuant to section 26(4) of the said Act, chapter 242, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Benson,—Report of Operations under the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and the International Development Association Act, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 2 of the first-mentioned Act, chapter 13, Statutes of Canada 1966-67, and section 5 of the latter Act, chapter 32, Statutes of Canada, 1960. (English and French).

By Mr. Drury, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Department of Defence Production for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 34 of the Defence Production Act, chapter 62, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Hellyer, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Canadian Transport Commission for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 21 of the National Transportation Act, chapter 69, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67. (English and French).

By Mr. Laing, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report of Northern Transportation Company Limited, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Marchand, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the National Gallery of Canada, including its Accounts and Financial Transactions certified by the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967, pursuant to section 10 of the National Gallery Act, chapter 186, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council,—Report on the Activities of the National Energy Board for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 91 of the National Energy Board Act, chapter 46, Statutes of Canada, 1959. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin,—Report of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and its subsidiary company, Eldorado Aviation Limited, including their Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin,—Report of Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation, including its Accounts and Financial Statement certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the Financial Administration Act, chapter 116, R.S.C. 1952. (English and French).

By Mr. Pepin,—Report of the Cape Breton Development Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1967, pursuant to section 33 of the Cape Breton Development Corporation Act, chapter 6, Statutes of Canada, 1967-68.

PROCLAMATION *re* DISSOLUTION



ROLAND MICHENER
[L.S.]

CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To OUR Beloved and Faithful the SENATORS of Canada, and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, and to all whom it may concern,—

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

P. E. TRUDEAU, }
Attorney General of } WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the
Canada. } advice and consent of Our Prime Minister of
Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada.

Now KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, ROLAND MICHENER, Chancellor and Principal Companion of Our Order of Canada, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-third day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight and in the seventeenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. F. GRANDY,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

LIST OF APPENDICES TO COMMONS JOURNALS—SESSION 1967-68

No. 1—Veterans Affairs 1967-68 Estimates: First Report of Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 4*), 133-4.

No. 2—Public Works 1967-68 Estimates: Third Report of Standing Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Public Works with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 3*), 155.

No. 3—Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, Bill C-105: Second Report of Standing Committee on Transport and Communications with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 1*), 159.

No. 4—Canadian National Railways, annual, auditor's and securities trust reports for 1966: Third Report of Standing Committee on Transport and Communications with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 2*), 159.

No. 5—Trade and Commerce 1967-68 Estimates: Second Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 2 to 5*), 160.

No. 6—Divorce reform: Second Report of Special Joint Committee on Divorce with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of last session (*Issues Nos. 1 to 24*), 170, 173-275.

No. 7—National Revenue 1967-68 Estimates: Third Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 5 to 7*), 277-8.

No. 8—United Investment Life Assurance Company, Bill C-114: Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, reporting Bill with amendment, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 8*), 278-9.

No. 9—Justice 1967-68 Estimates: Second Report of Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 3*), 283-4.

No. 10—Industry 1967-68 Estimates: Second Report of Standing Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Development with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 5*), 289-90.

No. 11—External Affairs 1967-68 Estimates: First Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 6*), 311-2.

No. 12—Forestry and Rural Development 1967-68 Estimates: Second Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, with recommendations, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 6*), 315-7.

No. 13—Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada, Bill S-11: Fifth Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, recommending that French title of bill be amended, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 9*), 496.

No. 14—Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, Bill C-113: Fifth and Sixth Reports of Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, reporting Bill with an amendment and recommendation re capital stock charges, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 8*), 533-4.

No. 15—Co-operative Trust Company Limited, Bill S-20: Sixth Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, reporting Bill with amendments, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 10*), 534.

No. 16—Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., Bill S-16, Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., Bill S-17: Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Reports of Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, with recommendation re capital stock charges, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 9*), 545-6.

LIST OF APPENDICES TO COMMONS JOURNALS—SESSION 1967-68—Concl.

No. 17—Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, Bill S-26: Tenth Report of Standing Committee on Transport and Communications with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 11*), 563.

No. 18—Broadcasting, Bill C-163: Second Report of Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts, reporting Bill with amendments and order for reprinting of Bill, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 7*), 589-95.

No. 19—Criminal Code proposed amendments, Bills C-122, C-123, Termination of Pregnancy, Bill C-136, subject-matter *re* abortion, interim report: First Report of Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, with recommendations, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 14*), 607-8. (*See also Appendix No. 25*).

No. 20—Criminal Code proposed amendments, Bills C-115, C-192 (last session), subject-matter *re* destruction of criminal records: Third Report of Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, with recommendations, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 5 and 14 of this session, Issues Nos. 30 to 33 of last session*), 609-10.

No. 21—Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Bill C-104: Fourth and Eleventh Reports of Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, reporting Bill with amendments, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 3 to 7, 10, 12 to 14 of this session, Issue No. 42 of last session*), 401, 667-9.

No. 22—National and Royal Anthems, lyrics: First and Final Report of Special Joint Committee on National and Royal Anthems with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 3*), 695-7.

No. 23—Customs Tariff Resolutions *re* Kennedy Round agreements under GATT: Ninth Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, with recommendations, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 12 to 25*), 727-9.

No. 24—London and Midland General Insurance Company, Bill S-25: Tenth Report of Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, recommending that French title of bill be amended, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 26*), 741-2.

No. 25—Abortion: Second Report of Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, with recommendations, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 24*), 767-8.

No. 26—Drug Addicts Protection, Bill C-96: Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, with recommendations, with its printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 4, 10 to 13, 15, 17 and 18*), 777-80.

THE MINISTRY
OF THE RIGHT HON. LESTER B. PEARSON
(according to precedence)
and
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Ministers and their Portfolios		Parliamentary Secretaries
Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson	Prime Minister of Canada	Mr. John Matheson
Hon. Paul J.J. Martin	Secretary of State for External Affairs	Mr. Gerard Pelletier
Hon. Robert H. Winters ¹	Minister of Trade and Commerce	Mr. Jean-Charles Cantin
Hon. Paul T. Hellyer ²	Minister of Transport	Mr. James A. Byrne
Hon. Walter L. Gordon ³	President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada	
Hon. Mitchell Sharp	Minister of Finance and Receiver General	
Hon. George J. McIlraith	Minister of Public Works	Mr. John B. Stewart
Hon. Arthur Laing	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Mr. Stanley Haidasz
Hon. Allan J. MacEachen	Minister of National Health and Welfare	Mrs. Margaret Rideout
Hon. Hédard-J. Robichaud	Minister of Fisheries	Mr. Richard Cashin
Hon. Roger Teillet	Minister of Veterans Affairs	
Hon. Judy V. LaMarsh ⁴	Secretary of State	Mr. Albert Béchar
Hon. Charles M. Drury	Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production	Mr. Donald S. Macdonald ⁵
Hon. John R. Nicholson	Minister of Labour	Mr. Bryce S. Mackasey ⁶
Hon. John J. Connolly	Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate	
Hon. Maurice Sauvé	Minister of Forestry and Rural Development	
Hon. Edgar J. Benson ⁷	President of the Treasury Board	Mr. James E. Walker ⁸
Hon. Léo A.J. Cadieux ⁹	Minister of National Defence	
Hon. Lawrence T. Pennell	Solicitor General of Canada	
Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin	Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources	Mr. Jack Davis

¹Resigned, Mar. 30, 1968.²Transferred from National Defence on resignation of Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Sept. 19, 1967.³Resigned, Mar. 11, 1968.⁴Resigned, Apr. 10, 1968.⁵Transferred from Secretary of State for External Affairs, Jan. 7, 1968.⁶Appointed Minister without Portfolio, Feb. 9, 1968 (See footnote¹⁴).⁷Resigned as Minister of National Revenue, Jan. 18, 1968; Hon. Jean Chrétien appointed, Jan. 18, 1968.⁸Transferred from Minister of National Revenue, Jan. 7, 1968.⁹Transferred from Associate Minister of National Defence, Sept. 19, 1967, on transfer of Hon. Paul Hellyer to Transport.

Ministers and their Portfolios		Parliamentary Secretaries
Hon. Jean Marchand	Minister of Manpower and Immigration	Mr. John C. Munro
Hon. John J. Greene	Minister of Agriculture	Mr. Bruce S. Beer
Hon. Jean-Pierre Côté	Postmaster General	
Hon. John N. Turner ¹⁰	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs	Mr. Ovide Laflamme ¹¹
Hon. Pierre E. Trudeau	Minister of Justice and Attorney General	
Hon. Jean Chrétien ¹²	Minister of National Revenue	
Hon. Charles R. Granger ¹³	Minister without Portfolio	
Hon. Bryce S. Mackasey ¹⁴	Minister without Portfolio	

¹⁰Portfolio changed from Registrar General of Canada, effective Dec. 21, 1967, subsequent to proclamation of Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act (Bill C-161).

¹¹Transferred from Registrar General, Jan. 7, 1968.

¹²Appointed, Jan. 18, 1968 (See footnote⁷).

¹³Appointed, Sept. 25, 1967.

¹⁴Appointed, Feb. 9, 1968.

THE MINISTRY
OF THE RIGHT HON. PIERRE E. TRUDEAU
(according to precedence)

Ministers and their Portfolios

Rt. Hon. Pierre E. Trudeau	Prime Minister of Canada and Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Hon. Paul J.J. Martin	Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate
Hon. Paul T. Hellyer	Minister of Transport
Hon. Mitchell Sharp	Secretary of State for External Affairs
Hon. George J. McIlraith	Minister of Public Works
Hon. Arthur Laing	Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Hon. Allan J. MacEachen	Minister of National Health and Welfare
Hon. Hédard-J. Robichaud	Minister of Fisheries
Hon. Roger Teillet	Minister of Veterans Affairs
Hon. Charles M. Drury	Minister of Industry, Minister of Defence Production and Minister of Trade and Commerce
Hon. Maurice Sauvé	Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
Hon. Edgar J. Benson	Minister of Finance and Receiver General and President of the Treasury Board
Hon. Léo A.J. Cadieux	Minister of National Defence
Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin	Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Minister of Labour
Hon. Jean Marchand	Minister of Manpower and Immigration and Secretary of State
Hon. John J. Greene	Minister of Agriculture
Hon. Jean-Pierre Côté	Postmaster General
Hon. John N. Turner	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Solicitor General
Hon. Jean Chrétien	Minister of National Revenue
Hon. Charles R. Granger	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. Bryce S. Mackasey	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. Donald S. Macdonald	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. John C. Munro	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. Gérard Pelletier	Minister without Portfolio

NOTE:—Hon. Jack Davis appointed Minister without Portfolio, Apr. 26, 1968.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker	The Honourable Lucien Lamoureux
Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Whole House	Herman M. Batten, Esq.
Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House	Maurice Rinfret, Esq. ¹
Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House	Paul Tardif, Esq. ²
Clerk of the House of Commons	Alistair Fraser, B.A., LL.D ³
Clerk Assistant	J. Gordon Dubroy ⁴
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel	Maurice P. Ollivier, Q.C., LL.D
Second Clerk Assistant	
Third Clerk Assistant	Alexander Small
Sergeant-at-Arms	Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, V.C.
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	J.P. Lucien Groulx

¹Died, Dec. 26, 1967.²Appointed, June 22, 1967.³Appointed, Aug. 6, 1967, on retirement of Léon-J. Raymond, O.B.E., Aug. 6, 1967.⁴Appointed, Mar. 28, 1968.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Second Session, Twenty-seventh Parliament

A

Addison, John H.—York North.
Aiken, Gordon Harvey—Parry Sound-Muskoka.
Alkenbrack, A. Douglas—Prince Edward-Lennox.
Allard, Maurice¹—Sherbrooke.
Allmand, Warren—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.
Andras, Robert K.—Port Arthur.
Asselin, Hon. Martial—Charlevoix.
Asselin, Patrick T.—Richmond-Wolfe.

B

Badanai, Hubert—Fort William.
Baldwin, Gerald W.—Peace River.
Ballard, H. Ray—Calgary South.
Barnett, Thomas S.—Comox-Alberni.
Basford, S. Ron.—Vancouver-Burrard.
Batten, Herman M.—Humber-St. George's.
Beaulieu, Paul—Saint-Jean-Iberville-Napierville.
Béchar, Albert—Bonaventure.
Beer, Bruce S.—Peel.
Bell, Hon. R. A.—Carleton.
Bell, Thomas M.—Saint John-Albert.
Benson, Hon. Edgar J.—Kingston.
Berger, Jean—Montmagny-L'Islet.
Bigg, F. Jack—Athabasca.
Blouin, Gustave—Saguenay.
Boulanger, Prosper—Mercier.
Bower, John O.—Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare.
Brand, Lewis M.—Saskatoon.
Brewin, F. Andrew—Greenwood.
Brown, James E.—Brantford.
Byrne, James A.—Kootenay East.

C

Cadieu, Albert C.—Meadow Lake.
Cadieux, Hon. Léo—Terrebonne.
Cameron, Alan John Patrick—High Park.
Cameron, Colin—Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands.
Cantelon, Reg W.—Kindersley.
Cantin, Jean-Charles—Quebec South.
Caouette, Réal—Villeneuve.
Caron, Pierre²—Hull.
Cashin, Richard J.—St. John's West.
Caston, Douglas M.³—Jasper-Edson.

Chatterton, George L.—Esquimalt-Saanich.
Chatwood, Andrew—Grand Falls-White Bay-
Labrador.
Choquette, Auguste—Lotbinière.
Chrétien, Hon. Jean—Saint-Maurice-Lafleche.
Churchill, Hon. Gordon—Winnipeg South Centre.
Clancy, Gordon Drummond—Yorkton.
Clermont, Gaston—Labelle.
Coates, Robert C.—Cumberland.
Code, Desmond—Lanark.
Comtois, J. Roland—Joliette-L'Assomption-
Montcalm.
Côté, Florian—Nicolet-Yamaska.
Côté, Gustave—Dorchester.
Côté, Hon. Jean-Pierre—Longueuil.
Cowan, Ralph B.—York-Humber.
Crossman, Guy—Kent (N.B.)
Crouse, Lloyd R.—Queens-Lunenburg.

D

Danforth, Harold W.—Kent (Ont.)
Davis, Hon. Jack—Coast-Capilano.
Deachman, Grant—Vancouver Quadra.
Diefenbaker, Rt. Hon. John George—Prince Albert.
Dinsdale, Hon. Walter G.—Brandon-Souris.
Dionne, Charles-Eugène—Kamouraska.
Douglas, T. C.—Burnaby-Coquitlam.
Drury, Hon. Charles M.—Saint-Antoine-Westmount.
Dubé, Jean-Eudes—Restigouche-Madawaska.
Duquet, Gérard—Quebec East.

E

Emard, René—Vaudreuil-Soulanges.
Enns, Siegfried J.—Portage-Neepawa.
Ethier, Viateur—Glengarry-Prescott.

F

Fairweather, R. Gordon L.—Royal.
Fane, Frank J. W.—Vègreville.
Faulkner, Hugh—Peterborough.
Fawcett, Norman—Nickel Belt.
Flemming, Hon. Hugh John—Victoria-Carleton.
Forbes, R. Elmer—Dauphin.

¹Resigned, Mar. 6, 1968; appointed sessions court judge of Montreal, Mar. 11, 1968.

²Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

³Elected in by-election Nov. 6, 1967.

Forest, Yves—Stanstead.
 Forrestall, J. Michael—Halifax.
 Foy, Walter F.—Lambton West.
 Fulton, Hon. E. D.—Kamloops.

G

Gauthier, Charles-Arthur—Roberval.
 Gendron, Rosaire—Rivière-du-Loup—Témiscouata.
 Germa, Melville C.⁴—Sudbury.
 Gilbert, John—Broadview.
 Godin, Roland—Portneuf.
 Gordon, Hon. Walter L.—Davenport.
 Goyer, Jean-Pierre—Dollard.
 Grafftey, W. Heward—Brome-Missisquoi.
 Granger, Hon. Charles, R.⁵—Bonavista-Twillingate.
 Gray, Herbert E.—Essex West.
 Greene, Hon. John James—Renfrew South.
 Grégoire, Gilles—Lapointe.
 Grills, Lee—Hastings South.
 Groos, David W.—Victoria (B.C.)
 Guay, Raynald—Lévis.
 Gundlock, Deane R.—Lethbridge.

H

Habel, Joseph-A.—Cochrane.
 Haidasz, Stanley—Parkdale.
 Hales, Alfred D.—Wellington South.
 Hamilton, Hon. Alvin—Qu'Appelle.
 Harkness, Hon. Douglas S.—Calgary North.
 Harley, Harry C.—Halton.
 Hees, Hon. George—Northumberland.
 Hellyer, Hon. Paul T.—Trinity.
 Herridge, Herbert W.—Kootenay West.
 Honey, Russell C.—Durham.
 Hopkins, Leonard—Renfrew North.
 Horner, Albert R.—The Battlefords.
 Horner, John H.—Acadia.
 Howard, Frank—Skeena.
 Howe, William D.—Hamilton South.
 Howe, Wm. Marvin—Wellington-Huron.
 Hymmen, Kieth—Waterloo North.

I

Irvine, Jack A.—London.
 Isabelle, Gaston—Gatineau.

J

Jamieson, Don—Burin-Burgeo.
 Johnston, Howard—Okanagan-Revelstoke.
 Jorgenson, Warner H.—Provencher.

K

Keays, J. Russell—Gaspé.
 Kennedy, Cyril F.⁶—Colchester-Hants.
 Kindt, Lawrence E.—MacLeod.
 Klein, Milton L.—Cartier.
 Knowles, Stanley H.—Winnipeg North Centre.
 Korchinski, Stanley J.—Mackenzie.

L

Lachance, Georges-C.—Lafontaine.
 Laflamme, Ovide—Québec-Montmorency.
 Laing, Hon. Arthur—Vancouver South.
 LaMarsh, Hon. Judy V.—Niagara Falls.
 Lambert, Hon. Marcel—Edmonton West.
 Lamoureux, Hon. Lucien—Stormont.
 Langlois, Paul—Chicoutimi.
 Langlois, Raymond-C.—Mégantic.
 Laniel, Gérard—Beauharnois-Salaberry.
 Laprise, Gérard—Chapleau.
 Latulippe, Henri—Compton-Frontenac.
 Laverdière, Herman—Bellechasse.
 Leblanc, Fernand E.—Laurier.
 LeBlanc, Guy—Rimouski.
 Leboe, Bert Raymond—Cariboo.
 Lefebvre, T.—Pontiac-Témiscamingue.
 Legault, Carl—Nipissing.
 Lessard, H. Pit—Saint-Henri.
 Lewis, David—York South.
 Lind, James G.—Middlesex East.
 Loiselle, Gérard—St. Ann.
 Loney, John—Bruce.

M

Macaluso, Joseph—Hamilton West.
 MacDonald, David—Prince.
 Macdonald, Hon. Donald S.—Rosedale.
 MacEachen, Hon. Allan J.—Inverness-Richmond.
 MacEwan, H. Russell—Pictou.
 MacInnis, Donald—Cape Breton South.
 MacInnis, Mrs. Grace—Vancouver-Kingsway.
 Mackasey, Hon. Bryce Stuart—Verdun.
 MacLean, Hon. J. Angus—Queens.
 Macquarrie, Heath—Queens.
 MacRae, J. Chester—York-Sunbury.
 Madill, J. Ellwood—Dufferin-Simcoe.
 Mandziuk, J. Nicholas—Marquette.

⁴Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

⁵Elected in by-election Nov. 6, 1967.

⁶Resigned, Sept. 17, 1967.

Marchand, Hon. Jean—Quebec West.
 Martin, Murdo W.—Timmins.
 Martin, Hon. Paul⁷—Essex East.
 Mather, Barry—New Westminster.
 Matheson, John R.—Leeds.
 Matte, Jean-Paul—Champlain.
 McCleave, Robert—Halifax.
 McCutcheon, Mac T.—Lambton-Kent.
 McIlraith, Hon. George J.—Ottawa West.
 McIntosh, Jack—Swift Current-Maple Creek.
 McKinley, Robert E.—Huron.
 McLean, Allan M. A.—Charlotte.
 McLelland, Ronald D.—Rosetown-Biggar.
 McNulty, James C.—Lincoln.
 McQuaid, Melvin—Kings.
 McWilliam, G. Roy—Northumberland-Miramichi.
 Mongrain, Joseph-A.—Trois-Rivières.
 Monteith, Hon. J. Waldo—Perth.
 Moore, Harry A.—Wetaskiwin.
 More, Kenneth H.—Regina City.
 Morison, John B.—Wentworth.
 Muir, George R.—Lisgar.
 Muir, Robert—Cape Breton North and Victoria.
 Munro, Hon. John C.—Hamilton East.

N

Nasserden, Edward—Rosthern.
 Nesbitt, Wallace B.—Oxford.
 Neveu, Louis-Paul—Shefford.
 Nicholson, Hon. John R.—Vancouver Centre.
 Nielsen, Erik—Yukon.
 Nixon, George E.—Algoma West.
 Noble, Percy V.—Grey North.
 Noël, Aurélien⁸—Outremont-Saint-Jean.
 Nowlan, J. Patrick—Digby-Annapolis-Kings.
 Nugent, Terence J.—Edmonton-Strathcona.

O

O'Keefe, Joseph P.—St. John's East.
 Olson, Horace A.—Medicine Hat.
 Orange, R. J.—Northwest Territories.
 Orlikow, David—Winnipeg North.
 Ormiston, James N.—Melville.
 Otto, Steven—York East.
 Ouellet, André⁹—Papineau.

P

Pascoe, J. Ernest—Moose Jaw-Lake Centre.
 Patterson, Alexander B.—Fraser Valley.
 Pearson, Rt. Hon. Lester B.—Algoma East.
 Pelletier, Hon. Gérard—Hochelaga.
 Pennell, Hon. Lawrence T.¹⁰—Brant-Haldimand.
 Pepin, Hon. Jean-Luc—Drummond-Arthabaska.
 Peters, Arnold—Timiskaming.
 Pickersgill, Hon. John W.¹¹—Bonavista-Twillingate.
 Pilon, Bernard—Chambly-Rouville.
 Prittie, Robert W.—Burnaby-Richmond.
 Prud'homme, Marcel—Saint-Denis.
 Pugh, David V.—Okanagan Boundary.

R

Racine, Jean-Paul—Beauce.
 Rapp, Reynold—Humboldt-Melfort-Tisdale.
 Régimbal, Roger-E.—Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes.
 Reid, John M.—Kenora-Rainy River.
 Ricard, Hon. Théogène—Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot.
 Richard, Jean-T.—Ottawa East.
 Rideout, Mrs. Margaret—Westmorland.
 Rinfret, Maurice¹²—Saint-Jacques.
 Robichaud, Hon. Hédard-J.—Gloucester.
 Rochon, Jean-L.—Laval.
 Rock, Raymond—Jacques-Cartier-Lasalle.
 Roxburgh, John M.—Norfolk.
 Ryan, S. Perry—Spadina.
 Rynard, Philip Bernard—Simcoe East.

S

Saltsman, Max—Waterloo South.
 Sauvé, Hon. Maurice—Îles-de-la-Madeleine.
 Schreyer, E. R.—Springfield.
 Scott, Reid—Danforth.
 Scott, William C.—Victoria (Ont.)
 Sharp, Hon. Mitchell—Eglington.
 Sherman, L. R.—Winnipeg South.
 Simard, Alcide—Lac-Saint-Jean.
 Simpson, Robert—Churchill.
 Skoreyko, William—Edmonton East.
 Smallwood, Clifford S.—Battle River-Camrose.
 Smith, Heber E.—Simcoe North.
 Southam, Richard R.—Moose Mountain.
 Stafford, Harold E.—Elgin.
 Stanbury, Robert—York-Scarborough.

⁷ Resigned, Apr. 19, 1968; summoned to the Senate on Apr. 20, 1968.

⁸ Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

⁹ Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

¹⁰ Resigned, Apr. 16, 1968; appointed judge of Ontario Supreme Court on Apr. 22, 1968.

¹¹ Resigned, Sept. 18, 1967.

¹² Died, Dec. 26, 1967.

Stanfield, Hon. Robert L.¹³—Colchester-Hants.
 Starr, Hon. Michael—Ontario.
 Stefanson, Eric—Selkirk.
 Stewart, John B.—Antigonish-Guysborough.

T

Tardif, Paul—Russell.
 Teillet, Hon. Roger-J.—St. Boniface.
 Thomas, Antonio—Maisonneuve-Rosemont.
 Thomas, William H. A.—Middlesex West.
 Thompson, Robert N.—Red Deer.
 Tolmie, Donald R.—Welland.
 Tremblay, Jacques R.¹⁴—Richelieu-Verchères.
 Tremblay, Hon. René¹⁵—Matapédia-Matane.
 Trudeau, Rt. Hon. Pierre E.—Mount Royal.
 Tucker, James R.—Trinity-Conception.
 Turner, Hon. John N.—St. Lawrence-St. George.

V

Valade, Georges-J.—Sainte-Marie.

W

Wadds, Mrs. Jean—Grenville-Dundas.
 Wahn, Ian Grant—St. Paul's.
 Walker, James E.—York Centre.
 Watson, Ian—Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie.
 Watson, Lawrence—Assiniboia.
 Webb, Roderick A.—Hastings-Frontenac.
 Whelan, Eugene F.—Essex South.
 Winch, Harold E.—Vancouver East.
 Winkler, Eric A.¹⁶—Grey-Bruce.
 Winters, Hon. Robert H.—York West.
 Woolliams, Eldon M.—Bow River.

Y

Yanakakis, Antonio—Berthier-Maskinongé-Delanaudière.

¹³Elected in by-election Nov. 6, 1967.

¹⁴Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

¹⁵Died, Jan. 22, 1968.

¹⁶Resigned, Sept. 30, 1967.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
CONSTITUENCIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Second Session, Twenty-seventh Parliament

A

Acadia—Horner, John H.
Algoma East—Pearson, Rt. Hon. Lester B.
Algoma West—Nixon, George E.
Antigonish—Guysborough—Stewart, John B.
Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes—Régimbal, Roger-E.
Assiniboia—Watson, Lawrence.
Athabasca—Bigg, F. Jack.

B

Battle River—Camrose—Smallwood, Clifford S.
Beauce—Racine, Jean-Paul.
Beauharnois—Salaberry—Laniel, Gérard.
Bellechasse—Laverdière, Herman.
Berthier—Maskinongé—Delanaudière—Yanakis, Antonio.
Bonaventure—Béchar, Albert.
Bonavista—Twillingate—Pickersgill, Hon. John W.¹
Granger, Hon. Charles R.²
Bow River—Woolliams, Eldon M.
Brandon—Souris—Dinsdale, Hon. Walter G.
Brantford—Brown, James E.
Brant—Haldimand—Pennell, Hon. Lawrence T.³
Broadview—Gilbert, John.
Brome—Missisquoi—Graftey, W. Heward.
Bruce—Loney, John.
Burin—Burgee—Jamieson, Don.
Burnaby—Coquitlam—Douglas, T. C.
Burnaby—Richmond—Prittie, Robert W.

C

Calgary North—Harkness, Hon. Douglas S.
Calgary South—Ballard, H. Ray.
Cape Breton North and Victoria—Muir, Robert.
Cape Breton South—MacInnis, Donald.
Cariboo—Leboe, Bert Raymond.
Carleton—Bell, Hon. R. A.
Cartier—Klein, Milton L.
Chambly—Rouville—Pilon, Bernard.
Champlain—Matte, Jean-Paul.
Chapleau—Laprise, Gérard.
Charlevoix—Asselin, Hon. Martial.

Charlotte—McLean, Allan M. A.
Châteauguay—Huntingdon—Laprairie—Watson, Ian.
Chicoutimi—Langlois, Paul.
Churchill—Simpson, Robert.
Coast—Capilano—Davis, Hon. Jack.
Cochrane—Habel, Joseph-A.
Colchester—Hants—Kennedy, Cyril F.⁴
Stanfield, Hon. Robert L.⁵
Comox-Alberni—Barnett, Thomas S.
Compton—Frontenac—Latulippe, Henri.
Cumberland—Coates, Robert C.

D

Danforth—Scott, Reid.
Dauphin—Forbes, R. Elmer.
Davenport—Gordon, Hon. Walter L.
Digby—Annapolis—Kings—Nowlan, J. Patrick.
Dollard—Goyer, Jean-Pierre.
Dorchester—Côté, Gustave.
Drummond—Arthabaska—Pepin, Hon. Jean-Luc.
Dufferin—Simcoe—Madill, J. Ellwood.
Durham—Honey, Russell C.

E

Edmonton East—Skoreyko, William.
Edmonton—Strathcona—Nugent, Terence J.
Edmonton West—Lambert, Hon. Marcel.
Eglinton—Sharp, Hon. Mitchell.
Elgin—Stafford, Harold E.
Esquimalt—Saanich—Chatterton, George L.
Essex East—Martin, Hon. Paul⁶.
Essex South—Whelan, Eugene F.
Essex West—Gray, Herbert E.

F

Fort William—Badanai, Hubert.
Fraser Valley—Patterson, Alexander B.

¹Resigned, Sept. 18, 1967.

²Elected in by-election Nov. 6, 1967.

³Resigned, Apr. 16, 1968; appointed judge of Ontario Supreme Court on Apr. 22, 1968.

⁴Resigned, Sept. 17, 1967.

⁵Elected in by-election Nov. 6, 1967.

⁶Resigned, Apr. 19, 1968; summoned to the Senate on Apr. 20, 1968.

G

Gaspé-Keays, J. Russell.
 Gatineau-Isabelle, Gaston.
 Glengarry-Prescott-Ethier, Viateur.
 Gloucester-Robichaud, Hon. Hédard-J.
 Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador-Chatwood,
 Andrew.
 Greenwood-Brewin, F. Andrew.
 Grenville-Dundas-Waddis, Mrs. Jean.
 Grey-Bruce-Winkler, Eric A.⁷
 Grey North-Noble, Percy V.

H

Halifax-Forrestall, J. Michael.
 McCleave, Robert.
 Halton-Harley, Harry C.
 Hamilton East-Munro, Hon. John C.
 Hamilton South-Howe, William D.
 Hamilton West-Macaluso, Joseph.
 Hastings-Frontenac-Webb, Roderick A.
 Hastings South-Grills, Lee E.
 High Park-Cameron, Alan John Patrick.
 Hochelaga-Pelletier, Hon. Gérard.
 Hull-Caron, Pierre⁸.
 Humber-St. George's-Batten, Herman M.
 Humboldt-Melfort-Tisdale-Rapp, Reynold.
 Huron-McKinley, Robert E.

I

Iles-de-la-Madeleine-Sauvé, Hon. Maurice.
 Inverness-Richmond-MacEachen, Hon. Allan J.

J

Jacques-Cartier-Lasalle-Rock, Raymond.
 Jasper-Edson-Caston, Douglas M.⁹
 Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm-Comtois,
 J. Roland.

K

Kamloops-Fulton, Hon. E. D.
 Kamouraska-Dionne, Charles-Eugène.
 Kenora-Rainy River-Reid, John M.
 Kent (N.B.)-Crossman, Guy.
 Kent (Ont.)-Danforth, Harold W.
 Kindersley-Cantelon, Reg W.
 Kings-McQuaid, Melvin.

Kingston-Benson, Hon. Edgar J.
 Kootenay East-Byrne, James A.
 Kootenay West-Herridge, Herbert W.

L

Labelle-Clermont, Gaston.
 Lac-Saint-Jean-Simard, Alcide.
 Lafontaine-Lachance, Georges-C.
 Lambton-Kent-McCutcheon, Mac T.
 Lambton West-Foy, Walter F.
 Lanark-Code, Desmond.
 Lapointe-Grégoire, Gilles.
 Laurier-Leblanc, Fernand E.
 Laval-Rochon, Jean-L.
 Leeds-Matheson, John R.
 Lethbridge-Gundlock, Deane R.
 Lévis-Guay, Raynald.
 Lincoln-McNulty, James C.
 Lisgar-Muir, George R.
 London-Irvine, Jack A.
 Longueuil-Côté, Hon. Jean-Pierre.
 Lotbinière-Choquette, Auguste.

M

Mackenzie-Korchinski, Stanley J.
 Macleod-Kindt, Lawrence E.
 Maisonneuve-Rosemont-Thomas, Antonio.
 Marquette-Mandziuk, J. Nicholas.
 Matapédia-Matane-Tremblay, Hon. René¹⁰.
 Meadow Lake-Cadieu, Albert C.
 Medicine Hat-Olson, Horace A.
 Mégantic-Langlois, Raymond-C.
 Melville-Ormiston, James N.
 Mercier-Boulanger, Prosper.
 Middlesex East-Lind, James G.
 Middlesex West-Thomas, William H. A.
 Montmagny-L'Islet-Berger, Jean.
 Moose Jaw-Lake Centre-Pascoe, J. Ernest.
 Moose Mountain-Southam, Richard R.
 Mount Royal-Trudeau, Rt. Hon. Pierre E.

N

Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands-Cameron, Colin.
 New Westminster-Mather, Barry.
 Niagara Falls-LaMarsh, Hon. Judy V.
 Nickel Belt-Fawcett, Norman.
 Nicolet-Yamaska-Côté, Florian.
 Nipissing-Legault, Carl.
 Norfolk-Roxburgh, John M.

⁷ Resigned, Sept. 30, 1967.

⁸ Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

⁹ Elected in by-election Nov. 6, 1967.

¹⁰ Died, Jan. 22, 1968.

Northumberland—Hees, Hon. George.
 Northumberland-Miramichi—McWilliam, G. Roy.
 Northwest Territories—Orange, R. J.
 Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Allmand, Warren.

O

Okanagan Boundary—Pugh, David V.
 Okanagan-Revelstoke—Johnston, Howard.
 Ontario—Starr, Hon. Michael.
 Ottawa East—Richard, Jean-T.
 Ottawa West—McIlraith, Hon. George J.
 Outremont-Saint-Jean—Noël, Aurélien¹¹.
 Oxford—Nesbitt, Wallace B.

P

Papineau—Ouellet, André¹².
 Parkdale—Haidasz, Stanley.
 Parry Sound-Muskoka—Aiken, Gordon Harvey.
 Peace River—Baldwin, Gerald W.
 Peel—Beer, Bruce S.
 Perth—Monteith, Hon. J. Waldo.
 Peterborough—Faulkner, Hugh.
 Pictou—MacEwan, H. Russell.
 Pontiac-Témiscamingue—Lefebvre, T.
 Portage-Neepawa—Enns, Siegfried J.
 Port Arthur—Andras, Robert K.
 Portneuf—Godin, Roland.
 Prince—MacDonald, David.
 Prince Albert—Diefenbaker, Rt. Hon. John George.
 Prince Edward-Lennox—Alkenbrack, A. Douglas.
 Provencher—Jorgenson, Warner H.

Q

Qu'Appelle—Hamilton, Hon. Alvin.
 Quebec East—Duquet, Gérard.
 Québec-Montmorency—Laflamme, Ovide.
 Quebec South—Cantin, Jean-Charles.
 Quebec West—Marchand, Hon. Jean.
 Queens—MacLean, Hon. J. Angus.
 Macquarrie, Heath.
 Queens-Lunenburg—Crouse, Lloyd R.

R

Red Deer—Thompson, Robert N.
 Regina City—More, Kenneth H.

Renfrew North—Hopkins, Leonard.
 Renfrew South—Greene, Hon. John James.
 Restigouche-Madawaska—Dubé, Jean-Eudes.
 Richelieu-Verchères—Tremblay, Jacques R.¹³
 Richmond-Wolfe—Asselin, Patrick T.
 Rimouski—LeBlanc, Guy.
 Rivière-du-Loup—Témiscouata—Gendron, Rosaire.
 Roberval—Gauthier, Charles-Arthur.
 Rosedale—Macdonald, Hon. Donald S.
 Rosetown-Biggar—McLelland, Ronald D.
 Rosthern—Nasserdén, Edward.
 Royal—Fairweather, R. Gordon L.
 Russell—Tardif, Paul.

S

Saguenay—Blouin, Gustave.
 St. Ann—Loiselle, Gérard.
 Saint-Antoine-Westmount—Drury, Hon. Charles M.
 St. Boniface—Teillet, Hon. Roger-J.
 Saint-Denis—Prud'homme, Marcel.
 Saint-Henri—Lessard, H. Pit.
 Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot—Ricard, Hon. Théogène.
 Saint-Jacques—Rinfret, Maurice¹⁴.
 Saint-Jean-Iberville-Napierville—Beaulieu, Paul.
 Saint John-Albert—Bell, Thomas M.
 St. John's East—O'Keefe, Joseph P.
 St. John's West—Cashin, Richard J.
 St. Lawrence-St. George—Turner, Hon. John N.
 Sainte-Marie—Valade, Georges-J.
 Saint-Maurice-Lafèche—Chrétien, Hon. Jean.
 St. Paul's—Wahn, Ian Grant.
 Saskatoon—Brand, Louis M.
 Selkirk—Stefanson, Eric.
 Shefford—Neveu, Louis-Paul.
 Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare—Bower, John O.
 Sherbrooke—Allard, Maurice¹⁵.
 Simcoe East—Rynard, Philip Bernard.
 Simcoe North—Smith, Heber E.
 Skeena—Howard, Frank.
 Spadina—Ryan, S. Perry.
 Springfield—Schreyer, E. R.
 Stanstead—Forest, Yves.
 Stormont—Lamoureux, Hon. Lucien.
 Sudbury—Germa, Melville C.¹⁶
 Swift Current-Maple Creek—McIntosh, Jack.

T

Terrebonne—Cadieux, Hon. Léo.
 The Battlefords—Horner, Albert R.

¹¹ Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

¹² Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

¹³ Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

¹⁴ Died, Dec. 26, 1967.

¹⁵ Resigned, Mar. 6, 1968; appointed sessions court judge of Montreal, Mar. 11, 1968.

¹⁶ Elected in by-election May 29, 1967.

Timiskaming—Peters, Arnold.
Timmins—Martin, Murdo W.
Trinity—Hellyer, Hon. Paul T.
Trinity-Conception—Tucker, James R.
Trois-Rivières—Mongrain, Joseph-A.

V

Vancouver-Burrard—Basford, S. Ron.
Vancouver Centre—Nicholson, Hon. John R.
Vancouver East—Winch, Harold E.
Vancouver-Kingsway—MacInnis, Mrs. Grace.
Vancouver Quadra—Deachman, Grant.
Vancouver South—Laing, Hon. Arthur.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges—Emard, René.
Vègreville—Fane, Frank J. W.
Verdun—Mackasey, Hon. Bryce Stuart.
Victoria (B.C.)—Groos, David W.
Victoria (Ont.)—Scott, William C.
Victoria-Carleton—Flemming, Hon. Hugh John.
Villeneuve—Caouette, Réal.

W

Waterloo North—Hymmen, Kieth.
Waterloo South—Saltsman, Max.

Welland—Tolmie, Donald R.
Wellington-Huron—Howe, Wm. Marvin.
Wellington South—Hales, Alfred D.
Wentworth—Morison, John B.
Westmorland—Rideout, Mrs. Margaret.
Wetaskiwin—Moore, Harry A.
Winnipeg North—Orlikow, David.
Winnipeg North Centre—Knowles, Stanley H.
Winnipeg South—Sherman, L. R.
Winnipeg South Centre—Churchill, Hon. Gordon.

Y

York Centre—Walker, James E.
York East—Otto, Steven.
York-Humber—Cowan, Ralph B.
York North—Addison, John H.
York-Scarborough—Stanbury, Robert.
York South—Lewis, David.
York-Sunbury—MacRae, J. Chester.
York West—Winters, Hon. Robert H.
Yorkton—Clancy, Gordon Drummond.
Yukon—Nielsen, Erik.

INDEX
TO THE
JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

From Monday, May 8, 1967, to
Tuesday, April 23, 1968, inclusive,
in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of the Reign of

OUR SOVEREIGN LADY,
QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND

1967-68
Second Session, Twenty-Seventh Parliament

Volume CXIV

One Hundred and Fourteenth Volume

A

ARDA:

See **Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA).**

Abortion:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-122, C-123); Criminal Law Amendment Act; Hazardous Substances Act; Health and Welfare Committee; Termination of Pregnancy Act.**

Address in Reply, Debate on:

Speech reported by Mr. Speaker, 2. Motion (Mr. Pearson),—To give consideration to Speech at next sitting, 11. Address in Reply moved and debate adjourned, 20. Debate resumed (1st appointed day); amendment (Mr. Diefenbaker),—Failure to call national conference for purpose of repatriating, revising and amending constitution: moved and debate adjourned, 24. Debate resumed (2nd appointed day), 31-2; subamendment (Mr. Douglas),—Failure to provide proposals for amending constitution as a necessary preliminary for a national conference, powers of Parliament in confederation, special status for Quebec, Bill of Rights, and the patriation of the constitution: moved and debate interrupted, 32; debate resumed, subamendment negated on recorded division, 33-4. Debate resumed (3rd appointed day), 37-8; subamendment (Mr. Gauthier),—Neglect of provincial prerogatives under British North America Act and agricultural development: moved and debate interrupted, 38. Debate resumed (4th appointed day), and interrupted, 40; debate resumed, 41; subamendment negated on recorded division, 41-2; amendment negated on recorded division, 42-3. Debate resumed (5th appointed day); amendment (Mr. Brand),—Failure to give farmers \$5.10 per cwt. for all manufacturing milk: moved and debate interrupted, 46; debate resumed and interrupted, 47. Debate resumed (6th appointed day), 49-50; amendment negated on recorded division, 50-1. Debate resumed (7th appointed day) and interrupted, 54. Debate resumed (8th and final appointed day), 62. Main motion agreed to, on division, 62. Motion for engrossing and presenting to Governor General, 62. (*Letter of acknowledgment not received.*)

Adjournment Motion Proceedings Under Provisional S.O. 39-A:

Motion,—“That this House do now adjourn” was deemed to have been proposed, after debate, deemed to have been adopted, 47, 54, 66, 81, 84, 97, 100, 113, 121, 126, 136, 143, 150, 156, 167, 170, 286, 309, 327, 342, 349, 355, 360, 388, 392, 394, 400, 404, 416, 424, 427, 483, 486, 493, 502, 504, 511, 518, 531, 538, 541, 550, 557, 561, 584, 600, 626, 630, 638, 643, 646, 655, 660, 664, 674, 682, 692, 726, 736, 745, 757, 759, 775, 788, 790, 801, 830.

See also **Procedure; Speaker's Rulings, etc.**

Adjournment to Discuss Matter of Urgent Public Importance:

1. By Mr. MacInnis: Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, closing of steel mill at Sydney, Nova Scotia: moved,—That the House do now adjourn, after debate, motion withdrawn, 391-2.
2. By Mr. Ricard: Montreal dock workers' strike: moved,—That the House do now adjourn, after debate, motion negated on division, 534-5.

See also **Procedure Committee—Reports, Sixth and Index to Debates.**

Adjournments, Special:

1. Motion, without notice or debate (on Opening Day),—To adjourn House until 2.30 p.m., Tuesday, May 9, 18.
2. Motion,—That when House adjourns Friday, June 30, it shall stand adjourned until Tuesday, July 4, 1967, at 2.30 p.m. (July 3rd holiday), 163-4.
3. Motion,—That the House adjourn Friday, July 7, immediately following Royal Assent, and it shall stand adjourned until Monday, Sept. 25, 1967 (summer recess), subject to recall earlier by Mr. Speaker or Mr. Deputy Speaker, moved; amendment (Mr. Knowles),—To defer adjournment until pensions of retired civil servants dealt with: moved and ruled out of order, 330. Main motion agreed to, after further debate, on recorded division, 330-1.
4. Motion,—That when House rises this week it shall stand adjourned until Monday, Jan. 22, 1968 (Christmas recess), subject to recall earlier by Mr. Speaker or Mr. Deputy Speaker, 613-4.
5. Motions,—That this House do now adjourn (subsequent to defeat of government tax measure on Feb. 19, 1968), agreed to, 705 (on division), 707 (on division), 711.

Adjournments, Special – (Concluded)

6. Motion,—That the House adjourn immediately after Royal Assent and it shall stand adjourned until Tuesday, Apr. 23, 1968, subject to recall earlier by Mr. Speaker or Mr. Deputy Speaker, agreed to after debate, on recorded division, 795-6.

See also **Procedure; Speaker's Rulings, etc.**

Adult Occupational Training:

Correspondence re occupational training of adults, 387. Sess. Paper No. 206A.

Advertising:

1. Order,—Return showing since April 1963, federal programs publicized through daily, weekly and other publications, cost, etc.: Mr. Jorgenson—presented forthwith, 383. Sess. Paper No. 238.
2. Order,—Return re federal expenditures during 1966, name of agencies employed: Mr. Mather—presented forthwith, 578. Sess. Paper No. 238A.

See also **Broadcasting Act amendment (C-157); Centennial of Confederation; Consumer Protection Act; Criminal Code amendment (C-13, C-123); Expo '67; Food and Drugs Act amendment; Hazardous Substances Act; Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department; Labour Department; National Defence Department; Small Loans Act amendment; Solicitor General's Department; Tobacco Restraint Act (C-32).**

Aetna Casualty Company of Canada:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate under English and French version of name, and for other purposes, 48. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 51. Bill C-112, Mr. Cameron (High Park). Tabled, 1st R., 53. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 84. Debate resumed and interrupted, 100. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Gilbert),—"This day six months hence": moved and debate interrupted, 150. Debate resumed and interrupted, 426, 531, 652.

Affirmation of Allegiance:

See **Oaths of Allegiance Act amendment.**

Age Discrimination (Employment Practices):

See **Canada Fair Employment Practices Act amendment.**

Age of Candidates (Elections):

See **Canada Elections Act amendment.**

Age of Voters (Elections):

See **Canada Elections Act amendment.**

Agreements, Protocols, Exchange of Notes, Treaties, etc.:

1. Air Transport: Exchange of Notes with Soviet Union modifying air agreement of July 11, 1966, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30J.
2. Cultural: Agreement with Belgium, 99. Sess. Paper No. 211.
3. Extradition: Supplementary agreement with Belgium, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30C.
4. Finance: Agreement with India, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30K.
5. Fisheries: Convention on conduct of fishing operations in North Atlantic, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30i.
6. Grains Arrangement 1967 (Food Aid and Wheat Trade Conventions), International, 411. Sess. Paper No. 166A. Motion for approval: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 799.
7. Outer Space: Treaty on principles governing activities of States in exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, 145. Sess. Paper No. 219. (*Printed as appendix to Votes and Proceedings of June 20, 1967*).
8. Roumania:
 - (a) Exchange of letters re claims and counter claims, 19. Sess. Paper No. 203.
 - (b) Exchange of letters re consular matters, 19. Sess. Paper No. 203A.

See also below under Trade.
9. Shipping:
 - (a) Assistance and salvage at sea, protocol amending convention for unification of certain rules of law, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30F.
 - (b) Carriage of passenger luggage by sea, international convention for unification of certain rules, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30M.
10. Soviet Union: Exchange of Notes re consular matters, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30G.

Agreements, Protocols, Exchange of Notes, Treaties, etc. — (Concluded)**11. Trade:**

- (a) Bulgaria, protocol extending agreement with exception of Article VII, together with exchange of correspondence, 17-8. Sess. Paper No. 30A.
 - (b) Ireland, exchange of letters modifying agreement concluded in 1932, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30L.
 - (c) Roumania, copy of agreement together with correspondence, 805. Sess. Paper No. 163F.
- See also **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.**

12. United States, with: See Canada-United States Agreements, Notes, etc.**13. War Cemeteries, Graves and Memorials: Agreement between certain Commonwealth countries and Imperial Ethiopian Government, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30D.**

See also **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.**

Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA):

Document entitled "First Report and Review—Canadian Council on Rural Development, 1967", 773. Sess. Paper No. 3A. *Printed.*

See also **Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee—Reports, Second; Economic Council of Canada; Federal-Provincial Relations.**

Agricultural Products Board:

Report for 1966-67, 161. Sess. Paper No. 4.

Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act:

Report of agreements under Act for year ended March 31, 1967, 20. Sess. Paper No. 5.

Agricultural Products, restricting imports:

See **Export and Import Permits Act amendment.**

Agricultural Stabilization Board:

Report for 1966-67, 162. Sess. Paper No. 6.

Agriculture:

1. Address,—Correspondence since June 1, 1963, with Alberta re development of community pastures: Mr. Ormiston, 104.
2. Address,—Correspondence since June 1, 1963, with British Columbia re development of community pastures: Mr. Ormiston, 105.
3. Address,—Correspondence since June 1, 1963, with Saskatchewan re development of community pastures: Mr. Ormiston, 105.

See also **Supply Motions.**

Agriculture Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 355-6. Sess. Paper No. 3. *Printed.*
2. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee, 71.

Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee:

1. Membership, 55, 104, 126, 153, 314, 330.
 2. Estimates referred: Agriculture Department, Forestry and Rural Development Department, without notice or debate, 71-2.
 3. Referred: Cattle, increasing compensation for slaughter under Animal Contagious Diseases Act (Private Members' Notice of Motion No. 32) from Order Paper, 675.
 4. Reports: First (quorum reduced), 89; Second (Forestry and Rural Development estimates, with recommendations) (Appendix 12 to *Journals*), 315-7.
 5. Reports concurred in: First, on notice after debate, on division, 104.
- See also **Animals.**

Air Canada:

1. Report for 1967, 775. Sess. Paper No. 172. *Printed.*
 2. Report of auditors for 1967, 775. Sess. Paper No. 172A. *Printed.*
- See also **Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act.**

Air Pollution:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-171); Supply Motions.**

Air Pollution Control Act:

Bill C-25, Mr. Haidasz. 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved; motion (Mr. Isabelle),—To refer subject-matter to Health and Welfare Committee: moved and agreed to, 730.

Air Transport:

Return to Address, dated May 4, 1966, for a copy of Canadian submission to ICAO on question of separation of aircraft on North Atlantic Route, 310. Sess. Paper No. 27B.

See also **Agreements, Protocols, etc; External Aid.**

Alaska Highway:

1. Address,—Correspondence, engineering surveys, etc., re construction of road from Carcross, Yukon Territory to Skagway, Alaska, USA: Mr. Nielsen, 488.
2. Order,—Return re correspondence since October 1963 concerning maintenance or paving of Alaska Highway and Haines cut-off, construction of road from Carcross, Yukon Territory to Skagway, Alaska: Mr. Nielsen—presented forthwith, 500. Sess. Paper No. 248.

See also **Alaska-Yukon Highway Authority Act.**

Alaska Panhandle:

Order,—Return re acquiring corridors through and free ports on, correspondence since October 1963: Mr. Nielsen—presented forthwith, 500. Sess. Paper No. 248.

Alaska-Yukon Highway Authority Act:

Bill C-53, Mr. Thompson. 1st R., 29.

Alexbow Limited:

See **Ice Plough.**

Allard, Maurice, M.P.:

Resignation of, 737.

Amendments:**Address Debate:**

Amendment (1st & 4th appointed days) by Mr. Diefenbaker (Opposition Leader) to add: Failure to call national conference for purpose of repatriating, revising and amending constitution, moved, 24; negatived on recorded division, 42-3.

Subamendment (2nd appointed day) by Mr. Douglas (Burnaby-Coquitlam) to add: Failure to provide proposals for amending constitution as a necessary preliminary for a national conference, powers of Parliament in confederation, special status for Quebec, constitutional Bill of Rights, and the patriation of the constitution, moved, 32; negatived on recorded division, 33-4.

Subamendment (3rd & 4th appointed days) by Mr. Gauthier (Roberval) to add: Neglect of provincial prerogatives under British North America Act and agricultural development, moved, 38; negatived on recorded division, 41-2.

Amendment (5th & 6th appointed days) by Mr. Brand (Saskatoon) to add: Failure to give farmers \$5.10 per cwt. for all manufacturing milk, moved, 46; negatived on recorded division, 50-1.

Adjournments, Special:

Amendment proposed to main motion to adjourn House for summer recess by adding, that adjournment be deferred until pensions of retired civil servants dealt with, moved and ruled out of order, 330.

Bills, Government; Second Reading:

Criminal Code (Capital Punishment) (Bill C-168): To defer until referendum taken on approval of principle, moved and ruled out of order, 525-6.

Amendments – (Continued)**Bills, Government; Second Reading (Subject-Matter):**

- Broadcasting Act (Bill C-163): To defer until subject-matter has been referred to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee and reported back, moved and ruled out of order, 482-3.
- Broadcasting Act (Bill C-163): To defer and refer subject-matter to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee, moved and debate interrupted, 485. Debate resumed and interrupted, 486. Debate resumed, amendment negatived on recorded division, 489-90.
- Criminal Code (Capital Punishment) (Bill C-168): To defer and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee in the light of studies made on the penitentiary system and, in particular, rehabilitation of inmates, moved, debated, negatived on recorded division, 509-10.

Bills, Government; Third Reading:

- Canada Manpower and Immigration Council (Bill C-150): To defer and recommit to Committee of the Whole to add a clause requiring the Council to report annually to Parliament, moved, debated, negatived on recorded division, 501-2.
- Criminal Code (Capital Punishment) (Bill C-168): To defer and recommit to Committee of the Whole to consider adding a new paragraph to clause 1(2), "any child under sixteen years of age", moved, debated, negatived on recorded division, 546-7.
- Criminal Code (Capital Punishment) (Bill C-168): To defer and recommit to Committee of the Whole to reconsider categories of persons whose murder is considered capital murder under clause 1(2), moved and negatived on recorded division, 547-8.
- Broadcasting Act (Bill C-163): To defer and recommit to Committee of the Whole to reconsider clause 28, moved and negatived on recorded division, 670-1.

Bills, Private; Second Reading:

- Aetna Casualty Company of Canada (Bill C-112): To supersede second reading by "six months' hoist", moved and debate interrupted, 150. Debate resumed and interrupted, 426, 531, 652.
- Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company (Bill C-113): To supersede second reading by "six months' hoist", moved and negatived, 425.
- Excelsior Life Insurance Company (Bill S-8): To supersede second reading by "six months' hoist", moved, debated, negatived on recorded division, 652-3.
- Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada (Bill S-14): To supersede second reading by "six months' hoist", moved, debated, negatived on recorded division, 725-6.

Bills, Public (Private Members); Second Reading (Subject-Matter):

- Bail Reform (Bill C-4): To defer and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, moved and debate interrupted, 140. Discharged from Order Paper, 284.
- Air Pollution Control (Bill C-25): To refer subject-matter to Health and Welfare Committee, moved and agreed to, 730.

Budget Debate:

- Amendment by Mr. Monteith (Perth) to substitute: Failure to reduce taxation and control expenditures thus contributing to increase in cost of living, moved, 99; negatived on recorded division, 379-80.
- Subamendment by Mr. Cameron (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands) to add: Failure to provide income tax exemption of \$4000 married, remove sales tax on building materials, and to deal with increase in cost of living, moved, 100; negatived on recorded division, 373-4.

Budget Debate (Supplementary):

- Amendment (1st & 4th appointed days) by Mr. Monteith (Perth) to substitute: Economic mismanagement and tax increases to meet government extravagance contributing to inflation, moved, 565; negatived on recorded division, 579-80.
- Subamendment (2nd appointed day) by Mr. Lewis (York South) to add: Introducing equitable tax system to remove burden from lower income bracket and obtaining further revenue from cancelling special concessions to mining, oil and insurance companies, moved, 569-70; negatived on recorded division, 570-1.

Committees, Standing; Orders of Reference:

- Amendment, by unanimous consent, to include Auditor General's report in motion referring Public Accounts to Committee, 730.

Amendments - (Concluded)*Government Motion (Confidence):*

Amendment by Mr. Grégoire (Lapointe) to government confidence motion, that, House renew its confidence in government provided that government implement program indicated, moved and ruled out of order, 713-4.

Amendment by Mr. Latulippe (Compton-Frontenac) to government confidence motion, to add after the word "carried" the words "on division", moved and ruled out of order, 715.

Amendment by Mr. Dionne (Kamouraska) to government confidence motion, to add, that defeated bill will not be presented again this session and that taxes collected will be returned, moved and ruled out of order, 719.

Motions:

Amendment to motion to remove irregular entries regarding private bill from the *Order Paper* and *Votes and Proceedings* by adding: To delete also the other entries re the bill, moved and ruled out of order, 348.

Amendment to motion to remove irregular entries regarding private bill from the *Order Paper* and *Votes and Proceedings* by substituting: To delete all entries re the bill, moved and ruled out of order, 348-9.

Private Members Motions:

Amendment by Mr. Keays (Gaspé) to Notice of Motion No. 12 by Mr. Gauthier (Roberval) to add: Income tax deduction for workmen's mechanical tools, moved, debated to expiry of hour, 424.

Supply Debate:

Amendment, on Supply Order No. 1, moved by Mr. Diefenbaker (Opposition Leader) on 1st appointed day, that, House regrets government has not made available time to debate international problems and has failed to state policy regarding Asia and Middle East, 65; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 69-70.

Subamendment, on Supply Order No. 1, moved by Mr. Lewis (York South) on 1st appointed day, that, House regrets government has failed to do everything in its power to press U.S. to stop bombing of North Viet Nam, 65; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 68-9.

Amendment, on Supply Order No. 3, moved by Mr. Chatterton (Esquimalt-Saanich) on 1st appointed day, that, government policy contributing to housing crisis and failing to take steps to solve, 360; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 363-4.

Amendment, on Supply Order No. 4, moved by Mr. Hamilton (Qu'Appelle) on 1st appointed day, that, government should state immediately its policy on national resources, and the extent to which pollution is endangering these resources, 404; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 407-8.

Subamendment, on Supply Order No. 4, moved by Mr. Douglas (Burnaby-Coquitlam) on 1st appointed day, that, immediate steps needed to cope with air and water pollution, 404; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 406-7.

Amendment, on Supply Order No. 5 (final), moved by Mr. Stanfield (Opposition Leader) on 1st appointed day, that, House regrets government mismanagement has endangered economic growth and employment prospects, 517; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 522-3.

Subamendment, on Supply Order No. 5 (final), moved by Mr. Douglas (Burnaby-Coquitlam) on 1st appointed day, that, government should remedy by creation of Canada Investment Board, floating exchange rate, trans-border capital movements, and implementation of Carter Commission recommendations and medicare, 517; negatived on recorded division on 2nd appointed day, 521-2.

Animal Contagious Diseases Act:

See **Livestock.**

Animals:

1. Wild and domestic, conservation, humane treatment and use of for medical research, referring question to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee: motion (Mr. Winch) moved and debate interrupted, 617-8.
2. Cruelty to: See **Criminal Code amendment (C-38, C-92); Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Annuities Act:

See **Government Annuities Act.**

Antennas, Community:

See **Broadcasting Act** amendment; **Radio Act** amendment.

Anthems, National and Royal:

See **Head of State Salute Act**; **National Anthem Act**, etc.

Anvil Mining Corporation Limited:

Agreement dated Aug. 21, 1967, with government re development of mine in Vangorda Creek, Yukon Territory, 773. Sess. Paper No. 273.

Appeal Panel (Public Service):

See **Public Service Employment Act** amendment.

Appeals to the Speaker from Rulings:

See **Chairman's Decisions Appealed**.

Appendices to the Votes and Proceedings:

1. Annotated provisional copy of Standing Orders, May 17, 1967.
2. Budget Papers, May 30, 1967.
3. Budget Resolutions, based on 1967-68 Budget, June 1, 1967 (Notice Paper).
4. Treaty on principles governing the activities of States in exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, June 20, 1967.
5. Second Report of Special Joint Committee on Divorce, June 27, 1967.
6. Resolutions voted upon on July 4, 1967, at the fifth emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with the Middle East situation, July 6, 1967.
7. Japanese letter and Annex re voluntary controls on export of certain products to Canada for 1967, Oct. 24, 1967.
8. Supplementary documents to "Capital Punishment—Material Relating to its Purpose and Value", Oct. 24, 1967.
9. Ways and Means Resolutions (Customs Tariff) re Kennedy Round agreements under GATT, Nov. 6, 1967 (Notice Paper).
10. Budget Resolutions, based on 1967-68 Supplementary Budget, Nov. 30, 1967 (Notice Paper).
11. Non-budgetary Ways and Means Resolution re amendment to Income Tax Act, Mar. 6, 1968 (Notice Paper).
12. Status of Business on Dissolution, Apr. 23, 1968.

Appropriation Bills:

See **Supply Bills**.

Arctic Patrol:

See **Transport Department**.

Armed Forces:

See **Canadian Armed Forces**.

Armed Forces Death Benefit Account:

See **Public Service Superannuation Act**.

Armed Forces Superannuation:

See **Canadian Forces Superannuation Act**.

Armed Forces (Visiting Forces):

See **Visiting Forces Act**.

Army Benevolent Fund Board:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 335-6. Sess. Paper No. 196.

Asia:

See **Supply Motions**.

Assistance Plan:

See **Canada Assistance Plan**.

Atlantic Development Board:

1. Report on activities for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 303. Sess. Paper No. 173.
2. Order,—Return re grants by, applications for, etc.: Mr. Coates—presented forthwith, 516. Sess. Paper No. 173A.
3. Order,—Return re jurisdiction over Quebec Atlantic region, representations, subsidies to provinces, etc.: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 624. Sess. Paper No. 173B.

Atlantic Provinces:

1. Motion,—That Transport and Communications Committee be empowered to consider the transportation situation in the Atlantic Provinces having regard to the Economist Intelligence study of January 1967 and the report of the 1961 Royal Commission on Transportation, and in particular the effectiveness of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, etc.: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 639. Moved and agreed to, 645-6.
2. Order,—Correspondence, etc., re new freight rates on less-than-carload traffic: Mr. Coates, 488. See also *St. Lawrence Waterway System*.

Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act:

Report of operations for 1966-67, 584. Sess. Paper No. 15.

Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada:

Report for 1966-67, 168. Sess. Paper No. 16. *Printed*.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited:

1. Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 287. Sess. Paper No. 17. *Printed*.
2. Capital budget for 1967-68, 91. Sess. Paper No. 17A.

Auditor-General:

1. Report for 1966-67, 701. Sess. Paper No. 32D. *Printed*.
2. Motion,—That Auditor-General's Report for 1965-66, be referred to Public Accounts Committee, agreed to, 62-3.
3. Motion,—That Auditor-General's Report for 1966-67, be referred to Public Accounts Committee, agreed to, 730.

See also *Crown Corporations; Financial Administration Act amendment (C-130)*.

Automation:

See *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act*.

Automotive Industry:

Return to Order of House, dated Apr. 12, 1967, for a list of names and social security numbers sent to the Transitional Assistance Benefits (TAB) Board by McKinnon Industries Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., as being laid off, list of those certified eligible and receiving TAB payments, 81-2. Sess. Paper No. 208.

Automotive Safety:

See *Criminal Code amendment*.

Avco General Insurance Company:

Petition received to amend Act of incorporation to change name from London and Midland General Insurance Company to Avco General Insurance Company in English and French, 168. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 463. Bill S-25, Mr. Lind. Received from Senate, 1st R., 535. 2nd R, referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 724. Reported with recommendation that French title of bill be amended, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 24 to *Journals*, 741-2. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendment to French title, considered as amended, on division, 800.

B**Bagotville, Que., mail delivery:**

See *Post Office Department*.

Bail Reform Act:

Bill C-4, Mr. Mather. 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved; amendment (Mr. Knowles),—To defer and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee: moved and debate interrupted, 139-40. Motion discharging order for second reading and on amendment and referring subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, agreed to, 284.

Ballot Papers (Elections):

See **Canada Elections Act** amendment.

Bank Act:

See **Banks**.

Bank of Alberta:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate under English and French version of name, and for other purposes, 153. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 156.

Bank of Canada:

1. Statement dated Jan. 24, 1968, *re* minimum secondary reserve ratio of chartered banks, 641. Sess. Paper No. 33A.
2. Report of Governor and statement of accounts, certified by auditors, for 1967, 760. Sess. Paper No. 33. *Printed*.

Bank Reports:

1. Classification of deposit liabilities of chartered banks as at Apr. 30, 1967, 345. Sess. Paper No. 36.
2. Classification of loans of chartered banks as at Sept. 30, 1967, 496-7. Sess. Paper No. 36A. *Printed*.
3. Statement showing current operating earnings and expenses of chartered banks for financial years ended Oct. 31, 1967, 643. Sess. Paper No. 35. *Printed*.
4. List of shareholders in chartered banks as at end of financial year ended in 1967, 716. Sess. Paper No. 37.
5. List of shareholders in Banks incorporated under Quebec Savings Banks Act as at end of financial year ended in 1967, 716. Sess. Paper No. 39.

Bankruptcy Act:

Address,—Correspondence, etc., *re* proclaiming Section X in Prince Edward Island: Mr. McQuaid, 833.

Banks:

Interest rates disclosure regulations pursuant to Bank Act, section 92, and Quebec Savings Banks Act, section 80, 387. Sess. Paper No. 34A. Motion,—To refer to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 492. Moved and agreed to, 540.

See also **Bank of Canada**; **Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation**, etc.

Banks, Hal C.:

See **Seafarers International Union**.

Becnet Foundries Limited:

See **Steel Industry**.

Belgium:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Bell Telephone Company of Canada:

Petition received to amend Act of incorporation authorizing company to use abbreviated form of name, Bell Canada, increase its capital stock, and for other purposes, 25. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 35. Bill C-104, Mr. Honey. Tabled, 1st R., 37. 2nd R after debate, referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 84. Reported on, 401, with amendments, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 21 to *Journals*, 667-9. Considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered that Bill retain its position on the Order Paper, 674. Consideration in Committee of the Whole, resumed (as amended in Transport and Communications Committee), *re-*

Bell Telephone Company of Canada – (Concluded)

Petition received – (*Concluded*)

ported with further amendments, and considered as amended, 692. 3rd R., 724. Passed by Senate, 739. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 48, S.C. 1967-68.

Betting, Off-track:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-132)**.

Bilingual Documents Act:

Bill C-199, Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe). 1st R., 649.

Bilingualism:

See **Canadian Bill of Rights amendment; Crown Corporations; Meat Inspection Act amendment; Public Service.**

Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission Report:

See **Royal Commissions.**

Bill of Rights:

See **Address in Reply; Canadian Bill of Rights amendment; Federal-Provincial Conferences.**

Bills of Exchange Act amendment:

Bill C-71, Mr. Peters (Instalment Purchases). 1st R., 30.

See also **Interpretation Act.**

Bills of Exchange Act and Interest Act amendment:

Bill C-58, Mr. Orlikow (Off-store Instalment Sales). 1st R., 30.

Bills, Private, and Petitions:

See also titles of particular bills; note below; **Procedure.** (For numerical list by Bill Nos., see **Bills, Private** in *Index to Debates*).

1. Aetna Casualty Company of Canada (Bill C-112)—*Mr. Cameron* (High Park)—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R and amendment died on Commons Order Paper).

Avco General Insurance Company: See London and Midland General Insurance Company.

2. Bank of Alberta—Petition—*Mr. Lambert* (No Bill).
3. Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Bill C-104)—*Mr. Honey*—(enacted as Chap. 48, S.C. 1967-68).
4. Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited (Bill S-33)—*Mr. LeBlanc* (Rimouski)—(died on Commons Order Paper).
5. British Northwestern Insurance Company (Bill S-14)—*Mr. Allmand*—(Order for Resuming debate on 2nd R died on Commons Order Paper).
6. Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd. (Bill S-16)—*Mr. Jorgenson*—(enacted as Chap. 44, S.C. 1967-68).
7. Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company (Bill C-113)—*Mr. Bastford*—(enacted as Chap. 45, S.C. 1967-68).
8. Co-operative Trust Company Limited (Bill S-20)—*Mr. Nasserden*—(enacted as Chap. 49, S.C. 1967-68).

Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada: See British Northwestern Insurance Company.

9. Empire Life Insurance Company (Bill S-9)—*Mr. Ryan*—(died on Commons Order Paper).
10. Excelsior Life Insurance Company (Bill S-8)—*Mr. Stanbury*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Commons Order Paper).

Bills, Private, and Petitions – (Concluded)

11. Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company (Bill S-13)—*Mr. Loney*—(enacted as Chap. 40, S.C. 1967-68).
12. London and Midland General Insurance Company (Bill S-25)—*Mr. Lind*—(died on Commons Order Paper).
13. Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada (Bill S-11)—*Mr. Lambert*—(enacted as Chap. 41, S.C. 1967-68).
14. Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company—Petition—*Mr. Blouin* (No Bill).
15. Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation (Bill C-105)—*Mr. Orange*—(Order for Resuming Debate in Committee of the Whole discharged and bill withdrawn).
16. Seaboard Finance Company of Canada (Bill S-15)—*Mr. Cameron* (High Park)—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Commons Order Paper).
17. Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited (Bill S-26)—*Mr. Olson*—(enacted as Chap. 46, S.C. 1967-68).
18. United Investment Life Assurance Company (Bill C-114)—*Mr. Wahn*—(enacted as Chap. 42, S.C. 1967-68).
19. Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd. (Bill S-17)—*Mr. Jorgenson*—(enacted as Chap. 47, S.C. 1967-68).
20. Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company (Bill S-12)—*Mr. Nesbitt*—(enacted as Chap. 43, S.C. 1967-68).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members):

See also titles of particular bills; note below; **Procedure**; and **Speaker's Rulings and Statements**.
(For numerical list by Bill Nos., see **Bills, Public** in *Index to Debates*).

1. Air Pollution Control Act (Bill C-25)—*Mr. Haidasz*—(died in Health and Welfare Committee).
2. Alaska-Yukon Highway Authority Act (Bill C-53)—*Mr. Thompson*—(died on Order Paper).

Appropriation Bills: See Supply under this heading.

3. Bail Reform Act (Bill C-4)—*Mr. Mather*—(died in Justice and Legal Affairs Committee).
4. Bilingual Documents Act (Bill C-199)—*Mr. Asselin* (Richmond-Wolfe)—(died on Order Paper).
5. Bills of Exchange Act amendment (Instalment Purchases) (Bill C-71)—*Mr. Peters*—(died on Order Paper).
6. Bills of Exchange Act and Interest Act amendment (Off-store Instalment Sales) (Bill C-58)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
7. British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act (Repeal) (Bill C-198)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
8. British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories Boundary Act, 1967 (Bill S-19)—*The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 12, S.C. 1967-68).
9. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Abolition of the Senate) (Bill C-44)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
10. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Appointment of Judges) (Bill C-140)—*Mr. Stanbury*—(died on Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

11. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Canadian Bill of Rights) (Bill C-74)—*Mr. Badanai*—(died on Order Paper).
12. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Duration of House of Commons) (Bill C-50)—*Mr. Peters*—(died on Order Paper).
13. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Duration of House of Commons, etc.) (Bill C-61)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).

British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: English and French on same page):
See British North America Act and Publication of Statutes Act amendment.
14. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Grants of Aids and Supplies) (Bill C-179)—*Mr. Caouette*—(died on Order Paper).
15. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: House of Commons, Quorum) (Bill C-34)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
16. British North America Act, 1867 to 1965, amendment (Re: Qualifications of Senators) (Bill C-182)—*Mr. Racine*—(died on Order Paper).
17. British North America Act and Publication of Statutes Act amendment (English and French on same page) (Bill C-183)—*Mr. Rock*—(died on Order Paper).
18. Broadcasting Act (Bill C-163)—*The Secretary of State*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 25, S.C. 1967-68).
19. Broadcasting Act amendment (Cigarette Advertising) (Bill C-157)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
20. Broadcasting Act amendment (Community Antenna) (Bill C-91)—*Mr. Peters*—(died on Order Paper).
21. Broadcasting Act amendment (Political Programs) (Bill C-78)—*Mr. Harley*—(died on Order Paper).
22. Broadcasting Act amendment (Television Receiving Apparatus) (Bill C-63)—*Mr. Prittie*—(died on Order Paper).
23. Canada Act (Dominion) (Bill C-201)—*Mr. Caouette*—(died on Order Paper).
24. Canada Corporations Act amendment (Bill S-10)—*The Registrar General*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 9, S.C. 1967-68).
25. Canada Day Act (Bill C-124)—*Mr. Forest*—(died on Order Paper).
26. Canada Day Act (Bill C-129)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
27. Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act amendment (Mergers) (Bill S-24)—*The Minister of Finance*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 36, S.C. 1967-68).
28. Canada Disaster Fund Act (Bill C-60)—*Mr. Herridge*—(died on Order Paper).
29. Canada Divorce Act (Annulment and Dissolution of Marriage) (Bill C-6)—*Mr. Peters*—(Order for 2nd R discharged and Bill withdrawn).
30. Canada Divorce Act (Bill C-103)—*Mr. Basford*—(died on Order Paper).
31. Canada Elections Act amendment (Age of Voters) (Bill C-5)—*Mr. Brown*—(died in Privileges and Elections Committee).
32. Canada Elections Act amendment (Age of Voters) (Bill C-12)—*Mr. Reid*—(died in Privileges and Elections Committee).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

33. Canada Elections Act amendment (Age of Voters) (Bill C-14)—*Mr. MacDonald* (Prince)—(died in Privileges and Elections Committee).
34. Canada Elections Act amendment (Age of Voters) (Bill C-26)—*Mr. Schreyer*—(died in Privileges and Elections Committee).
35. Canada Elections Act amendment (Age of Voters and Candidates) (Bill C-101)—*Mr. Basford*—(died in Privileges and Elections Committee).
36. Canada Elections Act amendment (Form of Ballot Paper) (Bill C-178)—*Mr. Leblanc* (Laurier)—(died on Order Paper).
37. Canada Elections Act amendment (Political Affiliations of Candidates on Ballot Papers) (Bill C-37)—*Mr. Patterson*—(died on Order Paper).
38. Canada Elections Act amendment (Political Affiliations of Candidates on Ballot Papers) (Bill C-100)—*Mr. Basford*—(died on Order Paper).
39. Canada Elections Act amendment (Publication of Straw Poll Results) (Bill C-3)—*Mr. Peters*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
40. Canada Elections Act amendment (Qualifications of Voters and Candidates) (Bill C-172)—*Mr. Laprise*—(died in Privileges and Elections Committee).
41. Canada Elections Act amendment (University Students' Franchise) (Bill C-111)—*Mr. Hales*—(died on Order Paper).
42. Canada Evidence Act amendment (Incriminating Statements) (Bill C-68)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
43. Canada Fair Employment Practices Act amendment (Age Discrimination) (Bill C-41)—*Mr. Saltsman*—(died on Order Paper).
44. Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment (Employees, Discharged or Laid Off) (Bill C-81)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
45. Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment (Increased Minimum Hourly Wage) (Bill C-72)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
46. Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment (Ninth General Holiday with Pay) (Bill C-57)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
47. Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment (Three Weeks Vacation) (Bill C-8)—*Mr. Knowles*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
48. Canada Law Reform Commission Act (Bill C-85)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
49. Canada Manpower and Immigration Council Act (Bill C-150)—*The Minister of Manpower and Immigration*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 13, S.C. 1967-68).
50. Canada Pension Plan Act amendment (Housewives' Contributions and Benefits) (Bill C-82)—*Mr. Saltsman*—(died on Order Paper).
51. Canadian Bill of Rights amendment (Bilingualism) (Bill C-175)—*Mr. Dubé*—(died on Order Paper).
52. Canadian Bill of Rights amendment (Enjoyment of Freedoms) (Bill C-131)—*Mr. Thompson*—(died on Order Paper).
53. Canadian Citizenship Act amendment (Bill S-4)—*The Secretary of State*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 4, S.C. 1967-68).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

54. Canadian Citizenship Act amendment (Canadian Subject) (Bill C-160)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
55. Canadian Citizenship Act amendment (Centennial Commemoration) (Bill C-121)—*Mr. Otto*—(died on Order Paper).
56. Canadian Citizenship Act amendment (Natural Born Citizen) (Bill C-2)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
57. Canadian Citizenship Act amendment (Residence Requirements, Husbands) (Bill C-156)—*Mr. Badanai*—(died on Order Paper).
58. Canadian Dollars and Coins Act (Effigy of the Sovereign) (Bill C-169)—*Mr. Groos*—(died on Order Paper).
59. Canadian Dollars and Coins Act (Effigy of the Sovereign, Replacing) (Bill C-167)—*Mr. Leblanc* (Laurier)—(died on Order Paper).
60. Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act (Bill C-151)—*The Minister of Finance*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 14, S.C. 1967-68).
61. Canadian Wheat Board Act amendment (Bill C-106)—*The Minister of Trade and Commerce*—(enacted as Chap. 5, S.C. 1967-68).
62. Cape Breton Development Corporation Act (Bill C-135)—*The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 6, S.C. 1967-68).
63. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act amendment (Directors' Qualifications) (Bill C-200)—*Mr. Caouette*—(died on Order Paper).
64. Ceremonial Use of the Canadian Flag Act (Bill C-153)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
65. Combines Investigation Act amendment (Floor Penalties, Criminal Joint Tortfeasors, and Moieties) (Bill C-27)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
66. Combines Investigation Act amendment (Increased Prices) (Bill C-64)—*Mr. Saltsman*—(died on Order Paper).
67. Combines Investigation Act amendment (Professional Sports) (Bill C-99)—*Mr. Basford*—(died on Order Paper).
68. Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act (Bill C-161)—*The Registrar General*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 16, S.C. 1967-68).
69. Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act amendment (Life Expectancy of Manufactured Products) (Bill C-203)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
70. Consumer Protection Act (Bill C-48)—*Mrs. MacInnis*—(died on Order Paper).
71. Criminal Code amendment (Abolishment of Corporal Punishment) (Bill C-210)—*Mr. MacDonald* (Prince)—(died on Order Paper).
72. Criminal Code amendment (Abortion) (Bill C-122)—*Mrs. MacInnis*—(subject-matter considered and reported by Health and Welfare Committee; no further proceedings).
73. Criminal Code amendment (Air and Water Pollution) (Bill C-171)—*Mr. Allmand*—(died on Order Paper).
74. Criminal Code amendment (Attempted Suicide) (Bill C-206)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

75. Criminal Code amendment (Birth Control) (Bill C-123)—*Mr. Wahn*—(subject-matter considered and reported by Health and Welfare Committee; no further proceedings).
76. Criminal Code amendment (Birth Control Advertising) (Bill C-13)—*Mr. Prittie*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
77. Criminal Code amendment (Capital Punishment) (Bill C-168)—*The Solicitor General*—(enacted as Chap. 15, S.C. 1967-68).
78. Criminal Code amendment (Capital Punishment, Form of Sentence) (Bill C-28)—*Mr. Cowan*—(died on Order Paper).
79. Criminal Code amendment (Company-censored Housing) (Bill C-73)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
80. Criminal Code amendment (Contempt of Court) (Bill C-47)—*Mr. Cowan*—(died on Order Paper).
81. Criminal Code amendment (Control of Motor Vehicle) (Bill C-133)—*Mr. Nesbitt*—(died on Order Paper).
82. Criminal Code amendment (Cruelty to Animals) (Bill C-38)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
83. Criminal Code amendment (Cruelty to Animals and to Human Beings) (Bill C-92)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).
84. Criminal Code amendment (Destruction of Criminal Records) (Bill C-115)—*Mr. Tolmie*—(subject-matter considered and reported by Justice and Legal Affairs Committee; no further proceedings).
85. Criminal Code amendment (Destruction of Criminal Records) (Bill C-148)—*Mr. Lachance*—(died on Order Paper).
86. Criminal Code amendment (Dissent of a Juror) (Bill C-145)—*Mr. Leblanc* (Laurier)—(died on Order Paper).
87. Criminal Code amendment (Elimination of Premium Stamps in Food Establishments) (Bill C-95)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).
88. Criminal Code amendment (Fine Print Clauses) (Bill C-11)—*Mr. Mather*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
89. Criminal Code amendment (Firearms) (Bill C-142)—*Mr. Leblanc* (Laurier)—(died on Order Paper).
90. Criminal Code amendment (Harassing Telephone Communications) (Bill C-56)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
91. Criminal Code amendment (Impaired Driving) (Bill C-21)—*Mr. Mather*—(Order for 2nd R discharged and Bill withdrawn).
92. Criminal Code amendment (Invasion of Privacy) (Bill C-46)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
93. Criminal Code amendment (Maltreatment of a Child) (Bill C-143)—*Mr. Irvine*—(died on Order Paper).
94. Criminal Code amendment (Modernization of Law of Picketing) (Bill C-70)—*Mr. Lewis*—(died on Order Paper).
95. Criminal Code amendment (Nuisance) (Bill C-88)—*Mr. Herridge*—(died on Order Paper).
96. Criminal Code amendment (Off-track Betting) (Bill C-132)—*Mr. Leblanc* (Laurier)—(died on Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

97. Criminal Code amendment (Preventive Detention) (Bill C-33)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
98. Criminal Code amendment (Preventive Detention of Sexual Offenders) (Bill C-189)—*Mr. Brewin*—(died on Order Paper).
99. Criminal Code amendment (Provincial Lotteries) (Bill C-43)—*Mr. Valade*—(died on Order Paper).
100. Criminal Code amendment (Provincial Lotteries) (Bill C-137)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
101. Criminal Code amendment (Publication of Ingredients of Wonder Drugs) (Bill C-94)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).
102. Criminal Code amendment (Punishment for Murder) (Bill C-93)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).
103. Criminal Code amendment (Raffles and Bingo for Charitable Purposes) (Bill C-109)—*Mr. Gray*—(died on Order Paper).
104. Criminal Code amendment (Restriction on Publication of Proceedings) (Bill C-149)—*Mr. Lachance*—(died on Order Paper).
105. Criminal Code amendment (Right to Inspect) (Bill C-205)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).
106. Criminal Code amendment (Tire Safety) (Bill C-66)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
107. Criminal Code amendment (Trading Stamps) (Bill C-39)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
108. Criminal Code amendment (Water Pollution) (Bill C-62)—*Mr. Stefanson*—(died on Order Paper).
109. Criminal Code amendment (Wire Tapping, etc.) (Bill C-18)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
110. Criminal Code and Parole Act amendment (Bill C-141)—*Mr. Stanbury*—(died on Order Paper).
111. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1967 (Bill C-195)—*The Minister of Justice*—(died on Order Paper).
112. Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment (Minting of Coins) (Bill S-23)—*The Minister of Finance*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 26, S.C. 1967-68).
113. Defence Production Act amendment (Contracts) (Bill S-28)—*The Minister of Defence Production*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 27, S.C. 1967-68).
114. Divorce Act (Bill C-187)—*The Minister of Justice*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 24, S.C. 1967-68).
115. Dominion Day Observance Act (Bill C-108)—*Mr. Gray*—(died on Order Paper).
116. Drug Addicts Disclosure Act (Bill C-194)—*Mr. Klein*—(died on Order Paper).
117. Drug Addicts Protection Act (Bill C-96)—*Mr. Klein*—(subject-matter considered and reported by Justice and Legal Affairs Committee; no further proceedings).
118. Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act amendment (Oshawa-Whitby) (Bill C-165)—*Mr. Starr*—(enacted as Chap. 11, S.C. 1967-68).
119. Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act amendment (Peel-Dufferin-Simcoe) (Bill C-159)—*Mr. Madill*—(enacted as Chap. 10, S.C. 1967-68).
120. Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act amendment (Bill C-155)—*The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 17, S.C. 1967-68).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

121. Excise Act amendment (Bill C-192)—*The Minister of Finance*—(based on Ways and Means resolution; enacted as Chap. 28, S.C. 1967-68).
122. Excise Tax Act amendment (Bill C-191)—*The Minister of Finance*—(based on Ways and Means resolutions; enacted as Chap. 29, S.C. 1967-68).
123. Export and Import Permits Act amendment (Foodstuffs) (Bill C-166)—*Mr. Whelan*—(died on Order Paper).
124. Export and Import Permits Act amendment (Foodstuffs) (Bill C-177)—*Mr. Whelan*—(died on Order Paper).
125. Export-Import Parity Act (Bill C-144)—*Mr. Otto*—(died on Order Paper).
126. Exportation of the Growth and Produce of Canada Act (Bill C-10)—*Mr. Peters*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
127. Financial Administration Act amendment (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration) (Bill C-130)—*Mr. Thompson*—(died on Order Paper).
128. Financial Administration Act amendment (Truth in Receiving Bill) (Bill C-102)—*Mr. Basford*—(died on Order Paper).
129. Fish Inspection Act amendment (Bill S-27)—*The Minister of Fisheries*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 30, S.C. 1967-68).
130. Fisheries Act amendment (Inshore Fishing Grounds) (Bill C-126)—*Mr. O'Keefe*—(died on Order Paper).
131. Fitness and Amateur Sport Act amendment (Community Projects) (Bill C-158)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
132. Food and Drugs Act amendment (Dating Perishable Commodities) (Bill C-176)—*Mr. MacDonald (Prince)*—(died on Order Paper).
133. Food and Drugs Act amendment (Listing of Ingredients) (Bill C-51)—*Mr. Saltsman*—(died on Order Paper).
134. Food and Drugs Act amendment (Restricted Drugs) (Bill S-21)—*The Minister of National Health and Welfare*—(originated in Senate; died on Commons Order Paper).
135. Food and Drugs Act amendment (Soaps, Cleaners, Paints and Dyes) (Bill C-110)—*Mr. Allmand*—(died on Order Paper).
136. Food and Drugs Act amendment (Tobacco Products) (Bill C-154)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
137. French Speaking Canada Day Act (Bill C-139)—*Mr. Choquette*—(died on Order Paper).
138. Government Administration Act (Administrative Disclosure) (Bill C-42)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
139. Government Employees Compensation Act amendment (Bill C-184)—*The Minister of Labour*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 18, S.C. 1967-68).
140. Hazardous Household Products Labelling Act (Bill C-86)—*Mr. Howe (Hamilton South)*—(died on Order Paper).
141. Hazardous Substances Act (Bill S-22)—*The Minister of National Health and Welfare*—(originated in Senate; died on Commons Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

142. Head of State Salute Act (Bill C-152)—*Mr. Choquette*—(died on Order Paper).
143. House of Commons Act amendment (Internal Economy Autonomy) (Bill C-52)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
144. Immigration Act amendment (Bill C-118)—*The Minister of Manpower and Immigration*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 1, S.C. 1967-68).
145. Immigration Act amendment (Mental Illness) (Bill C-30)—*Mr. Badanai*—(enacted as Chap. 37, S.C. 1967-68).
146. Immigration Act amendment (Mental Retardation) (Bill C-31)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
147. Immigration Act and Immigration Appeal Board Act amendment (Immigrants' Bail) (Bill C-209)—*Mr. Woolliams*—(died on Order Paper).
148. Income Tax Act amendment (Bill C-193)—*The Minister of Finance*—(preceded by Ways and Means resolution; 3rd R negatived on recorded division).
149. Income Tax Act amendment (Bill C-207)—*The Minister of Finance*—(preceded by Ways and Means resolution; Order for 2nd R discharged and Bill withdrawn).
150. Income Tax Act amendment (Bill C-208)—*The Minister of Finance*—(based on Ways and Means resolution adopted Mar. 8, 1968; enacted as Chap. 38, S.C. 1967-68).
151. Indian Act amendment (Rights Guaranteed by Treaties) (Bill C-120)—*Mr. Schreyer*—(died on Order Paper).
152. Industrial Development Bank Act amendment (Bill C-164)—*The Minister of Finance*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 19, S.C. 1967-68).
153. Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act amendment (Bill C-186)—*The Minister of Labour*—(preceded by resolution; subject dealt with referred to Labour and Employment Committee; Order for 2nd R died on Order Paper).
154. Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act amendment (Meaning of "Unit") (Bill C-127)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
155. Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act amendment (Powers of Chairman and Board) (Bill C-128)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
156. Inquiries Act amendment (Appointment of Judges) (Bill C-15)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
157. Interest Act amendment (Real Estate Mortgages) (Bill C-174)—*Mr. Brown*—(died on Order Paper).
158. Interest Act amendment (12 per cent) (Bill C-188)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
159. Intergovernmental Advisory Commission Act (Bill C-69)—*Mr. Mongrain*—(died on Order Paper).
160. Interpretation Act (Revise and Consolidate) (Bill S-6)—*The Minister of Justice*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 7, S.C. 1967-68).
161. Judges Act amendment (Bill C-185)—*The Minister of Justice*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 20, S.C. 1967-68).
162. Judges Act amendment (Discontinuation of Pension) (Bill C-67)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
163. Judges Act amendment (Outside Activities) (Bill C-16)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

164. Juvenile Delinquents Act amendment (Confinement with Adults) (Bill C-75)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
165. Leifr Eiriksson Day Act (Bill C-7)—*Mr. Stefanson*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
166. Maternity Leave Act, 1968 (Bill C-204)—*Mrs. MacInnis*—(died on Order Paper).
167. Meat Inspection Act amendment (Inspection Legend) (Bill C-196)—*Mr. Leblanc* (Laurier)—(died on Order Paper).
168. Merchant Seaman Compensation Act amendment (Orphaned Children) (Bill C-117)—*Mr. O’Keefe*—(died on Order Paper).
169. Metric System Enquiry Act (Bill C-54)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
170. Migratory Birds Convention Act amendment (Bill C-162)—*Mr. Orange*—(died on Order Paper).
171. National Anthem Act (Bill C-134)—*Mr. Allard*—(died on Order Paper).
172. National Capital Act amendment (Greenbelt Advisory Committee) (Bill C-49)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
173. National Energy Board Act amendment (Drainage Works) (Bill C-87)—*Mr. Thomas* (Middlesex West)—(died on Order Paper).
174. National Fruit of Canada Act (McIntosh Apple) (Bill C-80)—*Mr. Harley*—(died on Order Paper).
175. National Housing Act, 1954, amendment (Bill C-202)—*The President of the Treasury Board*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 39, S.C. 1967-68).
176. National Indian Day Act (Bill C-45)—*Mr. Brown*—(died on Order Paper).
177. National Museums Act (Bill S-2)—*The Secretary of State*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 21, S.C. 1967-68).
178. Native Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts Act (Bill C-76)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
179. Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment (Pollution) (Bill C-98)—*Mr. Basford*—(died on Order Paper).
180. Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment (Removal of Kitsilano Trestle) (Bill C-97)—*Mr. Basford*—(died on Order Paper).
181. Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Dissolution Act (Bill S-29)—*The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 31, S.C. 1967-68).
182. Oaths of Allegiance Act amendment (Affirmation) (Bill C-24)—*Mr. Howe* (Hamilton South)—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
183. Oaths of Office (*pro forma* Bill C-1)—*The Prime Minister*
184. Parliamentary Commissioner Act (Bill C-40)—*Mr. Thompson*—(died on Order Paper).
185. Parliamentary Secretaries Act amendment (Parliamentary Assistants) (Bill C-77)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
186. Parliamentary Sessions Act (Bill C-35)—*Mr. Ryan*—(died on Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Continued)

187. Patent Act and Trade Marks Act amendment (Drug Imports) (Bill C-190)—*The Registrar General*—(Order for Resuming consideration in Committee of the Whole died on Order Paper).
188. Post Office Act amendment (Hate Literature) (Bill C-17)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
189. Prime Minister of Canada Act (Bill C-173)—*Mr. Whelan*—(died on Order Paper).
190. Products Weight and Price Act (Bill C-116)—*Mr. Asselin* (Richmond-Wolfe)—(died on Order Paper).
191. Public Service Employment Act amendment (Appeal Panel) (Bill C-90)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
192. Publication of Statutes Act amendment (Bill S-18)—*The Minister of Justice*—(originated in Senate; Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Commons Order Paper).
193. Radio Act amendment (Community Antenna) (Bill C-20)—*Mr. Peters*—(Order for 2nd R discharged and Bill withdrawn).
194. Railway Act amendment (Responsibility for Dislocation Costs) (Bill C-55)—*Mr. Fawcett*—(died on Order Paper).
195. Rainmaking Act (Bill C-9)—*Mr. Peters*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
196. Right of Privacy Act of 1967 (Bill C-19)—*Mr. Herridge*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
197. Royal Assent Act (Bill C-83)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
198. Senate and House of Commons Act amendment (Days of Attendance) (Bill C-181)—*Mr. Herridge*—(died on Order Paper).
199. Senate and House of Commons Act amendment (St. Luke 11:46) (Bill C-22)—*Mr. Herridge*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).
200. Sir John A. Macdonald Day Act (Bill C-29)—*Mr. Macquarrie*—(died on Order Paper).
201. Small Loans Act amendment (Advertising) (Bill C-65)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
202. Small Loans Act amendment (Interest Rates) (Bill C-36)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(died on Order Paper).
203. Steven Murray Truscott Parole Act (Bill C-107)—*Mr. Knowles*—(died on Order Paper).
204. Supply (1st Interim of this Session, based on Estimates and Supp. (A), 1967-68) (Bill C-147)—*The President of the Treasury Board*—(enacted as Chap. 3, S.C. 1967-68).
205. Supply (2nd Interim of this Session, based on Estimates 1968-69) (Bill C-212)—*The President of the Treasury Board*—(enacted as Chap. 35, S.C. 1967-68).
206. Supply (1st Supplementary of this Session, based on Supp. Estimates (C), 1967-68) (Bill C-211)—*The President of the Treasury Board*—(enacted as Chap. 34, S.C. 1967-68).
207. Supply (1st Main of this Session, based on Estimates, 1967-68) (Bill C-146)—*The President of the Treasury Board*—(enacted as Chap. 2, S.C. 1967-68).
208. Supply (2nd Main of this Session, based on Estimates and Supps. (A) and (B), 1967-68) (Bill C-180)—*The President of the Treasury Board*—(enacted as Chap. 8, S.C. 1967-68).
209. Supreme Court Act amendment (Bilingual Judgments) (Bill C-138)—*Mr. Caouette*—(died on Order Paper).

Bills, Public (Government and Private Members) – (Concluded)

210. Supreme Court Act amendment (Outside Activities of Judges) (Bill C-89)—*Mr. Bell* (Carleton)—(died on Order Paper).
211. Supreme Court Act amendment (Payment of Costs) (Bill C-79)—*Mr. Herridge*—(died on Order Paper).
212. Teleferry Act (Bill S-7)—*The Minister of Transport*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 22, S.C. 1967-68).
213. Television Act (Grey Cup Telecast) (Bill C-84)—*Mr. McCleave*—(died on Order Paper).
214. Termination of Pregnancy Act (Bill C-136)—*Mr. Herridge*—(subject-matter considered and reported by Health and Welfare Committee; no further proceedings).
215. Territorial Lands, Land Titles and Public Lands Grants Acts amendment (Bill S-32)—*The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 32, S.C. 1967-68).
216. Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act amendment (Geographical Co-ordinates) (Bill C-125)—*Mr. Howard*—(died on Order Paper).
217. Tobacco Restraint Act (Repeal) (Bill C-59)—*Mr. Cowan*—(died on Order Paper).
218. Tobacco Restraint Act (Repeal and Re-enactment) (Bill C-32)—*Mr. Mather*—(died on Order Paper).
219. Tobacco Restraint Act amendment (Warning on Cigarette Package) (Bill C-119)—*Mr. Yanakis*—(died on Order Paper).
220. Unemployment Insurance Act amendment (Bill C-197)—*The Minister of Labour*—(based on resolution; enacted as Chap. 33, S.C. 1967-68).
221. Visiting Forces Act (Consolidation) (Bill S-3)—*The Minister of National Defence*—(originated in Senate; enacted as Chap. 23, S.C. 1967-68).
222. Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act amendment (United States Draft Dodgers) (Bill C-170)—*Mr. Ormiston*—(died on Order Paper).
223. Weights and Measures Act amendment (Truth in Packaging) (Bill C-23)—*Mr. Orlikow*—(Order for Resuming Debate on 2nd R died on Order Paper).

Note: See also under the following headings for proposed Government Measures in resolution stages for which Bills had not yet been presented:

1. **Customs Tariff amendment.**
2. **Historic Sites and Monuments Act amendment.**
3. **National Parks Act amendment.**

Birth Control:

Order,—Return re contraceptive drugs and devices, government purchases, etc.: *Mr. Schreyer*—presented forthwith, 333. Sess. Paper No. 228.

See also **Criminal Code amendment; Hazardous Substances Act.**

Blind Persons Act:

Report on administration of allowances for 1965-66, 122. Sess. Paper No. 116. *Printed.*

Board of Broadcast Governors:

See **Broadcast Governors, Board of.**

Board of Grain Commissioners:

See **Grain Commissioners, Board of.**

Board of Trustees Maritime Transportation Unions:

See **Maritime Transportation Unions Board of Trustees.**

Bonaventure and Gaspé Telephone Company, Limited:

Petition received for an Act empowering it to sell and dispose of its undertaking, and for other purposes, 153. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 156. Bill S-33, Mr. LeBlanc (Rimouski). Received from Senate, 1st R., 721.

Boundaries:

See **British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories Boundary Act, 1967.**

Breakwaters:

See **Harbours, Wharves and Breakwaters.**

Breathalyzer Tests:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-21); Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Bretton Woods Agreements Act:

Report on operation for 1967, 841. Sess. Paper No. 40.

Bridges:

Order,—Return re bridges built since 1958, assistance, amounts, authority, cost-sharing formula: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 624. Sess. Paper No. 262.

British Columbia:

See **Fisheries; Flood Control.**

British Columbia Divorce Appeals Act (Repeal):

See **Divorce Act.**

British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act:

1. Bill C-198, Mr. Howard (Repeal). 1st R., 641.
2. Order,—Directives by and reports prepared for Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department since Jan. 1, 1965, concerning the Act: Mr. Howard, 739.
3. Address,—Correspondence, etc., since Jan. 1, 1965, exchanged between governments and others concerning the Act: Mr. Howard, 739.

British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories Boundary Act, 1967:

Bill S-19, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Received from Senate, 491. 1st R., 496. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 556. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 12, S.C. 1967-68.

British North America Act:

See **Address in Reply, Debate on; Federal-Provincial Conferences.**

British North America Act amendment:

1. Bill C-34, Mr. Knowles (House of Commons, Quorum). 1st R., 29.
2. Bill C-44, Mr. Knowles (Abolition of the Senate). 1st R., 29.
3. Bill C-50, Mr. Peters (Duration of House of Commons). 1st R., 29.
4. Bill C-61, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Duration of House of Commons, etc.). 1st R., 30.
5. Bill C-74, Mr. Badanai (Canadian Bill of Rights). 1st R., 30.
6. Bill C-140, Mr. Stanbury (Appointment of Judges). 1st R., 164.
7. Bill C-179, Mr. Caouette (Grants of Aids and Supplies). 1st R., 433.
8. Bill C-182, Mr. Racine (Qualifications of Senators). 1st R., 487.

British North America Act and Publication of Statutes Act amendment:

Bill C-183, Mr. Rock (English and French on same page). 1st R., 503.
See also **Speaker's Rulings, etc.**

British Northwestern Insurance Company:

See **Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada.**

Broadcast Governors, Board of:

1. Report for 1966-67, 350. Sess. Paper No. 150.
2. Change of name: See **Broadcasting Act**.

Broadcasting Act:

1. Resolution,—To implement a broadcasting policy, amend Radio Act, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 375. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 393. Bill C-163, Secretary of State, 1st R., 394. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 430. Debate resumed and interrupted, 465. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Brand),—To defer until subject-matter has been referred to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee and reported back: moved and ruled out of order, 482-3. Debate resumed and interrupted, 483. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. McCutcheon),—To defer and refer subject-matter to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee: moved and debate interrupted, 485. Debate resumed and interrupted, 486. Debate resumed, amendment negatived on recorded division, 489-90. 2nd R agreed to, on division, referred to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee, 490. Reported with amendments, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 18 to *Journals*, 589-95. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 612, 617, 621, 626, 630, 634, 637, 638, 640, 642, 643, 646, 649, 652, 654, 657, 659, 660 (as amended in Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee), reported with further amendments, and considered as amended, 660. 3rd R moved; amendment (Mr. Cowan),—To defer and refer back to Committee of the Whole to reconsider clause 28: moved and negatived on recorded division, 670-1. 3rd R after debate, on division, 671. Passed by Senate, 721. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 25, S.C. 1967-68.
2. Consideration of Committee of the Whole stage on Bill C-163 referred to Business Committee for allocation of time, 651. (Not reported on).

Broadcasting Act, 1958 (Repeal):

See **Broadcasting Act**.

Broadcasting Act amendment:

1. Bill C-63, Mr. Prittie (Television Receiving Apparatus). 1st R., 30.
2. Bill C-78, Mr. Harley (Political Programs). 1st R., 30.
3. Bill C-91, Mr. Peters (Community Antenna). 1st R., 31.
4. Bill C-157, Mr. Mather (Cigarette Advertising). 1st R., 371.

Broadcasting (Educational):

See **Educational Broadcasting**.

Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee:

1. Membership, 56, 153, 462, 491, 502, 506, 509, 531, 546, 555, 559, 563, 573, 574, 578, 584, 604, 674, 681, 687, 723, 773, 796-7.
2. Bills referred: Broadcasting Act, 490.
3. Referred: Broadcasting and televising of educational programs, 513.
4. Reports: First (quorum reduced, sittings), 478; Second (Broadcasting Bill, with amendments and Bill reprinted) (Appendix 18 to *Journals*), 589-95.
5. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 491.

Budget:

See **Ways and Means**.

Building Materials:

See **Ways and Means (Budget)**.

Bulgaria:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Bureau of Statistics:

See **Dominion Bureau of Statistics**.

Bureau of Translation:

See **Translation Bureau**.

Business Committee (Allocation of Time):

Broadcasting Bill (C-163), Committee of the Whole stage, referred, 651. (Not reported on).

By-election Writs:

See **Elections**.

C**Cable Cars, Aerial:**

See **Teleferry Act**.

Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd.:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate, 101. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 113. Bill S-16, Mr. Jorgenson. Received from Senate, 1st R., 305-6. 2nd R after debate, referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 492. Reported without amendment but with recommendation re capital stock charges, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 16 to *Journals*, 545. Considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered that Bill retain its position on the Order Paper, 560. Consideration in Committee of the Whole, resumed, 595, 638, reported with amendments, considered as amended, 3rd R., 638. Senate agreed to Commons amendments, 649. R.A., 655. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 44, S.C. 1967-68.

Camp Hill Hospital:

See **Veterans Affairs Department**.

Canada Act:

Bill C-201, Mr. Caouette (Dominion). 1st R., 681.

Canada Assistance Plan:

Report on administration for 1966-67, 757. Sess. Paper No. 117.

Canada-Belgium Agreements:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Canada-Bulgaria Trade Agreement:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Canada Corporations Act amendment:

Bill S-10, Registrar General. Received from Senate, 116. 1st R., 118. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 390. R.A., 480. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 9, S.C. 1967-68.

Canada Council:

1. Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 344. Sess. Paper No. 151. *Printed*.
2. Motion,—That report and financial statement and Auditor General's report thereon for 1965-66, be referred to Public Accounts Committee, agreed to, 62-3.
3. Order,—Return re grants and scholarships, by province, during 1966: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 423. Sess. Paper No. 92B.

Canada Day Act:

1. Bill C-124, Mr. Forest. 1st R., 85.
2. Bill C-129, Mr. Knowles. 1st R., 115.

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation:

1. Copies of By-Law No. 1 passed as Order in Council dated Mar. 30, 1967, and amended by Order in Council dated May 26, 1967, 312. Sess. Paper No. 42A. Motion,—To refer to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, agreed to, 312.
2. Letters between Finance Minister and Quebec Premier re deposit insurance arrangements, 329. Sess. Paper No. 42B.
3. Capital budget for 1968, 772. Sess. Paper No. 42C.

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act amendment:

Bill S-24, Minister of Finance (Mergers). Received from Senate, 574. 1st R., 578. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 671. 3rd R., 781. R.A., 837. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 36, S.C. 1967-68.

Canada Disaster Fund Act:

Bill C-60, Mr. Herridge. 1st R., 30.

Canada Divorce Act:

1. Bill C-6, Mr. Peters (Annulment and Dissolution of Marriage). 1st R., 28. Order for second reading discharged and bill withdrawn, 574.
2. Bill C-103, Mr. Basford. 1st R., 31.

Canada Elections Act amendment:

1. Bill C-3, Mr. Peters (Publication of Straw Poll Results). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 94.
 2. Bill C-5, Mr. Brown (Age of Voters). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved, and after debate, motion that order for second reading be deemed to have been withdrawn and subject-matter referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, agreed to, 161.
 3. Bill C-12, Mr. Reid (Age of Voters). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 466. Motion that order for resuming debate on second reading be deemed to have been withdrawn and subject-matter referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, agreed to, 566.
 4. Bill C-14, Mr. MacDonald (Prince) (Age of Voters). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 554. Motion that order for resuming debate on second reading be deemed to have been withdrawn and subject-matter referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, agreed to, 566.
 5. Bill C-26, Mr. Schreyer (Age of Voters). 1st R., 28. Motion that order for second reading be deemed to have been withdrawn and subject-matter referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, agreed to, 566.
 6. Bill C-37, Mr. Patterson (Political Affiliations of Candidates on Ballot Papers). 1st R., 29.
 7. Bill C-100, Mr. Basford (Political Affiliations of Candidates on Ballot Papers). 1st R., 31.
 8. Bill C-101, Mr. Basford (Age of Voters and Candidates). 1st R., 31. Motion that order for second reading be deemed to have been withdrawn and subject-matter referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, agreed to, 566.
 9. Bill C-111, Mr. Hales (University Students' Franchise). 1st R., 49.
 10. Bill C-172, Mr. Laprise (Qualifications of Voters and Candidates). 1st R., 415. Motion that order for second reading be deemed to have been withdrawn and subject-matter referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, agreed to, 566.
 11. Bill C-178, Mr. Leblanc (Laurier) (Form of Ballot Paper). 1st R., 433.
- See also **Privileges and Elections Committee**.

Canada Evidence Act amendment:

Bill C-68, Mr. Orlikow (Incriminating Statements). 1st R., 30.
See also **Interpretation Act**.

Canada Fair Employment Practices Act amendment:

Bill C-41, Mr. Saltzman (Age Discrimination). 1st R., 29.

Canada-Gabon Relations:

Statement dated Mar. 4, 1968, by Prime Minister together with text of a Note by External Affairs Minister *re* Libreville, Gabon, Conference, 731. Sess. Paper No. 270.

Canada Gazette, Part II:

See **Statutory Orders and Regulations**.

Canada Grain Board:

See **Canadian Wheat Board**.

Canada Investment Board, establishing:

See **Supply Motions**.

Canada-Ireland Trade Agreement:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Canada-Japan Relations:

Letter dated Oct. 17, 1967, with Annex re voluntary controls on export of certain products to Canada for 1967, 405. Sess. Paper No. 240. (*Printed as appendix to Votes and Proceedings of Oct. 24, 1967.*)

Canada Labour Relations Board:

See **Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act amendment (C-128).**

Canada Labour (Standards) Code:

Report on administration for 1966-67, 168. Sess. Paper No. 99.

Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment:

1. Bill C-8, Mr. Knowles (Three Weeks Vacation). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 402.
2. Bill C-57, Mr. Knowles (Ninth General Holiday with Pay). 1st R., 30.
3. Bill C-72, Mr. Knowles (Increased Minimum Hourly Wage). 1st R., 30.
4. Bill C-81, Mr. Knowles (Employees, Discharged or Laid Off). 1st R., 31.

Canada Law Reform Commission Act:

Bill C-85, Mr. Bell (Carleton). 1st R., 31.

Canada Manpower and Immigration Council Act:

Resolution,—To establish Council, advisory boards and regional and local manpower committees, to provide for appointment of members, expenses, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 23. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 341. Bill C-150, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, 1st R., 341. 2nd R after debate, 347. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 347, 349, reported without amendment, 349. 3rd R moved; amendment (Mr. McCleave),—To defer and refer back to Committee of the Whole to add a clause requiring the Council to report annually to Parliament; moved and negatived on recorded division, 501-2. 3rd R, on division, 502. Passed by Senate, 583. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 13, S.C. 1967-68.

Canada Pension Plan:

1. Report on administration for 1966-67, 538. Sess. Paper No. 118.
2. Order,—Return re administration of fund, pension payments, loans, etc.: Mr. Horner (Acadia)—presented forthwith, 313. Sess. Paper No. 118A.
3. Address,—Correspondence, etc., with provinces re permission to make payments to employers for overpayments: Mr. Hales, 738.

Canada Pension Plan Act amendment:

Bill C-82, Mr. Saltzman (Housewives' Contributions and Benefits). 1st R., 31.

Canada Shipping Act:

Statement of receipts and expenditures under Part V of Canada Shipping Act (Sick Mariners) for 1966-67, 167-8. Sess. Paper No. 126.

See also **Shipping.**

Canada Shipping Act amendment:

See **Broadcasting Act.**

Canada Student Loans Plan:

Report on administration for year ended June 30, 1966, 840. Sess. Paper No. 63. *Printed.*

See also **Federal-Provincial Relations.**

Canada-United States Agreements, Notes, etc.:

1. Civil Emergency Planning: Exchange of Notes revising agreement of Nov. 15, 1963, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30H.
2. Import restrictions: Note to U.S. concerning their proposed legislation, 399. Sess. Paper No. 169A.

See also **Columbia River Treaty.**

Canada-United States Joint Economic and Trade Committee:

Communique issued following meetings held at Montreal on June 20-22, 1967, 160. Sess. Paper No. 163A. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of June 23, 1967*).

Canada-United States Relations:

1. News release dated Jan. 21, 1968, by U.S. Treasury Department *re* transfers of funds between Canada and U.S., 623. Sess. Paper No. 27E.
2. Correspondence between Finance Minister and H.H. Fowler, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury *re* certain financial arrangements, 742. Sess. Paper No. 32E.

See also **Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act amendment**.

Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act:

Reports for 1965-66 and 1966-67, 345. Sess. Paper Nos. 18, 18A.

Canadian Armed Forces:

1. Voluntary training service for youths 15 to 20 as a centennial project: motion (Mr. Laniel) moved and debate interrupted, 508.
2. Regulations and Orders in Council *re* unification, 651. Sess. Paper No. 111B. Motion,—To refer to National Defence Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 659. Moved, debated, agreed to, 672.
3. Address,—Correspondence with Prince Edward Island *re* transfer of air search and rescue unit from Greenwood, N.S., to Summerside, P.E.I.: Mr. Nowlan, 833.

Canadian Arsenals Limited:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 314. Sess. Paper No. 86. *Printed*.

Canadian Bill of Rights amendment:

1. Bill C-131, Mr. Thompson (Enjoyment of Freedoms). 1st R., 124.
2. Bill C-175, Mr. Dubé (Bilingualism). 1st R., 418.

See also **British North America Act amendment (C-74)**.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation:

1. Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 335. Sess. Paper No. 152. *Printed*.
 2. Capital and operating budgets for 1967-68, 798. Sess. Paper No. 152D.
 3. Summary of agreement with U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee for radio and TV broadcasting, 80. Sess. Paper No. 209. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of May 29, 1967*).
 4. Correspondence between Secretary of State and Claude Sylvestre, Secretary of The Association of Producers *re* promotion of national unity, 642. Sess. Paper No. 49A. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Jan. 29, 1968*).
 5. Order,—Return *re* awards for educational programming since 1955, donor, program: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 67. Sess. Paper No. 152A.
 6. Return to Order of House, dated Apr. 12, 1967, for correspondence, etc., since July 1, 1966, with recipients of free colour television sets, 87. Sess. Paper No. 152B.
 7. Order,—Return *re* United Nations Security Council broadcast of June 10, 1967, stations carrying, etc., CKPR-TV Port Arthur: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 313. Sess. Paper No. 152C.
- See also **Broadcasting Act; Centennial of Confederation; Expo '67**.

Canadian Charter of Human Rights:

See **Human Rights**.

Canadian Citizenship Act amendment:

1. Bill C-2, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Natural Born Citizen). 1st R., 27. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 75.
2. Bill C-121, Mr. Otto (Centennial Commemoration). 1st R., 83.
3. Bill C-156, Mr. Badanai (Residence Requirements, Husbands). 1st R., 368.
4. Bill C-160, Mr. Allard (Canadian Subject). 1st R., 387.
5. Bill S-4, Secretary of State. Received from Senate, 38. 1st R., 39. 2nd R., 86. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 86, 169, 170. Reported without amendment, 3rd R., 170. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 4, S.C. 1967-68.

Canadian Commercial Corporation:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 286-7. Sess. Paper No. 87. *Printed*.

Canadian Corrections Association:
See Indian Affairs.

Canadian Council on Rural Development:
See Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA).

Canadian Dairy Commission:
Report for 1966-67, 343. Sess. Paper No. 7.

Canadian Dollars and Coins Act:
1. Bill C-167, Mr. Leblanc (Laurier) (Effigy of the Sovereign, Replacing). 1st R., 399.
2. Bill C-169, Mr. Groos (Effigy of the Sovereign). 1st R., 403.

Canadian Flag:
See Flag, Canadian.

Canadian Forces Superannuation Act:
Statements on standing and transactions of account as at March 31, 1967, 343. Sess. Paper No. 114.

Canadian Government Printing Bureau:
Report for 1966, 699. Sess. Paper No. 94A. *Printed.*

Canadian Livestock Feed Board:
See Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee—Reports, Second.

Canadian Maritime Commission:
Report for 1966-67, 282. Sess. Paper No. 184.

Canadian National Railways:
1. Auditor's report for 1966, 82. Sess. Paper No. 175. *Printed.*
2. Motion,—That annual, auditor's and securities trust reports for 1966 be referred to Transport and Communications Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 115. Moved and agreed to, 141. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 4 to *Journals*, 159.
3. Report re branch lines from Kiask Falls Subdivision to Mattagami Lake Mines, Township of Galinee, Que.; Nepisiguit Junction on Bathurst Subdivision to property of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited, N.B.; Froomfield Spur, Sarnia, to property of Canadian Industries Limited; Grimshaw, Alta., to Great Slave Lake, N.W.T.; Stall Lake to Osborne Lake in Pas Mining District, Man.; Watrous to Guernsey, Sask.; Amesdale on Redditt Subdivision to Iron Bay on shore of Bruce Lake, Ont., 106-7. Sess. Paper Nos. 176, 176A, 176B, 176C, 176D, 176E, 176F respectively.
4. Report re terminal facilities in vicinity of Toronto, 106. Sess. Paper No. 180.
5. Frenchman Butte, Sask., and Heinsburg, Alta., construction of line, referring question to Transport and Communications Committee with instruction to report within 30 days: motion (Mr. Cadieu) moved and debated interrupted, 643.
6. Order,—Correspondence, etc., with Mr. McDonald, lawyer, Regina, re claims against CNR by firms engaged in construction of Great Slave Lake Railway: Mr. Schreyer, 769-70.

Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act:
Resolution,—To authorize capital expenditures in 1967-68, supply financial requirements of Air Canada, and issue of securities: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 135. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 341-2. Bill C-151, Minister of Finance, 1st R., 342. 2nd R after debate, 349. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 349, 535, 541, 560. Reported without amendment, 3rd R., 560. Passed by Senate, 620-1. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 14, S.C. 1967-68.

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation:
1. Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 335. Sess. Paper No. 181A. *Printed.*
2. Capital budget for 1967-68, 84. Sess. Paper No. 181.

Canadian Pacific Railway Kitsilano Trestle:
See Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 335. Sess. Paper No. 88A.

See also **National Research Council**.

Canadian Pension Commission:

1. Report for 1965-66, 20-1. Sess. Paper No. 195. *Printed*. Motion,—To refer to Veterans Affairs Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 118. Moved and agreed to, 126.
2. Report for 1966-67, 798. Sess. Paper No. 195C. *Printed*.
3. Report of committee (Woods) appointed to survey the organization and work of the commission, 825. Sess. Paper No. 280.

Canadian Radio-Television Commission:

See **Broadcasting Act**.

Canadian Stamps Act:

Motion (Mr. Leblanc, Laurier) for leave to introduce bill, moved and negatived, 560.

Canadian Transport Commission:

1. Correspondence between Prime Minister and Transport Minister *re* appointment of latter as President, 338. Sess. Paper No. 235. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Sept. 25, 1967*).
2. Report for 1967, 841. Sess. Paper No. 190.

Canadian Wheat Board:

1. Supplementary report on 1965-66 pool accounts, certified by auditors, 170. Sess. Paper No. 166. *Printed*.
2. Report for crop year ending July 31, 1967, certified by auditors, 830. Sess. Paper No. 166C. *Printed*.
3. Renaming Canada Grain Board: motion (Mr. Rapp) moved and debate interrupted, 120. See also **Grain**.

Canadian Wheat Board Act amendment:

Bill C-106, Minister of Trade and Commerce. 1st R., 39. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 72. 3rd R after debate, 105. Passed by Senate, 133. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 5, S.C. 1967-68.

Cape Breton Development Corporation:

1. Report for 1967, 841. Sess. Paper No. 283.
2. Report of loan made to corporation, 486. Sess. Paper No. 245.
3. Capital budgets for 1967, 523-4. Sess. Paper No. 249.
4. Agreement dated June 13, 1967, with Nova Scotia government together with press release dated Dec. 29, 1966, by Prime Minister, 134. Sess. Paper No. 218.

Cape Breton Development Corporation Act:

Resolution,—To establish Corporation to acquire, reorganize and rehabilitate certain coal mining works and undertakings on Cape Breton Island, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole later this day, 134-5. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, Bill C-135, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1st R., 136. 2nd R after debate, 142. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 142, 143, 150, 170. Reported with amendments, considered as amended, 3rd R., 170. Passed by Senate, 284. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 6, S.C. 1967-68.

Cape Breton Highlands National Park:

See **National Parks**.

Cape Breton, Nova Scotia:

Order,—Return *re* federal expenditures for past seven fiscal years for categories indicated: Mr.

Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

See also **Coal; Fisheries; Harbours, Wharves and Breakwaters**.

Capital Punishment:

Documents supplementary to "Capital Punishment—Material Relating to its Purpose and Value", tabled June 23, 1965, 405. Sess. Paper No. 241. (*Printed as appendix to Votes and Proceedings of Oct. 24, 1967*).

See also **Criminal Code amendment; Criminal Code and Parole Act amendment.**

Cattle:

See **Livestock.**

Causeways:

See **Prince Edward Island Causeway.**

Centennial Commission:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 374. Sess. Paper No. 154. *Printed.*

Centennial of Confederation:

1. Report of Commissioner General for Visits of State, 1967, 573. Sess. Paper No. 255. *Printed.*
2. Congratulatory messages received from: United Kingdom, motion (Mr. Pearson),—That Mr. Speaker acknowledge the greetings, agreed to, 11; Idaho, 53; Malta, 151; Australia, Basutoland, Ceylon, Kenya, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, 283; India, 290; Botswana, 333; Uganda, Jamaica, 337.
3. Order,—Return re advertising program, expenditures by categories: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 312. Sess. Paper No. 154A.
4. Order,—Return re benefits, etc., for countries whose rulers and other dignitaries visited Canada during 1967: Mr. Rynard—presented forthwith, 506. Sess. Paper No. 27D.
5. Order,—Return re advertising and programming expenditures over CBC: Mr. Bell (Saint John-Albert)—presented forthwith, 786. Sess. Paper No. 154D.

See also **Canadian Armed Forces; Canadian Citizenship Act amendment; France; Queen Elizabeth II.**

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation:

1. Report, together with statement certified by auditors, for 1967, 790. Sess. Paper No. 100.
2. Revised capital budget No. 2 for 1967, 514. Sess. Paper No. 100A.
3. Capital budget for 1968, 626. Sess. Paper No. 100B.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act amendment:

Bill C-200, Mr. Caouette (Directors' Qualifications). 1st R., 681.

Ceremonial Use of the Canadian Flag Act:

Bill C-153, Mr. Allard. 1st R., 355.

Chairman of Committees of the Whole House:

See **Committees of the Whole House.**

Chairman's Decisions Appealed:**Supply, Committee of:**

During discussion in Committee of Supply on estimates, Mr. Batten (Chairman) interrupted the proceedings to put the question on all votes pursuant to special orders adopted Apr. 26 and June 26, 1967. Mr. Bell (Carleton) raised a point of order that the Standing Orders did not provide for the Committee sitting beyond 10.00 p.m. Mr. Batten ruled that the authority was to be found in the provisional amendment to S.O. 56 and under terms of S.O. 6(5)(b)—appealed to Mr. Speaker pursuant to provisional S.O. 59(4) and decision confirmed, 434-6.

Ways and Means Committee:

Mr. Grégoire (Lapointe) in Committee of Ways and Means on a proposed resolution to amend the Income Tax Act, raised a point of order that 48-hours notice should have been given, 743. Ruling of Mr. Batten (Chairman) on point of order—that 48-hours notice was not required in the present case and that the question of order should have been raised on another occasion—appealed to Mr. Speaker pursuant to provisional S.O. 59(4) and decision confirmed, 743-4.

Champlain Waterway:

Report of International Joint Commission on improvement of International Champlain Waterway for commercial navigation, 329. Sess. Paper No. 226. *Printed.*

Chartered Banks:

See **Bank of Canada**; **Bank Reports.**

Chemical Industry:

See **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.**

Chemicals Reports:

See **Tariff Board.**

Chief Electoral Officer:

Report of, 43. Sess. Paper No. 1.

Children, Maltreatment of:

See **Criminal Code** amendment.

Children's Diseases Research Fund:

See **Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act.**

Cigarettes:

See **Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc.**

Citizenship:

See **Canadian Citizenship Act** amendment; **Oaths of Allegiance Act** amendment.

Civil Defence:

See **Canada-United States Agreements, etc.**

Civil Service Commission:

Report for 1966, 97. Sess. Paper No. 43. *Printed.*

See also **Public Service.**

Civil Service Insurance Act:

Statement on operations for 1966-67, 282. Sess. Paper No. 43A.

Civilian War Allowances:

See **War Veterans Allowance Board.**

Cleansers, Bleaches, Sanitizers, etc.:

See **Food and Drugs Act** amendment; **Hazardous Substances Act.**

Clerk of Petitions:

Reports on Petitions for Private Bills, 25, 48, 77, 101, 107, 122, 153, 168.

See also **Bills, Private**—and under titles of particular Private Bills.

Clerk of the House:

1. Informs House of absence of Mr. Speaker, 555, 559, 563, 569, 573, 577, 583, 585.

2. Tables Private Bills, 37, 53.

See also **Fraser, Alistair**; **Raymond, Léon-J.**

Coal:

1. Agreement dated Mar. 26, 1968, with New Brunswick *re* assistance in connection with marketing of coal, together with press release, 825. Sess. Paper No. 218A.

2. Order,—Return *re* Cape Breton, subsidies and subventions: Mr. Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

See also **Cape Breton Development Corporation, etc.**

Coal Board:

Report for 1966-67, 314. Sess. Paper No. 20.

Coal Production Assistance Act:

Report of operations for 1966-67, 310. Sess. Paper No. 19.

Columbia River Treaty:

Annual report of Permanent Engineering Board, Sept. 30, 1967, 678. Sess. Paper No. 266. *Printed.*

Combines Investigation Act:

1. Report of Director of Investigation and Research for 1966-67, 376-7. Sess. Paper No. 145. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Return *re* infractions since Jan. 1, 1939, reasons, fines: Mr. Orlikow—presented forthwith, 832. Sess. Paper No. 145A.
3. Order,—Return *re* convictions since Jan. 1, 1966, penalty imposed: Mrs. MacInnis—presented forthwith, 832. Sess. Paper No. 145B.

Combines Investigation Act amendment:

1. Bill C-27, Mr. Orlikow (Floor Penalties, Criminal Joint Tortfeasors, and Moieties). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 783.
 2. Bill C-64, Mr. Saltzman (Increased Prices). 1st R., 30.
 3. Bill C-99, Mr. Basford (Professional Sports). 1st R., 31.
- See also **Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate under English and French version of name, and for other purposes, 48. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 51. Bill C-113, Mr. Basford. Tabled, 1st R., 53. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 90. Debate resumed and interrupted, 124. Debate resumed, ordered that Bill retain its position on the Order Paper, 400. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Cameron) (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands),—"This day six months hence": moved and negatived, 425. 2nd R agreed to, referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 425. Reported with amendment and recommendation *re* capital stock charges, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 14 to *Journals*, 533-4. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 539, 724 (as amended in Transport and Communications Committee), Committee rose *re* quorum, House counted and quorum found, consideration in Committee of the Whole, resumed, reported with further amendment, considered as amended, 3rd R., 724. Passed by Senate, 739. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 45, S.C. 1967-68.

Committees of the Whole House:

1. Deputy Chairman, Maurice Rinfret, Esq., M.P., appointed on motion, 12.
2. Assistant Deputy Chairman, Paul Tardif, Esq., M.P., appointed on motion, 155.

Committees, Special:

See **Procedure Committee.**

Committees, Special, Joint:

See **Divorce (Joint) Committee; Hate Propaganda (Joint) Committee; Immigration (Joint) Committee; National Anthem (Joint) Committee; National Capital Commission (Joint) Committee; Penitentiaries (Joint) Committee.**

Committees, Standing:

1. Committee appointed to strike Standing Committees, 12. Report of Membership, 55-61. Report concurred in, on division, 61. (For list of Standing Committees, see *Journals*, pages 55-61).
 2. Motion to substitute certain names of members, deferred, 788. Moved, and after debate, adjourned on motion (Mr. MacEachen), 789. Agreed to on recorded division, 796-8.
- See also under titles of particular Standing Committees.

Community Antenna System:

See **Broadcasting Act amendment; Radio Act amendment.**

Community Pastures:

See **Agriculture.**

Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent:

See **Canada Corporations Act amendment.**

Company Housing:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-73).**

Company of Young Canadians:

Report for 1966-67, 314. Sess. Paper No. 133. *Printed.*

Compensation for Victims of Crime:

See **Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.**

Compensation to Government Employees:

See **Government Employees Compensation Act amendment.**

Confidence Motion:

See **Procedure.**

Constitution:

See **Address in Reply, Debate on; Federal-Provincial Conferences.**

Consumer Advisory Council:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act.**

Consumer Affairs and Registrar General's Department:

See **Consumer Protection Act.**

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act:

Resolution,—To establish department, provide for consumer advisory council, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 351. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 389. Bill C-161, Registrar General, 1st R., 389. 2nd R after debate, 394, 397, 400, 401. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 513, 537, 538. Reported with amendments (title changed to Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act), considered as amended, 3rd R., 538. Passed by Senate, 587. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 16, S.C. 1967-68.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act amendment:

Bill C-203, Mr. Mather (Life Expectancy of Manufactured Products). 1st R., 729.

Consumer Protection Act:

Bill C-48, Mrs. MacInnis. 1st R., 29.

Consumer, protection for:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act; Consumer Protection Act; Economic Council of Canada.**

Contempt of Court:

See **Criminal Code amendment.**

Contracts and Contractors (Federal):

See **Government Contracts, Purchases, etc.**

Contracts, Eliminating Fine Print Clauses:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-11).**

Co-operative Credit Societies Report:

See **Insurance, Superintendent of.**

Co-operative Trust Company Limited:

See **Co-operative Trust Company of Canada.**

Co-operative Trust Company of Canada:

Petition received for an Act continuing the Company in the name Co-operative Trust Company of Canada as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 122. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 126. Bill S-20, Mr. Nasserden. Received from Senate, 1st R., 491. 2nd R after debate, referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 503. Reported

Co-operative Trust Company of Canada – (Concluded)**Petition received – (Concluded)**

with amendments, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 15 to *Journals*, 534. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments (as made in Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee), considered as amended, 3rd R., 550. Senate agreed to Commons amendments, 566. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 49, S.C. 1967-68.

Co-operatives:

See **International Labour Organization**.

Corporal Punishment:

See **Criminal Code amendment**.

Corporate and Consumer Affairs Department Act:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act, etc.**

Corporations Act amendment:

See **Canada Corporations Act amendment**.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act:

Report for fiscal years ending in 1965, 387. Sess. Paper No. 167. *Printed*.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act amendment:

See **Broadcasting Act; Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act**.

Cost of Living:

See **Ways and Means (Budget)**.

Credit (Instalment Buying):

See **Bills of Exchange Act amendment**.

Crime, Victims of:

See **Criminal Injuries Compensation Board**.

Criminal Code:

See **Hate Propaganda (Joint) Committee**.

Criminal Code amendment:

1. Bill C-11, Mr. Mather (Fine Print Clauses). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 420.
2. Bill C-13, Mr. Prittie (Birth Control Advertising). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 513-4.
3. Bill C-18, Mr. Orlikow (Wire Tapping, etc.). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 602.
4. Bill C-21, Mr. Mather (Impaired Driving). 1st R., 28. Order for second reading discharged and bill withdrawn, 658.
5. Bill C-28, Mr. Cowan (Capital Punishment, Form of Sentence). 1st R., 28.
6. Bill C-33, Mr. Orlikow (Preventive Detention). 1st R., 29.
7. Bill C-38, Mr. Mather (Cruelty to Animals). 1st R., 29.
8. Bill C-39, Mr. Howard (Trading Stamps). 1st R., 29.
9. Bill C-43, Mr. Valade (Provincial Lotteries). 1st R., 29.
10. Bill C-46, Mr. Mather (Invasion of Privacy). 1st R., 29.
11. Bill C-47, Mr. Cowan (Contempt of Court). 1st R., 29.
12. Bill C-56, Mr. Mather (Harassing Telephone Communications). 1st R., 30.
13. Bill C-62, Mr. Stefanson (Water Pollution). 1st R., 30.
14. Bill C-66, Mr. Mather (Tire Safety). 1st R., 30.
15. Bill C-70, Mr. Lewis (Modernization of Law of Picketing). 1st R., 30.
16. Bill C-73, Mr. Orlikow (Company-censored Housing). 1st R., 30.
17. Bill C-88, Mr. Herridge (Nuisance). 1st R., 31.
18. Bill C-92, Mr. Klein (Cruelty to Animals and to Human Beings). 1st R., 31.
19. Bill C-93, Mr. Klein (Punishment for Murder). 1st R., 31.
20. Bill C-94, Mr. Klein (Publication of Ingredients of Wonder Drugs). 1st R., 31.
21. Bill C-95, Mr. Klein (Elimination of Premium Stamps in Food Establishments). 1st R., 31.

Criminal Code amendment – (Concluded)

22. Bill C-109, Mr. Gray (Raffles and Bingo for Charitable Purposes). 1st R., 46.
23. Bill C-115, Mr. Tolmie (Destruction of Criminal Records). 1st R., 54. Motion to discharge order for second reading and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, agreed to, 142. Reported with recommendations, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 20 to *Journals*, 609-10.
24. Bill C-122, Mrs. MacInnis (Abortion). 1st R., 83. Motion to discharge order for second reading and refer subject-matter to Health and Welfare Committee, agreed to, 169. Reported with recommendations, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 19 to *Journals*, 607-8.
25. Bill C-123, Mr. Wahn (Birth Control). 1st R., 83. Motion to discharge order for second reading and refer subject-matter to Health and Welfare Committee, agreed to, 169. Reported with recommendations, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 19 to *Journals*, 607-8.
26. Bill C-132, Mr. Leblanc (Laurier) (Off-track Betting). 1st R., 124.
27. Bill C-133, Mr. Nesbitt (Control of Motor Vehicle). 1st R., 134.
28. Bill C-137, Mr. Allard (Provincial Lotteries). 1st R., 151.
29. Bill C-142, Mr. Leblanc (Laurier) (Firearms). 1st R., 280.
30. Bill C-143, Mr. Irvine (Maltreatment of a Child). 1st R., 280.
31. Bill C-145, Mr. Leblanc (Laurier) (Dissent of a Juror). 1st R., 312.
32. Bill C-148, Mr. Lachance (Destruction of Criminal Records). 1st R., 332.
33. Bill C-149, Mr. Lachance (Restriction on Publication of Proceedings). 1st R., 332.
34. Bill C-168, Solicitor General (Capital Punishment and Life Imprisonment). 1st R., 400. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 492. Debate resumed and interrupted, 493, 496, 503, 504. Debate resumed; motion to adjourn debate, negatived on recorded division, 506-7. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Lachance),—To defer and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee in the light of studies made on the penitentiary system and, in particular, rehabilitation of inmates: moved and negatived on recorded division, 509-10. Debate resumed and interrupted, 510, 511. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Simard),—To defer until referendum taken on approval of principle: moved and ruled out of order, 525-6. Debate resumed, 2nd R agreed to, on recorded division, 529-30. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 530, 531, 543, 546. Reported without amendment, 546. 3rd R moved; amendment (Mr. Churchill),—To defer and refer back to Committee of the Whole to consider an amendment to clause 1: moved and negatived on recorded division, 546-7. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. McCleave),—To defer and refer back to Committee of the Whole to reconsider clause 1: moved and negatived on recorded division, 547-8. 3rd R, on recorded division, 548-9. Passed by Senate, 601. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 15, S.C. 1967-68.
35. Bill C-171, Mr. Allmand (Air and Water Pollution). 1st R., 411.
36. Bill C-189, Mr. Brewin (Preventive Detention of Sexual Offenders). 1st R., 601.
37. Bill C-205, Mr. Klein (Right to Inspect). 1st R., 747.
38. Bill C-206, Mr. Klein (Attempted Suicide). 1st R., 747.
39. Bill C-210, Mr. MacDonald (Prince) (Abolishment of Corporal Punishment). 1st R., 786.
See also **Criminal Law Amendment Act; Hazardous Substances Act.**

Criminal Code and Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act amendment:

See **Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment.**

Criminal Code and Parole Act amendment:

Bill C-141, Mr. Stanbury. 1st R., 279.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board:

Establishing to award compensation to persons who suffer injury as victims of crime: motion (Mr. Cowan) moved, and after debate, motion to withdraw and refer to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, agreed to, 526-7.

Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1967:

Resolution,—To amend Criminal Code, Parole Act, Penitentiary Act, Prison and Reformatories Act, and make consequential amendments to Combines Investigation Act and Customs Tariff: House to consider in Committee of the Whole forthwith; considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 620. Bill C-195, Minister of Justice, 1st R., 620.

See also **Health and Welfare Committee—Reports, Second.**

Criminals, Habitual:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-33).**

Criminals, Rehabilitated, Destroying Criminal Records:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-115, C-148).**

Crap Insurance Act:

Report *re* operations of agreements and payments to provinces for 1966-67, 518. Sess. Paper No. 8.

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 303. Sess. Paper No. 89. *Printed.*

Crown Corporations:

1. Order,—Return *re* minutes of board meetings, submitting to Minister responsible: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 85. Sess. Paper No. 210.
 2. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, consideration to non-economic factors when making capital investments: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 280. Sess. Paper No. 210A.
 3. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, hiring of bilingual employees, policy: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 280. Sess. Paper No. 210B.
 4. Order,—Return *re* names, head office locations, auditors, etc.: Mr. Grégoire—presented forthwith, 333. Sess. Paper No. 210C.
 5. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, contracts, method of awarding: Mr. Godin—presented forthwith, 333. Sess. Paper No. 210D.
 6. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, investments from profits, loans, public funds: Mr. Godin—presented forthwith, 339. Sess. Paper No. 210E.
 7. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, steps to combat water pollution: Mr. Godin—presented forthwith, 339. Sess. Paper No. 210F.
 8. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, employees, total salaries and wages for last five years: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 384. Sess. Paper No. 210G.
 9. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, capital expenditures, government supervision, industrial decentralization, etc.: Mr. Godin—presented forthwith, 478. Sess. Paper No. 210H.
 10. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, subsidiaries, directors, etc.: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 478-9. Sess. Paper No. 210i.
 11. Order,—Return *re* auditing of corporations indicated, costs, Public Accounts Committee recommendations: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 500. Sess. Paper No. 210J.
 12. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, board of directors, number, term served, salaries, required quorum for meetings, appointment of president and general manager, term served, salary: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 614-5. Sess. Paper No. 210L.
 13. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, deficits, profits, government policy, etc.: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 615. Sess. Paper No. 210K.
 14. Order,—Return *re* proprietary corporations, operating surpluses returned, structure and management reorganization: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 670. Sess. Paper No. 210M.
- See also **Cape Breton Development Corporation Act; Loans and Credits; Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Dissolution Act** and particular corporation.

Crown Corporations Committee:

Membership, 56, 723.

Currency and Coinage:

See **Canadian Dollars and Coins Act; Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment.**

Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment:

Bill S-23, Minister of Finance (Minting of Coins). Received from Senate, 574. 1st R., 578. 2nd R after debate, 672, on division, 673. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 673. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 26, S.C. 1967-68.

Custodian of Enemy Property:

Report for 1967, 798. Sess. Paper No. 146.

Customs Tariff:

Ways and Means Resolutions (Customs Tariff) re Kennedy Round agreements under GATT, 478. Sess. Paper No. 163C. (*Printed in Votes and Proceedings Notice Paper, Nov. 6, 1967*). Motion,—To refer to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, agreed to on division, 600. Reported on, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 23 to *Journals*, 727-9. See also **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**.

Customs Tariff amendment:

Resolutions (Budget and Supplementary Budget) (*Printed in Votes and Proceedings Notice Papers, June 1 and Nov. 30, 1967*) adopted, 596-9, 599-600. See also **Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Customs Tariff, repealing with exception of Schedule C on prohibited goods:

See **Export-Import Parity Act**.

D**DOSCO:****Dairy Commission:**

See **Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited**.

Dairy Products:

See **Canadian Dairy Commission**.
See under particular product.

Damascus Steel Products Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.:

Address,—Correspondence, etc., between federal and Manitoba governments: Mr. Schreyer, 280. Presented, 350. Sess. Paper No. 236.

de Gaulle, General:

See **France**.

de Salaberry, Lieutenant-Colonel J.J.P.:

Order,—Letter dated June 20, 1967, addressed to the Prime Minister, reply: Mr. Nugent, 281. Presented, 344. Sess. Paper No. 220A.

Death Sentence:

See **Capital Punishment**.

Debate, Allocation of Time:

See **Business Committee**.

Debts due to the Crown:

See **Seed Grain Indebtedness**.

Deep Sea Fisheries Act:

Order in Council authorizing basis for fishing bounty payments for 1966-67, and statement of bounty payments made, 101. Sess. Paper No. 69.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 287. Sess. Paper No. 112. *Printed*.

Defence Forces:

See **Canadian Armed Forces**.

Defence Production Act amendment:

Bill S-28, Minister of Defence Production (Contracts). Received from Senate, 583. 1st R., 585. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 676. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 27, S.C. 1967-68.

See also **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act.**

Defence Production Department:

Report for 1967, 841. Sess. Paper No. 90. *Printed.*

Defence Research Board:

Order,—Return re research programs, staff expenditures, etc.: Mr. Orlikow—presented forthwith, 312. Sess. Paper No. 168.

Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act, etc.**

Deposit Insurance Corporation:

See **Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, etc.**

Designated Areas:

Order,—Return re assistance to Cape Breton industries: Mr. Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

Destruction of Criminal Records:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-115, C-148).**

Developing Countries:

See **Centennial of Confederation; External Aid.**

Disabled Persons Act:

Report on administration of allowances for 1965-66, 122. Sess. Paper No. 119. *Printed.*

Disaster Fund Relief:

See **Canada Disaster Fund Act.**

Dissolution and Annulment of Marriages Act (Repeal):

See **Divorce Act.**

Dissolution, Royal Power of:

See **Parliamentary Institutions.**

Divisions, Recorded:

1. Subamendment (Mr. Douglas) to Motion for Address in Reply, negatived (Yeas 17, Nays 156), 33-4.
2. Subamendment (Mr. Gauthier) to Motion for Address in Reply, negatived (Yeas 60, Nays 115), 41-2.
3. Amendment (Mr. Diefenbaker) to Motion for Address in Reply, negatived (Yeas 61, Nays 116), 42-3.
4. Amendment (Mr. Brand) to Motion for Address in Reply, negatived (Yeas 90, Nays 107), 50-1.
5. Subamendment (Mr. Lewis) to Supply Motion No. 1, negatived (Yeas 34, Nays 128), 68-9.
6. Amendment (Mr. Diefenbaker) to Supply Motion No. 1, negatived (Yeas 62, Nays 97), 69-70.
7. Motion (Mr. MacEachen) to adjourn House for summer recess, agreed to (Yeas 118, Nays 13), 330-1.
8. Amendment (Mr. Chatterton) to Supply Motion No. 3, negatived (Yeas 98, Nays 112), 363-4.
9. Motion (Mr. Mongrain) that member be now heard, negatived (Yeas 15, Nays 133), 372-3.
10. Subamendment (Mr. Cameron, Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands) to Motion to resolve House into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget), negatived (Yeas 17, Nays 141), 373-4.
11. Amendment (Mr. Monteith) to Motion to resolve House into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget), negatived (Yeas 68, Nays 113), 379-80.
12. Subamendment (Mr. Douglas) to Supply Motion No. 4, negatived (Yeas 93, Nays 103), 406-7.
13. Amendment (Mr. Hamilton) to Supply Motion No. 4, negatived (Yeas 94, Nays 104), 407-8.

Divisions, Recorded – (Concluded)

14. Amendment (Mr. McCutcheon) to defer 2nd R of Bill C-163 (Broadcasting Act) and refer subject-matter to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee, negatived (Yeas 66, Nays 119), 489-90.
15. Amendment (Mr. McCleave) to defer 3rd R of Bill C-150 (Canada Manpower and Immigration Council) and recommit to Committee of the Whole, negatived (Yeas 64, Nays 73), 501-2.
16. Motion (Mr. Godin) to adjourn debate on motion for 2nd R of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment), negatived (Yeas 71, Nays 125), 506-7.
17. Amendment (Mr. Lachance) to defer 2nd R of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment) and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, negatived (Yeas 76, Nays 125), 509-10.
18. Subamendment (Mr. Douglas) to Supply Motion No. 5 (Final), negatived (Yeas 18, Nays 207), 521-2.
19. Amendment (Mr. Stanfield) to Supply Motion No. 5 (Final), negatived (Yeas 105, Nays 119), 522-3.
20. Motion (Mr. Pennell) for 2nd R of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment) agreed to (Yeas 114, Nays 87), 529-30.
21. Amendment (Mr. Churchill) to defer 3rd R of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment) and recommit to Committee of the Whole, negatived (Yeas 68, Nays 109), 546-7.
22. Amendment (Mr. McCleave) to defer 3rd R of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment) and recommit to Committee of the Whole, negatived (Yeas 57, Nays 114), 547-8.
23. Motion (Mr. Pennell) for 3rd R of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment) agreed to (Yeas 105, Nays 70), 548-9.
24. Subamendment (Mr. Lewis) to Motion to resolve House into Committee of Ways and Means (Supplementary Budget), negatived (Yeas 24, Nays 186), 570-1.
25. Amendment (Mr. Monteith) to Motion to resolve House into Committee of Ways and Means (Supplementary Budget), negatived (Yeas 95, Nays 111), 579-80.
26. Amendment (Mr. Germa) to supersede motion for 2nd R of Bill S-8 (Excelsior Life Insurance Company) by "six months' hoist", negatived (Yeas 16, Nays 102), 653.
27. Motion (Mr. Sharp) for 2nd R of Bill C-193 (Income Tax Act) agreed to (Yeas 84, Nays 73), 664.
28. Amendment (Mr. Cowan) to defer 3rd R of Bill C-163 (Broadcasting Act) and recommit to Committee of the Whole, negatived (Yeas 89, Nays 107), 670-1.
29. Motion (Mr. Sharp) for 3rd R of Bill C-193 (Income Tax Act) negatived (Yeas 82, Nays 84), 702-3.
30. Motion (Mr. Pearson) that House does not regard its vote on 3rd R of Bill C-193 (Income Tax Act) as a vote of non-confidence in the government, agreed to (Yeas 138, Nays 119), 719-21.
31. Amendment (Mr. Peters) to supersede motion for 2nd R of Bill S-14 (Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada) by "six months' hoist", negatived (Yeas 26, Nays 177), 725-6.
32. Motion (Mr. Sharp) for 2nd R of Bill C-208 (Income Tax Act) agreed to (Yeas 126, Nays 116), 770-1.
33. Motion (Mr. Sharp) for 3rd R of Bill C-208 (Income Tax Act) agreed to (Yeas 122, Nays 106), 780-1.
34. Motion (Mr. MacEachen) to adjourn House until Apr. 23, 1968, agreed to (Yeas 164, Nays 23), 795-6.
35. Motion (Mr. Pilon) to substitute certain names of members on Standing Committees, agreed to (Yeas 140, Nays 29), 796-8.

Divorce:

See **Canada Divorce Act; Divorce Act.**

Divorce Act:

Resolution.—To introduce a measure respecting divorce, the grounds therefor, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 553. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 556. Bill C-187, Minister of Justice, 1st R., 556. 2nd R after debate, 561, 600, 601, 604, 605. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 605, 611, reported with amendments, considered as amended, 3rd R., 611. Passed by Senate with an amendment, by unanimous consent, amendment agreed to, 652. R.A., 655. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 24, S.C. 1967-68.

Divorce Act (Ontario) (Repeal):

See **Divorce Act.**

Divorce (Joint) Committee:

1. Message from Senate appointing joint committee to inquire into divorce in Canada and the social and legal problems relating thereto, and that last sessions evidence be referred, 53-4. Motion,— That House unite with Senate in appointment of joint committee, House membership to consist of 24 members, and that a message be sent to the Senate, moved, and agreed to, 63.
2. House membership, messages to Senate, 79.
3. Senate membership, 53-4.
4. Reports: First (sittings), 111; Second (Divorce reform) (Appendix 6 to *Journals*), 170 (ordered printed as appendix to *Votes and Proceedings* of June 27, 1967), 173-275.
5. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 123.

Divorce Jurisdiction Act (Repeal):

See **Divorce Act**.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Report for 1965-66, 360. Sess. Paper No. 164. *Printed*.

Dominion Coal Board:

See **Coal Board**.

Dominion Day Act (Repeal):

See **Canada Day Act**.

Dominion Day Observance Act:

Bill C-108, Mr. Gray. 1st R., 46.

Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited:

See **Sydney, Nova Scotia, etc.**

"Dominion", use of term:

See **Canada Act**.

Draft Dodgers from United States:

See **Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act amendment**.

Drainage Laws (Application to Pipe Lines):

See **National Energy Board Act amendment**.

Drug Addicts Disclosure Act:

Bill C-194, Mr. Klein. 1st R., 620.

Drug Addicts Protection Act:

Bill C-96, Mr. Klein. 1st R., 31. Motion to discharge order for second reading and refer subject-matter to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, agreed to, 166. Reported with recommendations, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 26 to *Journals*, 777-80.

Drugs:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-94)**; **Food and Drugs Act amendment**; **Patent Act and Trade Marks Act amendment**.

Drugs, Narcotic:

See **Drug Addicts Disclosure Act**; **Drug Addicts Protection Act**; **Food and Drugs Act amendment (S-21)**; **Hazardous Substances Act**.

Dunton and Laurendeau Report on Bilingualism and Biculturalism:

See **Royal Commissions**.

Dyes and Tints:

See **Food and Drugs Act amendment**.

E

Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada:

Petition received to amend Act of incorporation to change name from British Northwestern Insurance Company to Eagle Star Insurance Company of Canada and add a French version of name, and to increase its capital stock to five million dollars, 122. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 126. Bill S-14, Mr. Allmand. Received from Senate, 1st R., 289. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 434. Debate resumed and interrupted, 630. Debate resumed, 724; amendment (Mr. Peters),—"This day six months hence": moved, and after debate, vote postponed under S.O. 6(7) until 8.00 p.m., 725. Amendment negatived on recorded division, 725-6.

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board:

Report for 1966-67, 350. Sess. Paper No. 73. *Printed.* (French, 628.)

Eavesdropping Devices:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-18, C-46); Right of Privacy Act of 1967.**

Economic and Trade Committee, Joint:

See **Canada-United States Joint Economic and Trade Committee.**

Economic Conditions:

See **Price and Wage Review Board; Supply Motions.**

Economic Council of Canada:

1. Report and financial statement for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 380. Sess. Paper No. 134. *Printed.*
2. Interim report dated July 1967 on consumer affairs and Registrar General's Department, 338. Sess. Paper No. 134A.
3. Fourth annual review relating to the Canadian economy from 1960-70, 347. Sess. Paper No. 134B. *Printed.*
4. Special Study No. 7 entitled "Canadian Policies for Rural Adjustment", economic impact of ARDA, PFRA and MMRA, 613. Sess. Paper No. 134C. *Printed.*

Edmonton-Selkirk-Winnipeg Waterway:

Considering advisability of establishing: motion (Mr. Stefanson) moved and debate interrupted, 281.

Educational Assistance:

See **Immigrants.**

Educational Broadcasting:

1. Motion,—That subject-matter of broadcasting and televising of educational programs be referred to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee, agreed to, 513.
 2. Letter dated Mar. 8, 1968, by Prime Minister to Quebec Premier, 785. Sess. Paper No. 279.
- See also **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.**

Eggs, Price Stabilization:

See **Exportation of the Growth and Produce of Canada Act.**

Eldorado Aviation Limited:

1. Report for 1967, with auditor's report, 841. Sess. Paper No. 21. *Printed.*
2. Revised capital budget for 1967, 627-8. Sess. Paper No. 21A.
3. Capital budget for 1968, 655. Sess. Paper No. 21B.

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited:

1. Report for 1967, with auditor's report, 841. Sess. Paper No. 21. *Printed.*
2. Revised capital budget for 1967, 627-8. Sess. Paper No. 21A.
3. Capital budget for 1968, 655. Sess. Paper No. 21B.

Election Expenditures Committee:

Motion,—That report of special committee tabled Oct. 11, 1966, be referred to Privileges and Elections Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 678. Moved and agreed to, 698.

Elections:

1. Orders in Council amending federal, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory election fees tariffs, 35. Sess. Paper No. 1A (Parts 1 to 4).
 2. Certificates of election of Members for Papineau (Mr. Ouellet), 103; Richelieu-Verchères (Mr. Tremblay), Hull (Mr. Caron), 109-10; Outremont-Saint-Jean (Mr. Noël), Sudbury (Mr. Germa), 117-8; Colchester-Hants (Mr. Stanfield), 505; Bonavista-Twillingate (Mr. Granger), 515; Jasper-Edson (Mr. Caston), 519.
 3. Warrant for issue of new writ for by-election: Colchester-Hants vacancy, Bonavista-Twillingate vacancy, 337; Grey-Bruce vacancy, 359; Matapédia-Matane vacancy, 701; Sherbrooke vacancy, 737; Saint-Jacques vacancy, 759; Brant-Haldimand vacancy, Essex East vacancy, 840.
- See also **British North America Act amendment (C-61)**; **Canada Elections Act amendment**; **Parliamentary Institutions**.

Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act amendment:

1. Bill C-159, Mr. Madill (Peel-Dufferin-Simcoe). 1st R., 375. 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 402. Passed by Senate, 433. R.A., 480. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 10, S.C. 1967-68.
2. Bill C-165, Mr. Starr (Oshawa-Whitby). 1st R., 397. 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 402. Passed by Senate, 433. R.A., 480. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 11, S.C. 1967-68.

Electric Power:

See **Power**, etc.

Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act:

Report for 1966-67, 47-8. Sess. Paper No. 23. *Printed*. (French, 557).

Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act amendment:

Resolution,—To extend application to 1970: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 352. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 357. Bill C-155, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1st R., 357-8. 2nd R after debate, 535, 540. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 540. Passed by Senate, 583. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 17, S.C. 1967-68.

Empire Life Insurance Company:

Petition received for an Act continuing the Company as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 77. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 82. Bill S-9, Mr. Ryan. Received from Senate, 1st R., 115-6. Order for 2nd R not proceeded with, dropped to foot of list on Order Paper, 400, 630, 724.

Employees, Notice and Payment in case of Discharge or Lay-off:

See **Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment (C-81)**.

Employment:

See **Canada Fair Employment Practices Act amendment**; **International Labour Organization**; **Supply Motions**.

Enemy Property:

See **Custodian of Enemy Property**.

Energy Board:

See **National Energy Board**, etc.

Energy, Mines and Resources Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 650. Sess. Paper No. 14B. *Printed.*
 2. Order,—Return re vessels, *Parizeau, Vector* and *Dawson*, construction costs, contractor, launching date, etc.: Mr. Latulippe—presented forthwith, 487-8. Sess. Paper No. 246.
- See also **Mines and Technical Surveys Department.**

Eskimo Affairs:

See **Migratory Birds Convention Act amendment; Royal Commissions.**

Eskimo Arts and Crafts:

See **Native Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts Act.**

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway:

See **Transport Department.**

Estimates:

1. Main Estimates, 1967-68, tabled, 19. Sess. Paper No. 45. *Printed.*
2. Supplementary Estimates (A), 1967-68, tabled, 277. Sess. Paper No. 45A. *Printed.*
3. Supplementary Estimates (B), 1967-68, tabled, 417. Sess. Paper No. 45B. *Printed.*
4. Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68, tabled, 677. Sess. Paper No. 45C. *Printed.*
5. Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68 (Revised), tabled, 830. Sess. Paper No. 45E.
6. Main Estimates, 1968-69, tabled, 677. Sess. Paper No. 45D. *Printed.*
7. Non-paylist allotments from Finance Vote 15, for fiscal year 1966-67, 429. Sess. Paper No. 41A.
8. Estimates referred to Standing Committees, 71-2, 89.
9. Estimates reported and referred back to Committee of Supply, 133-4, 155, 160, 277-8, 283-4, 289-90, 311-2, 315-7.
10. Order,—Statement of paylist and non-paylist allotments from Treasury Board Vote 5 (formerly Finance Vote 15), for Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1967-68: Mr. Bell (Carleton), 488. Presented, 518. Sess. Paper No. 192B.

See also **Chairman's Decisions Appealed; Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department; Procedure; Procedure Committee—Reports, Fifth; Speaker's Rulings, etc.; Supply; Ways and Means.**

Evidence Act amendment:

See **Canada Evidence Act amendment.**

Examiner of Petitions:

Reports, 35, 51, 82, 113, 126, 156, 170, 462-3.

Excelsior Life Insurance Company:

Petition received for an Act continuing the Company as if the Company had been incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 77. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 82. Bill S-8, Mr. Stanbury. Received from Senate, 1st R., 115-6. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 349. Debate resumed and interrupted, 511. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Germa),—"This day six months hence": moved, and after debate, objection being taken under S.O. 6(7) to the taking of a vote, the said vote was postponed until 8.00 p.m., 652. Amendment negatived on recorded division, 653.

Exchange Fund Account:

Report on operations together with financial statement for 1966, 87. Sess. Paper No. 46.
See also **Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment.**

Exchange of Notes:

See **Agreements, etc.**

Exchequer Court of Canada:

1. Amendments to General Rules and Orders, 51. Sess. Paper No. 95A.
2. Amendments to General Rules and Orders regulating Practice and Procedure in Admiralty cases, 51. Sess. Paper No. 95B.

Excise Act amendment:

Resolution (Supplementary Budget) (Printed in Votes and Proceedings Notice Paper, Nov. 30, 1967) adopted, 596. Bill C-192, Minister of Finance, 1st R., 603. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 663. Passed by Senate, 721. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 28, S.C. 1967-68.

Excise Tax Act amendment:

Resolutions (Budget and Supplementary Budget) (Printed in Votes and Proceedings Notice Papers, June 1 and Nov. 30, 1967) adopted, 586, 595-6. Bill C-191, Minister of Finance, 1st R., 603. 2nd R after debate, 660. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 660, 663, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 663. Passed by Senate, 721. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 29, S.C. 1967-68.

Exhibitions and Fairs:

See **Expo '67; Trade and Commerce Department.**

Expo '67:

1. Order,—Return re job applications from students, number accepted, etc.: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 164. Sess. Paper No. 220.
2. Order,—Return re articles found, disposition of: Mr. Korchinski—presented forthwith, 585. Sess. Paper No. 154C.
3. Order,—Return re advertising and programming expenditures over CBC: Mr. Bell (Saint John-Albert)—presented forthwith, 786. Sess. Paper No. 154D.

Export and Import Permits Act:

Report of operations for 1967, 733. Sess. Paper No. 169.

Export and Import Permits Act amendment:

1. Bill C-166, Mr. Whelan (Foodstuffs). 1st R., 399.
2. Bill C-177, Mr. Whelan (Foodstuffs). 1st R., 429.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation:

1. Order in Council authorizing insurance contract for shipment of wheat to Czechoslovakia, 17. Sess. Paper No. 47A.
2. Orders in Council amending Orders in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of capital equipment, engineering and procurement services from Montreal Engineering Company Limited, and Montreal Engineering (Eastern) Limited, and nuclear engineering services from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, by President of India, 17, 76, 790. Sess. Paper Nos. 47B, 47C, 168C, 168D, 168T.
3. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase and export of equipment and related engineering, construction, technical and similar services from RCA Victor Company Limited by Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, Bogota, Colombia, 76. Sess. Paper No. 168A.
4. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase and export of goods and services from Aluminum Company of Canada Limited by Indian Aluminium Company Limited, Calcutta, India, 76. Sess. Paper No. 168B.
5. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase for export of goods and related engineering, construction, technical and similar services from RCA Victor Company Limited by Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico, Mexico, 76. Sess. Paper No. 168E.
6. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase for export of goods and related engineering, construction, technical and similar services from Canadian suppliers by Agua y Energia Electrica, Argentina, 76. Sess. Paper No. 168F.
7. Order in Council authorizing the Corporation to vary the requirements for repayment of its loans to the President of India, 122. Sess. Paper No. 168G. Order in Council amending, 287. Sess. Paper No. 168i.
8. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of rails and track accessories from Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, by Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico, 137. Sess. Paper No. 168H.
9. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of telecommunications equipment, goods and services from Northern Electric Company Limited by Post Telegraph and Telephone Administration, Ankara, Turkey, 287. Sess. Paper No. 168j.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation – (Concluded)

10. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of rails and track accessories from Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, N.S., for export to Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico, 361. Sess. Paper No. 168K.
11. Order in Council authorizing insurance contract with Canada Iron Foundries Limited, Montreal, for sale of tamper track maintenance equipment and spares to Chilean State Railways (Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado), 360-1. Sess. Paper No. 168L.
12. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of telecommunication equipment and associated technical services from Northern Electric Company, Montreal, by Organization of Telecommunications of Greece Limited, Athens, 361. Sess. Paper No. 168M.
13. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for sale of goods and construction, technical and similar services by Canada Iron Foundries Limited, Montreal, to government of Bahama Islands, 398. Sess. Paper No. 168N.
14. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of capital equipment and services from Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited, Brockville, by Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, Manila, 580-1. Sess. Paper No. 168o.
15. Order in Council amending Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of equipment from Canadian General Electric Company Limited, and related engineering services from Ingledow, Kidd and Associates Limited, Vancouver, to Government of Ceylon, 581. Sess. Paper No. 168P.
16. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for sale of a model DC-8-52 digital flight simulator by CAE Industries Limited, Montreal, to Air New Zealand Limited, Auckland, 605. Sess. Paper No. 168Q.
17. Order in Council authorizing insurance contract with The de Havilland Aircraft Company of Canada Limited for sale of 12 Buffalo aircraft, equipment, tools, supplies and services to Ministerio da Aeronautica, Brazil, 631. Sess. Paper No. 168R.
18. Order in Council authorizing long-term financing for purchase of engineering and procurement services from Pelletier Engineering (International) Limited, Montreal, by East Pakistan Water and Development Authority, Dacca, East Pakistan, 689. Sess. Paper No. 168S.

See also **Loans and Credits**.

Export-Import Parity Act:

Bill C-144, Mr. Otto. 1st R., 284.

Exportation of the Growth and Produce of Canada Act:

Bill C-10, Mr. Peters. 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 575.

Exports and Imports:

See **Canada-United States Agreements, etc.; Export and Import Permits Act amendment; Export-Import Parity Act; Patent Act and Trade Marks Act amendment; Textiles—and under specific items of goods or products.**

Expropriation Act:

Amending to provide greater protection to citizens: motion (Mr. Thompson) moved and debate interrupted, 634-5.

External Affairs Committee:

1. Membership, 56, 130, 142-3, 165, 391, 412, 417, 430, 462, 485, 492, 505-6, 544, 563, 567, 587, 646, 731.
2. Estimates of External Affairs Department referred, without notice or debate, 71-2.
3. Referred: External Affairs Department report for 1966, 391.
4. Reports: First (External Affairs estimates) (Appendix 11 to *Journals*), 311-2.

External Affairs Department:

1. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to External Affairs Committee, 71-2. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 11 to *Journals*, 311-2.
2. Motion,—That annual report for 1966 tabled Mar. 21, 1967, be referred to External Affairs Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders for consideration later this day; moved forthwith, and agreed to, 391.

External Aid:

1. Family planning assistance for developing countries: motion (Mr. Prittie) moved and debate interrupted, 587.
2. Order,—Return re foreign students receiving pilot training in Canada during 1966-67, countries, etc.: Mr. Laprise, 334. Sess. Paper No. 230.
See also Viet Nam.

External Aid Office:

Annual review for 1966-67, 405. Sess. Paper No. 27C. *Printed.*

Extradition:

See Agreements, Protocols, etc.

F**Fair Employment Practices Act amendment:**

See Canada Fair Employment Practices Act amendment.

Fairs:

See Exhibitions and Fairs.

Family Allowances:

See Youth Allowances Act.

Family Allowances Act:

Report of expenditures and administration for 1966-67, 345. Sess. Paper No. 120.

Family Planning:

See Birth Control; External Aid.

Farm Credit Corporation:

1. Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 281. Sess. Paper No. 9A. *Printed.*
2. Capital budget for 1967-68, 131. Sess. Paper No. 9.

Farm Improvement Loans Act:

Report for 1966, 462. Sess. Paper No. 48. *Printed.*

Farm Labour:

See Immigrants.

Farmers Central Mutual Insurance Company:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate under English and French version of name, and for other purposes, 122. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 126. Bill S-13, Mr. Loney. Received from Senate, 1st R., 136. 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 317. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 40, S.C. 1967-68.

Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act:

Report on administration for 1965-66 and 1966-67, 75. Sess. Paper Nos. 147, 147A.

Federal Payments to Provinces and Municipalities, Recognizing:

See Financial Administration Act amendment (C-102).

Federal-Provincial Conferences:

1. Letters dated Oct. 24, 1967, by Finance Minister to provincial Finance Ministers re proposed meeting, 429. Sess. Paper No. 243.
2. Agenda and statistical tables presented at Finance Ministers meeting held at Ottawa, Nov. 16-17, 1967, 516. Sess. Paper No. 32B. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Nov. 20, 1967.*)
3. Correspondence between Prime Minister and Premiers re proposed conference on constitutional Bill of Rights, 520. Sess. Paper No. 250. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Nov. 21, 1967.*)

Federal-Provincial Conferences — (Concluded)

4. Correspondence between Prime Minister and Premiers *re* proposed conference on housing and urban development, 520. Sess. Paper No. 251.
5. Agenda and background papers prepared for housing and urban development conference, 535. Sess. Paper No. 251A.
6. Additional background papers for housing and urban development conference, "Water quality recommendations—The BEAM program", 573. Sess. Paper No. 251B.
7. Correspondence between Prime Minister and Premiers *re* proposed conference on constitutional matters, 637. Sess. Paper No. 250A. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Jan. 25, 1968*).

Federal-Provincial-Municipal Affairs:

See **Federal-Provincial Conferences; Intergovernmental Advisory Commission Act.**

Federal-Provincial Relations:

1. "Federalism for the Future" booklet, 673. Sess. Paper No. 264. *Printed*.
2. "Federalism and International Relations" booklet, 673. Sess. Paper No. 265. *Printed*.
3. Order,—Return *re* cost-sharing programs in effect, total federal contribution, by program and by province during 1964-65: Mr. Davis—presented forthwith, 341. Sess. Paper No. 233.
4. Order,—Return *re* cost-sharing programs in effect, total federal contribution, by program and by province during 1965-66: Mr. Davis—presented forthwith, 403. Sess. Paper No. 233A.
5. Order,—Return *re* total taxes collected from provinces: Mr. Rynard—presented forthwith, 488. Sess. Paper No. 247.
6. Address,—Correspondence, etc., with provinces *re* federal commitments or payments in following programs, vocational training schools, ARDA, conservation programs and student loans: Mr. Hales, 739.
7. Address,—Correspondence, etc., with provinces *re* slowdown, holdback, or elimination of federal contributions towards joint programs: Mr. Fulton, 739.

Federalism Booklets:

See **Federal-Provincial Relations.**

Ferry Services:

Address,—Correspondence with Prince Edward Island *re* continuous operation of service between Prince Edward Island and mainland: Mr. McQuaid, 833.

See also **Teleferry Act.**

Film Board:

See **National Film Board.**

Finance:

Communique and press release *re* Governors of the Central Banks contributing to the gold pool; press release *re* telegram suspending trading in gold by banks and dealers; press release by Governor of Bank of Canada *re* certain reciprocal credits, 785. Sess. Paper No. 278. (*Printed as appendices to Hansard of Mar. 18, 1968*).

See also **Agreements, Protocols, etc.; Canada-United States Relations; Federal-Provincial Conferences; Supply Motions.**

Finance Department, vote 15 allotments:

See **Estimates.**

Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee:

1. Membership, 56, 123, 125, 153, 166, 367, 525, 543, 613, 652, 678, 692, 768, 795.
2. Bills referred: United Investment Life Assurance Company, 100; Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada, 434; Co-operative Trust Company of Canada, 503; Avco General Insurance Company, 724.
3. Estimates referred: National Revenue Department, Trade and Commerce Department, without notice or debate, 71-2.
4. Referred: Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation By-Law No. 1, 312; Interest rates disclosure regulations pursuant to Bank Act and Quebec Savings Banks Act, 540; Customs Tariff resolutions *re* Kennedy Round agreements under GATT, 600; Task Force report on Foreign Ownership and the Structure of Canadian Industry, 691.

Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee — (Concluded)

5. Reports: First (quorum reduced), 89; Second (Trade and Commerce estimates) (Appendix 5 to *Journals*), 160; Third (National Revenue estimates) (Appendix 7 to *Journals*), 277-8; Fourth (United Investment Life Assurance Company Bill, with amendment) (Appendix 8 to *Journals*), 278-9; Fifth (Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada Bill, with recommendation) (Appendix 13 to *Journals*), 496; Sixth (Co-operative Trust Company of Canada Bill, with amendments) (Appendix 15 to *Journals*), 534; Seventh (sitting during adjournment of House), 609; Eighth (sittings), 623; Ninth (Customs Tariff resolutions) (Appendix 23 to *Journals*), 727-9; Tenth (Avco General Insurance Company Bill, with recommendation) (Appendix 24 to *Journals*), 741-2.
6. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 95; Seventh, without notice or debate, 609; Eighth, without notice or debate, 623.

Financial Administration Act amendment:

1. Bill C-102, Mr. Basford (Truth in Receiving Bill). 1st R., 31.
 2. Bill C-130, Mr. Thompson (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration). 1st R., 124.
- See also **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act**.

Firearms:

Order,—Return re purchase and sale, including imports, controls, exemptions, etc.: Mr. Valade—presented forthwith, 383. Sess. Paper No. 239.

See also **Criminal Code amendment; Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Fish Inspection Act amendment:

Bill S-27, Minister of Fisheries. Received from Senate, 589. 1st R., 601. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 672. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 30, S.C. 1967-68.

Fisheries:

1. Communications between May 16 and June 12, 1967, between Prime Minister, Fisheries Minister and British Columbia Lands, Forests, and Water Resources Minister re log driving on Stellako River, 123. Sess. Paper No. 217.
 2. Press release dated Nov. 3, 1967, re lobster fishing districts in Maritime Provinces, 465. Sess. Paper No. 66B. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Nov. 3, 1967*).
 3. Order,—Return re effect of pesticides, etc.: Mr. Latulippe—presented forthwith, 339-40. Sess. Paper No. 66A.
 4. Order,—Return re Cape Breton subsidies: Mr. Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.
 5. Order,—Correspondence between Fisheries Minister and Newfoundland trawler owners re damage to inshore cod traps or net gear: Mr. Tucker, 634. Presented, 640. Sess. Paper No. 66D.
- See also **Agreements, Protocols, etc.; Royal Commissions; Supply Motions**.

Fisheries Act amendment:

Bill C-126, Mr. O'Keefe (Inshore Fishing Grounds). 1st R., 93.

Fisheries Committee:

Membership, 57, 153.

Fisheries Department:

Report for 1965, and financial statements for 1965-66, 394-5. Sess. Paper No. 66. *Printed*.

Fisheries Improvement Loans Act:

Report for 1966-67, 345. Sess. Paper No. 49.

Fisheries Prices Support Board:

Report for 1966-67, 303. Sess. Paper No. 68.

Fisheries Research Board of Canada:

Report for 1966, 538. Sess. Paper No. 66C. *Printed*.

Fishermen:

See **Fisheries Act amendment; International Labour Organization; Unemployment Insurance**.

Fishing Bounty Payments (Deep Sea Fisheries):

See **Deep Sea Fisheries Act**.

Fishing Industry:

See **Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act**, etc.

Fishing Vessels, Accommodation on:

See **International Labour Organization**.

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act:

1. Report on administration for 1966-67, 353. Sess. Paper No. 121.
2. Order,—Return re expenditures for 1962-66, recipients: Mr. Munro—presented forthwith, 119. Sess. Paper No. 121A.

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act amendment:

Bill C-158, Mr. Howard (Community Projects). 1st R., 375.

Flag, Canadian:

See **Ceremonial Use of the Canadian Flag Act**.

Flood Control:

1. Telegrams dated Apr. 28, 1967, between Prime Minister and British Columbia Premier re possibility of serious flooding in B.C., 20. Sess. Paper No. 204.
2. Address,—Correspondence with provincial and municipal governments, organizations or agencies re Lower Fraser River flood control, etc.: Mr. Mather, 104. Presented, 627. Sess. Paper No. 204A.
3. Return to Address, dated Apr. 19, 1967, for correspondence since May 1, 1963, with British Columbia re Fraser River flood control, 627. Sess. Paper No. 204B.

Fodder, Seed Grain and Other Relief:

See **Seed Grain Indebtedness**.

Food Aid Convention:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Food and Drugs Act amendment:

1. Bill C-51, Mr. Saltsman (Listing of Ingredients). 1st R., 29.
2. Bill C-110, Mr. Allmand (Soaps, Cleaners, Paints and Dyes). 1st R., 46.
3. Bill C-154, Mr. Mather (Tobacco Products). 1st R., 357.
4. Bill C-176, Mr. MacDonald (Prince) (Dating Perishable Commodities). 1st R., 423.
5. Bill S-21, Minister of National Health and Welfare (Restricted Drugs). Received from Senate, 574. 1st R., 578.

See also **Hazardous Substances Act**.

Football (Grey Cup) Telecast:

See **Television Act**.

Forestry and Rural Development Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 640. Sess. Paper No. 71A. *Printed*.
2. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee, 71. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 12 to *Journals*, 315-7.
3. Report of Rural Development Branch for 1966-67, 799. Sess. Paper No. 71B. *Printed*.

See also **Forestry Department**.

Forestry Department:

Report for 1965-66, 345. Sess. Paper No. 71 (French).

See also **Forestry and Rural Development Department**.

Forests:

See **Supply Motions**.

Foundries:

See **Steel Industry**.

France:

Order,—Correspondence, etc., concerning remarks of President de Gaulle on visit to Quebec: Mr. Grégoire, 384.

Fraser, Alistair, Esq., B.A., LL.B.:

Appointment as Clerk of the House announced by Mr. Speaker, 338.

Fraser River:

See **Flood Control**.

Freight Rates:

See **Atlantic Provinces**.

French Speaking Canada Day Act:

Bill C-139, Mr. Choquette. 1st R., 156.

G**GATT:**

See **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**.

Gabon:

See **Canada-Gabon Relations**.

Gambling for Charitable Purposes:

See **Criminal Code amendment; Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade:

1. Documents relating to details of agreements reached under the Kennedy Round negotiations to be signed in Geneva, June 30, 1967, 285. Sess. Paper No. 163B (Parts 1 to 8) (Part 2, *Printed*).
 2. Communique issued following high level meeting of contracting parties held at Geneva, Nov. 22-24, 1967, 578. Sess. Paper No. 163D.
 3. List of certain tariff items (chemicals)—renegotiated, 629. Sess. Paper No. 64M.
- See also **Customs Tariff**.

Glues:

See **Hazardous Substances Act**.

Gold:

See **Finance**.

Government Administration Act:

Bill C-42, Mr. Mather (Administrative Disclosure). 1st R., 29.

Government Administrative Decisions, Investigating:

See **Parliamentary Commissioner Act**.

Government Annuities Act:

Report for 1966-67, 94. Sess. Paper No. 98.

Government Boards and Agencies, etc.:

See **Income Tax**.

Government Contracts, Purchases, Properties, etc.:

1. Return to Address, dated Feb. 15, 1967, for correspondence with Longueuil, Que., and others re rental or sale of government owned land, 167. Sess. Paper No. 223.
2. Order,—Return re policy for cleaning up and beautifying properties, costs: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 333. Sess. Paper No. 154B.
3. Order,—Return re expropriated property becoming surplus, returning to former owners, policy: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 338-9. Sess. Paper No. 231.

Government Contracts, Purchases, Properties, etc. — (Concluded)

4. Order,—Return re purchases in last three years, annual proportions of Canadian and foreign products: Mr. Godin—presented forthwith, 360. Sess. Paper No. 237.
 5. Order,—Leases, documents, etc., re space in Place de Ville, Ottawa: Mr. McCutcheon, 617. Presented, 838. Sess. Paper No. 261A.
 6. Order,—Return re Place de Ville, Ottawa, rentals, etc.: Mr. Harkness—presented forthwith, 624. Sess. Paper No. 261.
- See also **National Capital; National Capital Commission.**

Government Departments:

See **Income Tax** and under names of particular departments.

Government Employees Compensation Act amendment:

Resolution,—To provide coverage to employees and prospective employees on training courses and extend coverage to certain employees outside Canada: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 95. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 540. Bill C-184, Minister of Labour, 1st R., 540. 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 550. Passed by Senate, 587. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 18, S.C. 1967-68.

Government Harbours and Piers Act:

Statement of wharf revenue receipts and harbour dues for 1966-67, 343. Sess. Paper No. 191.

Government Organization Act amendment:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act; Consumer Protection Act.**

Government Organization, Glassco Commission Recommendations:

See **Royal Commissions.**

Government Publications:

See **Bilingual Documents Act.**

Government (Want of Confidence):

See **Procedure.**

Governor-General's Communications and Messages:

See **Speaker, Mr.**

Governor-General's Warrants:

See **Parliamentary Institutions.**

Grain:

Canadian Wheat Board press release dated Mar. 12, 1968, re final payment on oats and barley during crop year 1966-67, 759. Sess. Paper No. 166B.
See also **Agreements, Protocols, etc.; Canadian Wheat Board.**

Grain Commissioners, Board of:

Report for 1966, 622. Sess. Paper No. 11. *Printed.*

Grain Elevators:

Address,—Correspondence, etc., re leasing or sale of elevators in Quebec City: Mr. Ricard, 564.

Great Slave Lake Railway:

See **Canadian National Railways.**

Greenbelt Advisory Committee:

See **National Capital Act amendment.**

Grey Cup (Football) Telecast:

See **Television Act.**

H

Habitual Criminals:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-33)**.

Harbours Board:

See **National Harbours Board**.

Harbours, Wharves and Breakwaters:

1. Order,—Return *re* wharves or docks, restricting public access to, location, etc.: Mr. Schreyer—presented forthwith, 543. Sess. Paper No. 191B.
 2. Order,—Return *re* federal expenditures in Cape Breton: Mr. Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.
 3. Address,—Correspondence with British Columbia *re* development of harbour at Roberts Bank: Mr. Douglas, 796.
- See also **Government Harbours and Piers Act**.

Hate Literature:

See **Hate Propaganda (Joint) Committee; Post Office Act amendment**.

Hate Propaganda (Joint) Committee:

1. Message from Senate appointing joint committee to study amendments to Criminal Code relating to "hate propaganda" as set out in Bill S-5, "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", 285. Message from Senate rescinding order, 466.
2. Senate membership, 285.

Hazardous Household Products Labelling Act:

Bill C-86, Mr. Howe (Hamilton South). 1st R., 31.

Hazardous Substances Act:

Bill S-22, Minister of National Health and Welfare. Received from Senate, 654. 1st R., 657.

Head of State Salute Act:

Bill C-152, Mr. Choquette. 1st R., 351.

Health and Welfare Committee:

1. Membership, 57, 430, 557, 701, 768, 797.
2. Bills referred: Criminal Code amendment (Bills C-122, C-123), 169; Termination of Pregnancy Act, 281; Air Pollution Control Act, 730.
3. Reports: First (Criminal Code Bills, C-122, C-123, Termination of Pregnancy Bill, subject-matter *re* abortion) (Appendix 19 to *Journals*), 607-8; Second (amendments to Criminal Code concerning ambiguity, as in first report, implementing in proposed Bill C-195, retention of subject-matter and empowering Committee to engage personnel for research and study) (Appendix 25 to *Journals*), 767-8.

Health and Welfare Department:

Report for 1965-66, 370. Sess. Paper No. 115. *Printed*.

Health Insurance:

See **Medicare**.

Health Resources Fund:

Report on operations for 1966-67, 87. Sess. Paper No. 115A.

Highways:

See **Alaska Highway; Alaska-Yukon Highway Authority Act; Roads; Trans-Canada Highway**.

Historic Sites and Monuments:

1. Document entitled "National Historic Sites Policy", 731. Sess. Paper No. 76H. *Printed*.

Historic Sites and Monuments – (Concluded)

2. Return to Order of House, dated Mar. 1, 1967, for correspondence between City of Lauzon, school board and others, Mr. R. Guay, M.P., and government departments re Fort No. 1 in Lauzon, Que., 344. Sess. Paper No. 234.
3. Order,—Return re Louisbourg Fortress, federal expenditures concerning reconstruction of: Mr. Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

Historic Sites and Monuments Act amendment:

Resolution,—To provide that remuneration be fixed by Governor in Council and that a National Museums officer be appointed to Board: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 164.

Hogs, Price Stabilization:

See **Exportation of the Growth and Produce of Canada Act**.

Holidays with Pay:

See **Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment**.

Homosexuality:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-189); Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act:

1. Report on operation of agreements with provinces for 1966-67, 424. Sess. Paper No. 122. *Printed*.
2. Mental hospitals and T.B. sanatoria, considering advisability of including: motion (Mr. Orlikow) moved and debate interrupted, 152.

Hospitals:

See **Veterans Affairs Department**.

House of Commons:

1. Commissioners of Internal Economy appointed, 11-2.
 2. Report of Internal Economy Commissioners (Jan. 18, 1966 to May 8, 1967), 20. Sess. Paper No. 2.
 3. Proceedings, broadcasting, appointing special committee to study: motion (Mr. Saltsman) moved and debate interrupted, 96.
 4. Extract from Minutes of meeting of Commissioners of Internal Economy, June 29, 1967, relating to salary revisions for employees of House of Commons, retention of sessional employees during summer recess, leave credits, etc., 291-303. Sess. Paper No. 2A.
 5. Dubroy, J. Gordon, appointed Clerk Assistant, 840.
 6. Internship program: See **Members of Parliament**.
 7. Length of Sessions: See **Parliamentary Sessions Act; Procedure Committee—Reports, Fifth**.
 8. Quorum, increasing: See **British North America Act amendment**.
 9. Rule changes: See **Procedure Committee**.
- See also **British North America Act amendment; Parliamentary Institutions; Procedure; Senate and House of Commons Act amendment (C-181); Sitzings of the House**.

House of Commons Act amendment:

Bill C-52, Mr. Howard (Internal Economy Autonomy). 1st R., 29.

Household Products:

See **Hazardous Household Products Labelling Act; Hazardous Substances Act; Products Weight and Price Act**.

Housing:

1. Motion,—That House shall meet on Thursday, Dec. 21, 1967, at 10.00 a.m., and a motion to adjourn shall be moved for the purpose of debating the subject of housing, and said motion shall be deemed to have been withdrawn not later than 1.00 p.m., after debate, agreed to, 614. Motion,—That this House do now adjourn, after debate, withdrawn, 619.
2. Order,—Return re housing costs, research programs to reduce, etc.: Mr. McCutcheon—presented forthwith, 624. Sess. Paper No. 251C.

See also **Interest Act amendment; Supply Motions**.

Housing Act amendment:

See **National Housing Act, 1954, amendment.**

Housing and Urban Development Conference:

See **Federal-Provincial Conferences.**

Housing, Urban Development and Public Works Committee:

1. Membership, 57, 89, 94, 103, 139, 153, 161.
2. Estimates of Public Works Department referred, without notice or debate, 71-2.
3. Reports: First (sittings), 124; Second (quorum reduced), 133; Third (Public Works estimates) (Appendix 2 to *Journals*), 155.
4. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, on division, 134; Second, on notice without debate, on division, 145.

Human History Museum:

See **National Museums Act.**

Human Resources:

See **Supply Motions.**

Human Rights:

"Canadian Charter of Human Rights", 651. Sess. Paper No. 95C. *Printed.*

See also **Canadian Bill of Rights amendment; Criminal Code amendment (C-92); Financial Administration Act amendment (C-130); Parliamentary Commissioner Act; Racial Discrimination.**

I

Ice Plough:

Order,—Return re ice plough developed by Alexbow Limited, government investigating, etc.: Mr. Harkness—presented forthwith, 334. Sess. Paper No. 229.

Immigrants:

1. Loans to immigrants in 1966-67, 170. Sess. Paper No. 107.
2. Return of permits issued under authority of Act for 1967, 693. Sess. Paper No. 108.
3. Order,—Return re number entered Canada during 1966, classified by country of origin, English and French speaking: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 151. Sess. Paper No. 106A.
4. Order,—Return re entries since 1947, citizenship status: Mr. Stanbury—presented forthwith, 339. Sess. Paper No. 106B.
5. Order,—Contract form for Caribbean agricultural workers: Mr. Orlikow, 525. Presented, 527. Sess. Paper No. 252.
6. Address,—Correspondence between Manpower and Immigration Minister and Toronto and Metro School Boards re education of immigrant children: Mr. Lewis, 738. Presented, 757. Sess. Paper No. 272.

See also **Canadian Citizenship Act amendment; Immigration Act amendment; Immigration Act and Immigration Appeal Board Act amendment.**

Immigration:

See **Immigration (Joint) Committee.**

Immigration Act amendment:

1. Resolution,—To increase fund to provide loans to immigrants for transportation expenses from twelve million to twenty million dollars: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 23. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, Bill C-118, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, 1st R, 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 72. Passed by Senate, 111. R.A., 112. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 1, S.C. 1967-68.
2. Bill C-30, Mr. Badanai (Mental Illness). 1st R., 29. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendment, considered as amended, 3rd R., 805. Passed by Senate, 831. R.A., 837. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 37, S.C. 1967-68.
3. Bill C-31, Mr. Mather (Mental Retardation). 1st R., 29.

Immigration Act and Immigration Appeal Board Act amendment:

Bill C-209, Mr. Woolliams (Immigrants' Bail). 1st R., 773.

Immigration Appeal Board Act amendment:

See **Immigration Act and Immigration Appeal Board Act amendment.**

Immigration (Joint) Committee:

1. Motion,—To appoint to examine White Paper on immigration including reports by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., in 1964 and 1966, House membership to consist of 24 members, referral of last sessions evidence, and that a message be sent to the Senate, moved, and agreed to, 63. Message from Senate, 110.
2. House membership, messages to Senate, 79-80.
3. Senate membership, 110.
4. Reports: First (sittings), 681.
5. Reports concurred in: First, without notice or debate, 681.

Impaired Driving, Compulsory Breathalyzer Test:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-21); Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Imports:

See **Exports and Imports.**

Income Tax:

Order,—Return re government departments and agencies receiving information from income tax returns: Mr. McCleave—presented forthwith, 67. Sess. Paper No. 205.

See also **Ways and Means (Budget).**

Income Tax Act:

1. Amending so that real estate, municipal and school taxes and mortgage interest be deductible: motion (Mr. Godin) moved and debate interrupted, 130.
2. Amending so that cost of workmen's hand or electrical tools be deductible: motion (Mr. Gauthier) moved; amendment (Mr. Keays),—To include mechanical tools: moved and debate interrupted, 424.
3. Amending so that residential taxes be deductible: motion (Mr. Haidasz) moved and debate interrupted, 544.

Income Tax Act amendment:

1. Resolution (Printed in Votes and Proceedings Notice Paper, Nov. 30, 1967) adopted, 599. Bill C-193, Minister of Finance, 1st R., 603. 2nd R after debate, on recorded division, 663-4. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 692, 702. Reported without amendment, 702. 3rd R, negatived on recorded division, 702-3.
2. Resolution (Printed in Votes and Proceedings Notice Paper, Mar. 6, 1968) adopted, 748. Resolution reported and concurred in, on division, 749. Bill C-207, Minister of Finance, presented, on division, 1st R., on division, 749. Order being read for second reading, point of order raised concerning regularity of bill, 751. Statement by Mr. Speaker deferring his decision, 751-2. Mr. Speaker ruled that certain clauses were inconsistent with previous decision of House, and suggested that bill be withdrawn and a new one introduced based on Ways and Means resolution adopted on Mar. 8, 1968, 753-6. Order for second reading discharged and bill withdrawn, 756.
3. Bill C-208, Minister of Finance (based on resolution adopted Mar. 8, 1968). 1st R, on division, 756. 2nd R after debate, 759, on recorded division, 770-1. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 773, 774. Reported with an amendment, considered as amended, 774. 3rd R after debate, on recorded division, 780-1. Passed by Senate, 800. R.A., 837. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 38, S.C. 1967-68.

See also **Adjournments, Special; Chairman's Decisions Appealed; Procedure; Speaker's Rulings, etc.**

Indian Act amendment:

Bill C-120, Mr. Schreyer (Rights Guaranteed by Treaties). 1st R., 80.

Indian Affairs:

1. Number and amount of loans to Indians in 1966-67, 327. Sess. Paper No. 76A.

Indian Affairs — (Concluded)

2. Survey on Indians and the Law by the Canadian Corrections Association—August 1967, 405. Sess. Paper No. 76C. *Printed*.
3. Address,—Recommendations of jury inquiring into death of Indian child on Peigon Indian Reserve including communications with Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department: Mr. Dinsdale, 564-5. Presented, 627. Sess. Paper No. 76G.
4. Order,—Return re services, health, welfare, salaries, housing, etc., information on compiled costs for 1963-66: Mr. Howard—presented forthwith, 614. Sess. Paper No. 76E.
5. Order,—Return re Saskatchewan Indians, population, projects, etc., Alberta and Saskatchewan housing, Indian reserves, fires and casualties: Mr. Howard—presented forthwith, 641-2. Sess. Paper No. 216C.

See also **Migratory Birds Convention Act amendment; National Indian Day Act; Royal Commissions.**

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 650. Sess. Paper No. 76. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return re Estimates, 1967-68, Vote 25, northern program, construction or acquisition of buildings, etc., breakdown: Mr. Orange—presented forthwith, 129. Sess. Paper Nos. 216, 216A, 216B.
3. Address,—Correspondence re Indian Affairs Branch, Amos, Que., offices, transferring to Val d'Or: Mr. Laprise, 130. Presented, 344. Sess. Paper No. 76B.
4. Order,—Return re Indian Affairs Branch, employees, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, salaries, positions, etc.: Mr. Howard—presented forthwith, 641-2. Sess. Paper No. 216C.
5. Order,—Return re information and public relations services, employees, salaries, employment of outside firms, departmental press releases, advertising, purpose, cost, travelling expenses of Minister and staff, location of offices outside Ottawa, etc.: Mr. Dinsdale—presented forthwith, 831-2. Sess. Paper No. 159G.

See also **British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act.**

Indian Affairs, Human Rights and Citizenship and Immigration Committee:
Membership, 57.**Indian Arts and Crafts:**

See **Native Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts Act.**

Indian Reserves, British Columbia Mineral Rights:

See **British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act.**

Individual, rights of:

See **Human Rights.**

Industrial Development Bank:

1. Report of president, and statement of accounts, certified by auditors, for year ended Sept. 30, 1967, 567. Sess. Paper No. 50. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return re applications, loans, by provinces: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 634. Sess. Paper No. 50A.

Industrial Development Bank Act amendment:

Resolution,—To increase capital and borrowing authority, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 371. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 394. Bill C-164, Minister of Finance, 1st R., 394. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 500. 3rd R after debate, 535. Passed by Senate, 595. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 19, S.C. 1967-68.

Industrial Disputes:

1. Report of Inquiry Commission (Picard) on St. Lawrence Ports, 429. Sess. Paper No. 97A. *Printed*.
2. Appointment of Mr. Justice Arthur I. Smith as an Industrial Inquiry Commission to inquire into labour unrest in Ports of Montreal, Trois-Rivières and Quebec, 729. Sess. Paper No. 268A.

See also **Adjournment to Discuss Matter of Urgent Public Importance.**

Industrial Relations:

Progress Report dated December 1967 by Task Force (Woods) on Labour Relations, 723. Sess. Paper No. 268. *Printed.*

See also **International Labour Organization.**

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act:

1. Report for 1966-67, 43. Sess. Paper No. 101.
2. Amending to provide for employer-employee negotiation of technological changes: motion (Mr. Fawcett) moved and debate interrupted, 105.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act amendment:

1. Resolution,—To clarify certain powers of the Board, provide for the appointment of an additional Vice-chairman and an appeal division, etc.: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 553. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 555-6. Bill C-186, Minister of Labour, 1st R., 556. Motion (by unanimous consent) that subject dealt with be referred to Labour and Employment Committee, and Bill shall remain on Order Paper as Order for second reading without prejudice to the right to make or proceed with motion for second reading, 559.
2. Bill C-127, Mr. Allard (Meaning of "Unit"). 1st R., 93.
3. Bill C-128, Mr. Allard (Powers of Chairman and Board), 1st R., 104.

Industry Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 647. Sess. Paper No. 85. *Printed.*
2. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Industry, Research and Energy Development Committee, 71-2. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 10 to *Journals*, 289-90.

Industry, Foreign Ownership and Control:

See **Investment.**

Industry, Research and Energy Development Committee:

1. Membership, 58, 104, 130, 141, 150, 688.
2. Estimates of Industry Department referred, without notice or debate, 71-2.
3. Reports: First (quorum reduced), 111; Second (Industry estimates) (Appendix 10 to *Journals*), 289-90.
4. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 123.

Inflation:

See **Price and Wage Review Board; Ways and Means (Budget, Supplementary).**

Inquiries Act amendment:

Bill C-15, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Appointment of Judges). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 536.

Insecticides:

See **Pest Control.**

Instalment Purchases:

See **Bills of Exchange Act amendment; Bills of Exchange Act and Interest Act amendment.**

Instruments, Precision:

See **Tariff Board.**

Insurance, Superintendent of:

1. Report re co-operative credit societies for 1966, 483. Sess. Paper No. 44. *Printed.*
2. Report re loan and trust companies for 1966, 628. Sess. Paper No. 53. *Printed.*
3. Report re small loans companies and money-lenders for 1966, 628. Sess. Paper No. 62. *Printed.*
4. Report, Volume I—Abstract of statements of insurance companies for 1966, 345. Sess. Paper No. 51. *Printed.*
5. Report, Volume II—Annual Statements—Fire and casualty insurance companies for 1966, 431. Sess. Paper No. 51A. *Printed.*
6. Report, Volume III—Annual Statements—Life insurance companies and fraternal benefit societies for 1966, 674. Sess. Paper No. 51B. *Printed.*

Interest Act amendment:

1. Bill C-174, Mr. Brown (Real Estate Mortgages). 1st R., 418.
2. Bill C-188, Mr. Allard (12 per cent). 1st R., 595.

Interest Act and Bills of Exchange Act amendment:

See Bills of Exchange Act and Interest Act amendment.

Interest Rates:

See Banks; Interest Act amendment; Small Loans Act amendment.

Intergovernmental Advisory Commission Act:

Bill C-69, Mr. Mongrain. 1st R., 30.

Interim Supply:

See Supply; Ways and Means.

Internal Economy Commissioners:

See House of Commons; House of Commons Act amendment.

International Agreements:

See Agreements, Protocols, etc.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

Statement by Finance Minister on Sept. 27, 1967, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 376. Sess. Paper No. 32A.

See also Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment.

International Champlain Waterway:

See Champlain Waterway.

International Development Association Act:

Report on operations for 1967, 841. Sess. Paper No. 40.

International Grains Arrangement of 1967:

See Agreements, Protocols, etc.

International Joint Commission:

See Champlain Waterway; Pembina River Water Resources Development.

International Labour Organization:

1. Conventions and recommendations of Conference, together with letter from Deputy Attorney General of Canada, setting out legislative jurisdiction of international instruments, as follows: Conventions *re* fishermen's certificates of competency, accommodation on board fishing vessels, vocational training of fishermen, role of co-operatives in economic and social development of developing countries, 71. Sess. Paper Nos. 207 (letter), 207A (conventions).
2. Conventions and recommendations of Conference as follows: Conventions *re* maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker, invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits, communications between management and workers, examination of grievances with a view to their settlement, 742. Sess. Paper No. 207B. *Printed*.

International Monetary Fund:

Statement by Finance Minister on Sept. 27, 1967, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 376. Sess. Paper No. 32A.

International Rivers Improvements Act:

1. Report of operations for 1966, 345. Sess. Paper No. 24.
2. Report of operations for 1967, 660-1. Sess. Paper No. 24A.

Interpretation Act:

Bill S-6, Minister of Justice (Revise and consolidate Act, and effect consequential amendments to Canada Evidence Act and Bills of Exchange Act). Received from Senate, 40. 1st R., 46. 2nd R after debate, 73, 89-90. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 90. 3rd R., 314. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 7, S.C. 1967-68.

Interpretation Act amendment:

See **Broadcasting Act.**

Interprovincial and International Teleferries:

See **Teleferry Act.**

Investment:

Report of task force on structure of Canadian industry entitled "Foreign Ownership and the Structure of Canadian Industry", 691. Sess. Paper No. 267. *Printed.* Ordered, by unanimous consent, that report be referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 691.

See also **Crown Corporations; Supply Motions.**

Ireland:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Iron or Steel Products (Shipbuilding):

See **Tariff Board.**

J**Japan:**

See **Canada-Japan Relations.**

Joint Economic and Trade Committee:

See **Canada-United States Joint Economic and Trade Committee.**

Judges:

See **British North America Act amendment; Inquiries Act amendment; Judges Act amendment; Landreville, Hon. Justice Leo A.; Supreme Court Act amendment.**

Judges Act amendment:

1. Resolution,—To provide salaries for two additional judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario, one additional judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, two additional judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, one additional judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, and three additional judges of the County and District Courts of Ontario: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 487. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 540-1. Bill C-185, Minister of Justice, 1st R., 541. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 549. Passed by Senate, 569. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 20, S.C. 1967-68.
2. Bill C-16, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Outside Activities). 1st R., 28. Dropped to foot of list on Order Paper by unanimous consent, 536.
3. Bill C-67, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Discontinuation of Pension). 1st R., 30.

Judicial Proceedings, Restricting Publication of:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-149); Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Jurors, verdict of eleven to have same effect as unanimous verdict:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-145).**

Justice, Administration of:

1. Accused persons, incriminating statements: See **Canada Evidence Act amendment.**
2. Accused persons, results of investigation, availability: See **Criminal Code amendment (C-205).**
3. Accused persons, publishing of evidence: See **Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Justice, Administration of — (Concluded)

4. Bail reform: See **Bail Reform Act**.
5. Mentally unfit in custody, periodical review: See **Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Justice and Legal Affairs Committee:

1. Membership, 58, 145, 462, 490, 525, 543, 613.
2. Bills referred: Criminal Code amendment (Bill C-115), 142; Drug Addicts Protection Act, 166; Bail Reform Act, 284.
3. Estimates of Justice Department referred, without notice or debate, 71-2.
4. Motion,—That last session's Committee evidence and proceedings re Criminal Code amendment (Destruction of Criminal Records) be referred, agreed to, 169.
5. Referred: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, establishing (Private Members' Notice of Motion No. 20), 527.
6. Reports: First (quorum reduced), 134; Second (Justice estimates) (Appendix 9 to *Journals*), 283-4; Third (Criminal Code Bills, C-115, C-192 (last session), subject-matter re destruction of criminal records) (Appendix 20 to *Journals*), 609-10; Fourth (Drug Addicts Protection Bill) (Appendix 26 to *Journals*), 777-80.
7. Reports concurred in: First, on notice after debate, on division, 141-2.

Justice Department:

Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, 71-2. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 9 to *Journals*, 283-4.

Juvenile Delinquents Act amendment:

Bill C-75, Mr. Howard (Confinement with Adults). 1st R., 30.

K**Kennedy, Cyril F., M.P.:**

Resignation of, 337-8.

Kennedy Round (GATT):

See **Customs Tariff; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**.

Kitsilano Trestle at False Creek, Vancouver, B.C.:

See **Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment**.

L**Labelling:**

See **Food and Drugs Act amendment; Household Products; Packaging**.

Labour:

See **Canada Labour (Standards) Code, etc.; Industrial Relations, etc.; International Labour Organization; Maternity Leave Act**.

Labour and Employment Committee:

1. Membership, 58, 160, 375, 634, 641, 650, 675, 682, 697, 702, 723, 729, 736, 797.
2. Bills referred: Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act amendment, 559.
3. Reports: First (quorum reduced, sittings), 645; Second (sittings), 789.
4. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 657; Second, without notice or debate, 789.

Labour Department:

1. Report for 1965-66, 25. Sess. Paper No. 97. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return re information and public relations services, employees, salaries, employment of outside firms, departmental press releases, advertising, purpose, cost, location of offices outside Ottawa, etc.: Mr. Régimbal—presented forthwith, 615. Sess. Paper No. 97B.

Labour Relations Board:

See **Canada Labour Relations Board.**

Labour (Standards) Code:

See **Canada Labour (Standards) Code, etc.**

Labour Unions Returns:

See **Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act.**

Land Purchases:

See **Government Contracts, Purchases, etc.**

Land Titles Act amendment:

See **Territorial Lands, etc.**

Landreville, Hon. Justice Leo A.:

Letter dated June 7, 1967, tendering his resignation from the Supreme Court of Ontario effective June 30, 1967, 111. Sess. Paper No. 212.

Laurendeau and Dunton Report on Bilingualism and Biculturalism:

See **Royal Commissions.**

Law Reform Commission Act:

See **Canada Law Reform Commission Act.**

Leifr Eiriksson Day Act:

Bill C-7, Mr. Stefanson. 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 291.

Library, National:

See **National Library.**

Library of Parliament:

Report of Librarian, 12-7.

Library of Parliament (Joint) Committee:

1. House membership, 58, message to Senate, 61.
2. Senate membership, 45.
3. Report *re* staff salary revisions and related matters, 683-7. Approved, 697.

Livestock:

Cattle, increasing compensation for slaughter under Animal Contagious Diseases Act: motion (Mr. Ricard) moved and debate interrupted, 650. Motion,—To discharge order from Order Paper and refer to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee, agreed to, 675.

Loan and Trust Companies Report:

See **Insurance, Superintendent of.**

Loan Companies Act amendment:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act.**

Loan Companies, Deposit Insurance:

See **Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, etc.**

Loans and Credits:

Order,—Return *re* loans and credits to United Kingdom by Export Credits Insurance Corporation and other crown corporations since 1938: Mr. Grégoire—presented forthwith, 679. Sess. Paper No. 47D.

Lobsters:

See **Fisheries.**

London and Midland General Insurance Company:
See Avco General Insurance Company.

Longueuil, Quebec:
See Government Contracts, Purchases, etc.

Lotteries:
See Sweepstakes and Lotteries.

Louisbourg Fortress:
See Historic Sites and Monuments.

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD):
See Food and Drugs Act amendment (S-21).

M

Macdonald, Sir John A.:
See Sir John A. Macdonald Day Act.

Mail Contracts:
See Post Office Act amendment.

Manpower and Immigration Council:
See Canada Manpower and Immigration Council Act.

Manpower and Immigration Department:
1. Report for 1966-67, 679. Sess. Paper No. 106. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return re manpower centres, change-over from National Employment Service, cost, staff, etc.: Mr. Johnston—presented forthwith, 368-9. Sess. Paper No. 106C.

Manufactured Products, indicating life expectancy of:
See Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act amendment.

Maritime Freight Rates Act:
See Atlantic Provinces.

Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act:
Report for 1965-66, 345. Sess. Paper No. 75. *Printed*.
See also Economic Council of Canada.

Maritime Transportation Unions Board of Trustees:
Report for 1967, 749. Sess. Paper No. 103. *Printed*.

Marriage, Annulment and Dissolution of:
See Divorce.

Martin, Hon. Paul, M.P.:
Resignation of, 840.

Maternity Leave Act, 1968:
Bill C-204, Mrs. MacInnis. 1st R., 731.

McIntosh Apple, Designating as Canada's National Fruit:
See National Fruit of Canada Act.

Meat Inspection Act amendment:
Bill C-196, Mr. Leblanc (Laurier) (Inspection Legend). 1st R., 623.

Medical Research Council:

See **National Research Council.**

Medical Research, use of animals:

See **Animals.**

Medicare:

Communications between Prime Minister and Alberta and Manitoba Premiers, 825. Sess. Paper No. 281.

See also **Supply Motions.**

Members of Parliament:

1. Assistants for, on basis similar to internship, considering advisability of appointing: motion (Mr. Hales) moved, and after debate, motion to withdraw and refer to Procedure Committee, agreed to, 86.
 2. Administrative assistants for, considering advisability of providing: motion (Mr. Gray) moved, and after debate, motion to withdraw and refer to Procedure Committee, agreed to, 142.
 3. Attendance in House: See **Senate and House of Commons Act amendment (C-181).**
 4. Charging constituents lawyers fees: See **Senate and House of Commons Act amendment (C-22).**
 5. Oath of Allegiance: See **Senate and House of Commons Act and Oath of Allegiance Act.**
- See also **Procedure Committee.**

Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act:

Report for 1966-67, 504. Sess. Paper No. 55.

Membership (Changes in Representation):

1. New Members: André Ouellet, Esq., (Papineau), 103, introduced, 118; Jacques-R. Tremblay, Esq., (Richelieu-Verchères), Pierre Caron, Esq., (Hull), 109-10, introduced, 118; Aurélien Noël, Esq., (Outremont-Saint-Jean), 117, introduced, 118; Melville Bud Germa, Esq., (Sudbury), 118, introduced, 133; Hon. Robert L. Stanfield (Colchester-Hants), introduced, 505; Hon. Charles R. Granger (Bonavista-Twillingate), introduced, 515; Douglas M. Caston, Esq., (Jasper-Edson), introduced, 519.
2. Vacancies: Colchester-Hants (resignation of Cyril F. Kennedy, Esq.), Bonavista-Twillingate (resignation of Hon. J.W. Pickersgill), 337-8; Grey-Bruce (resignation of Eric A. Winkler, Esq.), 359; Matapédia-Matane (decease of Hon. Rene Tremblay), 701; Sherbrooke (resignation of Maurice Allard, Esq.), 737; Saint-Jacques (decease of Maurice Rinfret, Esq.), 751, 759; Brant-Haldimand (resignation of Hon. L.T. Pennell), Essex East (resignation of Hon. Paul Martin), 839-40.

Mental Hospitals and T.B. Sanatoria:

See **Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.**

Merchant Seaman Compensation Act amendment:

Bill C-117, Mr. O'Keefe (Orphaned Children). 1st R., 67.

Metric System Enquiry Act:

Bill C-54, Mr. Bell (Carleton). 1st R., 29.

Middle East:

See **Supply Motions; United Nations.**

Migratory Birds Convention Act amendment:

Bill C-162, Mr. Orange. 1st R., 391.

Military Training Service:

See **Canadian Armed Forces.**

Milk:

Address,—Correspondence since Sept. 1, 1965, with provinces re school program: Mr. Ormiston, 152. Presented, 627. Sess. Paper No. 257.

See also **Address in Reply.**

Mineral Resources:

Order,—Return re northern exploration assistance program, applications, amounts, etc.: Mr. Nielsen—presented forthwith, 625. Sess. Paper No. 76F.

See also **British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act**.

Mineral Rights (Off-shore):

Address,—Return re Supreme Court opinion, publishing in French: Mr. Caouette, 770.

Mines and Technical Surveys Department:

Report for 1965, 91. Sess. Paper No. 14. *Printed*.

See also **Energy, Mines and Resources Department**.

Mint, Royal Canadian:

Report of Master for 1966, 335. Sess. Paper No. 56. *Printed*.

See also **Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act and Criminal Code amendment**.

Miscellaneous Estimates Committee:

Membership, 59, 492.

Miscellaneous Private Bills Committee:

Membership, 59, 160.

Montreal Dock Workers' Strike:

See **Adjournment to Discuss Matter of Urgent Public Importance**.

Montreal World Exhibition:

See **Expo '67**.

Morrow Report on Administration of Justice, Hay River, NWT:

See **Royal Commissions**.

Mortgage Loans:

See **Interest Act amendment**.

Mothers' Allowances:

Family duties as career, considering advisability of providing allowances for: motion (Mrs. MacInnis) moved and debate interrupted, 490.

Motor Vehicles:

See **Automotive Industry; Criminal Code amendment; Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Municipal Development and Loan Board:

Report on operations, including accounts and financial statements certified by auditor for 1966-67, 168. Sess. Paper No. 57. *Printed*.

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act:

Report of operations for 1967, 693. Sess. Paper No. 58.

Municipalities:

Address,—Correspondence, etc., re Thetford Mines urban renewal project: Mr. Langlois (Mégantic), 564.

Municipalities, Housing and Urban Development Conference:

See **Federal-Provincial Conferences**.

Museum, National:

See **National Museums Act, etc**.

N

NATO:

See **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**.

Narcotic Control Act amendment:

See **Hazardous Substances Act**.

National Anthem:

See **Head of State Salute Act; National Anthem Act, etc.**

National Anthem Act:

Bill C-134, Mr. Allard, 1st R., 134.

National Anthem (Joint) Committee:

1. Motion,—To appoint to consider the question of lyrics of the National and Royal Anthems, House membership to consist of 12 members, referral of last sessions evidence, and that a message be sent to the Senate, moved, and agreed to, 63-4. Message from Senate, 110-1.
2. House membership, messages to Senate, 79, 462, 633.
3. Senate membership, 110.
4. Reports (National and Royal Anthems, lyrics) (Appendix 22 to *Journals*), 695-7.

National Battlefields Commission:

1. Auditor-General's report on accounts for 1966-67, 343. Sess. Paper No. 78.
2. Estimates of expenditure and budget for 1967-68, 343. Sess. Paper No. 78A.

National Capital:

1. Order,—Return re boundaries compared with boundaries of National Capital Region: Mr. Caouette—presented forthwith, 352. Sess. Paper No. 141A.
2. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between government and various commissions re National Capital Plan: Mr. Jorgenson, 488. Presented, 567. Sess. Paper No. 141C.
3. Order,—Return showing expropriation expenditures since 1927, etc.: Mr. Caouette, 506.
4. Address,—Correspondence, etc., with Ontario and Quebec Premiers or officials re development of National Capital Area: Mr. Bell (Carleton), 616-7.

See also **Ottawa, Ont.**

National Capital Act amendment:

Bill C-49, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Greenbelt Advisory Committee). 1st R., 29.

National Capital Commission:

1. Report, Part I, for 1966-67, 287. Sess. Paper No. 141. *Printed*.
2. Report, Part II, for 1966-67, accounts and financial statements certified by auditor, 404. Sess. Paper No. 141B. *Printed*.
3. Capital budget for 1967-68, 830. Sess. Paper No. 141F.
4. Order,—Return re Greenbelt, expropriations, settlements, amounts, possible return of properties, etc.: Mr. Thompson—presented forthwith, 669. Sess. Paper No. 141D. Corrected Return tabled, 807. Sess. Paper No. 141E.

National Capital Commission (Joint) Committee:

1. Motion,—To appoint to examine the progress and programs of the Commission in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region, House membership to consist of 12 members, and that a message be sent to the Senate: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 697-8. Moved and agreed to, on division, 747-8. Message from Senate, 782-3.
2. Senate membership, 815.

National Defence Committee:

1. Membership, 59, 688, 692, 701, 723, 729, 735, 795.
2. Referred: Regulations and Orders in Council re unification of Canadian Armed Forces, 672.
3. Reports: First (quorum reduced), 735.
4. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 742.

National Defence Department:

1. Receipts and disbursements in special account (Replacement of Material) for 1966-67, 287. Sess. Paper No. 113.
2. Order,—Return re information and public relations divisions, employees, salaries, employment of outside firms, departmental press releases, advertising, purpose, cost, travelling expenses of Minister and staff, location of offices outside Ottawa, etc.: Mr. Harkness—presented forthwith, 731-2. Sess. Paper No. 111C.

National Employment Service:

See Manpower and Immigration Department.

National Energy Board:

Report on activities for 1967, 841. Sess. Paper No. 25.

National Energy Board Act amendment:

Bill C-87, Mr. Thomas (Middlesex West) (Drainage Works). 1st R., 31.

National Film Board:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 627. Sess. Paper No. 156. *Printed.*

National Flag:

See Flag, Canadian.

National Fruit of Canada Act:

Bill C-80, Mr. Harley (McIntosh Apple). 1st R., 30.

National Gallery of Canada:

1. Report for 1965-66, with auditor's report, 344. Sess. Paper No. 157. *Printed.*
 2. Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 841. Sess. Paper No. 157A. *Printed.*
- See also National Museums Act.

National Harbours Board:

Capital budget for 1967, 343. Sess. Paper No. 185.

National Health and Welfare Department:

See Health and Welfare Department.

National Housing Act, 1954, amendment:

Resolution,—To increase loan ratios for insured loans on new housing: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 688. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 691. Bill C-202, President of the Treasury Board, 1st R., 692. Motion for 2nd R proposed, 703. Consideration resumed on motion for 2nd R, after debate, motion agreed to, 749. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 749. Passed by Senate, 781. R.A., 837. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 39, S.C. 1967-68.

National Indian Day Act:

Bill C-45, Mr. Brown. 1st R., 29.

National Library:

Report of Librarian for 1966-67, 390. Sess. Paper No. 158. *Printed.*

National Museums Act:

Bill S-2, Secretary of State. Received from Senate, 38. 1st R., 39. 2nd R after debate, 550, 554. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, 3rd R., 554. Senate agreed to Commons amendments, 566. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 21, S.C. 1967-68.

National Museums, appointing officer to Historic Sites and Monuments Board:

See Historic Sites and Monuments Act amendment.

National Parks:

1. Order,—Correspondence between Clear Lake cottagers, Riding Mountain, Man., and Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister: Mr. Dinsdale, 564.
2. Order,—Return re Cape Breton Highlands, federal expenditures: Mr. Saltzman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

National Parks Act amendment:

Resolution,—To establish Crown corporation to be known as the National Parks Leaseholds Corporation to develop, manage and maintain property in national parks, etc., to establish another national park in Nova Scotia: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 24.

National Parole Board:

See **Parole Board**.

National Research Council:

1. Report for 1966-67, including Reports of Medical Research Council and Canadian Patents and Development Limited, for same period, 126. Sess. Paper No. 92. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return re research programs, staff expenditures, etc.: Mr. Orlikow—presented forthwith, 312. Sess. Paper No. 168.
3. Order,—Return re grants and scholarships, by province, during 1966: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 423. Sess. Paper No. 92B.

National Revenue Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 384. Sess. Paper No. 129A. *Printed*.
2. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 71-2. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 7 to *Journals*, 277-8.

National Unity:

See **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation**.

Native Cultural Council of Canada:

See **Native Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts Act**.

Native Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts Act:

Bill C-76, Mr. Howard. 1st R., 30.

Natural Gas:

See **Oil and Gas**.

Natural History Museum:

See **National Museums Act**.

Natural Resources:

See **Panarctic Oils Ltd.; Supply Motions**.

Natural Resources Refunds Act:

See **Refunds (Natural Resources) Act**.

Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment:

1. Bill C-97, Mr. Basford (Removal of Kitsilano Trestle). 1st R., 31.
2. Bill C-98, Mr. Basford (Pollution). 1st R., 31.

Nelson River, study of power potential:

See **Power**.

Nelson River System:

See **Saskatchewan-Nelson River System**.

Non-Confidence Votes:

See **Divisions, Recorded**.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization:

1. Final communique issued following ministerial meeting in Brussels, Dec. 14, 1967, 603. Sess. Paper No. 30B.
2. Press release dated Dec. 12, 1967, issued following meeting of Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, 603. Sess. Paper No. 111A.

Northern Affairs and National Resources Committee:

Membership, 59, 94, 141, 161, 387, 393, 397.

Northern Canada Power Commission:

Report for 1966-67, with auditor's report, 390. Sess. Paper No. 79. (French, 514. Sess. Paper No. 79A).

Northern Development:

See **Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department; Panarctic Oils Ltd.**

Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation:

Report for 1967, with auditor's report, 841. Sess. Paper No. 26.

Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Act (Repeal):

See **Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Dissolution Act.**

Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Dissolution Act:

Bill S-29, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Received from Senate, 574. 1st R., 578. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 671-2. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 31, S.C. 1967-68.

Northern Transportation Company Limited:

1. Report for 1967, with auditor's report, 841. Sess. Paper No. 80A. *Printed.*
2. Capital budget for 1967, 344. Sess. Paper No. 80.

Northumberland Strait Causeway:

See **Prince Edward Island Causeway.**

Northwest Territories:

1. Ordinances made by the Council, assented to Mar. 22 to Apr. 10, 1967; assented to Nov. 13-25, 1967, 81, 715-6. Sess. Paper Nos. 81A, 81C.
 2. Table of Public Ordinances, 1956-1967 (First Session), 81. Sess. Paper No. 81B.
- See also **British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories Boundary Act, 1967; Elections.**

Notices of Motions Debated:

See **Private Members' Resolutions debated.**

O**OECD:**

See **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.**

Oaths of Allegiance Act amendment:

Bill C-24, Mr. Howe (Hamilton South) (Affirmation). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 676.

Oaths of Office Bill (Pro forma):

Bill C-1, Prime Minister, Act respecting Administration of Oaths of Office, 1st R., 2.

Oil and Gas:

1. Order,—Return re total production in dollars during 1965-66, exports, countries, domestic consumption, provincial subsidies for drilling, amounts: Mr. Isabelle—presented forthwith, 280. Sess. Paper No. 224.

Oil and Gas — (Concluded)

2. Order,—Return re total production in barrels and cubic feet during 1964-66, dollar value, markets, etc.: Mr. Southam—presented forthwith, 313. Sess. Paper No. 224A.

See also **Panarctic Oils Ltd.; Supply Motions.**

Old Age Assistance Act:

Report on administration for 1965-66, 121. Sess. Paper No. 124. *Printed.*

Old Age Pensions:

1. Press release dated Oct. 18, 1967, re increase effective January 1968, 397. Sess. Paper No. 124A.
2. Paying both spouses where one eligible, considering advisability of: motion (Mr. Laprise) moved and debate interrupted, 430.
3. Of \$105.00 as basic pension at age 65 without means test: motion (Mr. Knowles) moved and debate interrupted, 537-8.

Old Age Security Act:

Report of expenditures and administration for 1966-67, 703. Sess. Paper No. 125.

Ombudsman:

See **Financial Administration Act amendment (C-130); Parliamentary Commissioner Act.**

Order Paper, duplication of entries:

Point of order raised by Mr. Howard (Skeena) as to the regularity of certain entries on the Order Paper, Mr. Cameron (High Park) moved,—That the irregular entries in regard to Bill S-15, Seaboard Finance Company of Canada, be removed from the *Order Paper* and *Votes and Proceedings*, 348. Amendment (Mr. Howard),—To delete also the other entries re the bill: moved and ruled out of order, 348. Amendment (Mr. Peters),—To delete all entries re the bill: moved and ruled out of order, 348-9. Main motion after further debate, agreed to on division, 349.

Orders in Council:

Summaries of Orders passed February 1967-February 1968, 131, 310, 409, 531, 630, 665, 733, 788. Sess. Paper Nos. 135, 135A, 135B, 135C to 135F, 135G, 135H, 135i, 135J, 135K.

See also **Statutory Orders and Regulations.**

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.):

1. Communique issued following meeting of Ministerial Council in Paris, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1967, 578. Sess. Paper No. 256.
2. Agreement on the privileges, exemptions and immunities of the organization in Canada, 769. Sess. Paper No. 30E.

Oshawa, new constituency, change of name:

See **Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act amendment.**

Ottawa, Ont.:

Order,—Contract entered into concerning taxi service to and from railway station: Mr. Cowan; order having been called, was transferred to the order of "Notices of Motions (Papers)", 104. Moved and debate interrupted, 156. Debate resumed, negatived, 492.

See also **Government Contracts, Purchases, etc.; National Capital, etc.; Post Office Department.**

Ottawa River:

Address,—Correspondence, etc., with Ontario and Quebec re pollution control: Mr. Bell (Carleton), 430.

Outer Space:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

P

Pacific Western Airlines:

Order,—Return *re* northern service, Pine Point, Fort Smith and Uranium City, Hay River and Fort Resolution, schedules, changes, reasons, etc.: Mr. Dinsdale—presented forthwith, 786. Sess. Paper No. 276.

Packaging:

See **Food and Drugs Act amendment; Products Weight and Price Act; Weights and Measures Act amendment.**

Paints, Dyes, Varnishes and Removers:

See **Food and Drugs Act amendment (C-110); Hazardous Substances Act.**

Panarctic Oils Ltd.:

1. Agreement dated Dec. 12, 1967, with federal government, together with annexes and schedules, 583. Sess. Paper No. 14A.
2. Order,—Return *re* exploration rights, permits, names, addresses, etc.: Mr. Fulton—presented forthwith, 732-3. Sess. Paper No. 14C.

Parks:

See **National Parks, etc.**

Parliament:

100th anniversary of 1st sitting of the 1st Session of Parliament, commemoration of: members' speeches, 467-77; Royal Assent and Speech from the Throne, 479-81.

See also **Address in Reply; British North America Act amendment (C-50, C-61).**

Parliamentary Assistants:

See **Parliamentary Secretaries Act amendment.**

Parliamentary Commissioner Act:

Bill C-40, Mr. Thompson. 1st R., 29.

Parliamentary Institutions:

Special committee to inquire into efficiency and effectiveness of, establishing: motion (Mr. Bell, Carleton) moved and debate interrupted, 80-1.

Parliamentary Library:

See **Library of Parliament.**

Parliamentary Publications, English and French on same page:

See **British North America Act and Publication of Statutes Act amendment.**

Parliamentary Restaurant (Joint) Committee:

1. House membership, messages to Senate, 60-1, 371, 797.
2. Senate membership, 45.

Parliamentary Secretaries Act amendment:

Bill C-77, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Parliamentary Assistants). 1st R., 30.

Parliamentary Sessions Act:

Bill C-35, Mr. Ryan. 1st R., 29.

Parole Act amendment:

See **Criminal Code and Parole Act amendment; Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Parole Board:

1. Report for 1966-67, 647. Sess. Paper No. 160A. *Printed.*
2. Membership, increasing: See **Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Patent Act and Trade Marks Act amendment:

Bill C-190, Registrar General (Drug Imports). 1st R., 601. 2nd R after debate, 679, 682, 688. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 688.

Peel-Dufferin, new constituency, change of name:

See **Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act amendment.**

Pembina River Water Resources Development:

Report dated October 1967 of the International Joint Commission, 555. Sess. Paper No. 253. *Printed.*

Penitentiaries:

1. Report of Commissioner for 1966-67, 647. Sess. Paper No. 161. *Printed.*
2. Juveniles in: See **Juvenile Delinquents Act amendment.**
3. Order,—Return re Springhill, N.S., young offenders institution, total cost, penalty for late completion, transfer of Canadian Penitentiary Service employees and inmates, etc.: Mr. Coates—presented forthwith, 118-9. Sess. Paper No. 213.
4. Address,—Correspondence, etc., with Prince Edward Island re establishment of a minimum security institution: Mr. McQuaid, 313. Presented, 344. Sess. Paper No. 213A.
5. Order,—Return re total inmates, staff, qualifications, compulsory training course for guards, etc.: Mr. Orlikow—presented forthwith, 579. Sess. Paper No. 213B.

See also **Criminal Code amendment (C-168); Penitentiaries (Joint) Committee.**

Penitentiaries (Joint) Committee:

1. Motion,—To appoint to consider state of penitentiaries and government plans in relation thereto, House membership to consist of 15 members, and that a message be sent to the Senate: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 633. Moved and agreed to, 654. Message from Senate, 658.
2. House membership, 775.
3. Senate membership, 658.

Penitentiary Act amendment:

See **Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Pennell, Hon. L.T., M.P.:

Resignation of, 839.

Pension Commission:

See **Canadian Pension Commission.**

Pension Fund Societies Act amendment:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act.**

Pension Plan:

See **Canada Pension Plan, etc.**

Pensions:

See **Canada Pension Plan, etc.; Canadian Pension Commission; International Labour Organization; Judges Act amendment; Old Age Pensions; Public Service Superannuation Act; Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act.**

Pest Control:

1. Order,—Return re effect of pesticides on fisheries, areas affected, expenditures to combat pollution: Mr. Latulippe—presented forthwith, 339-40. Sess. Paper No. 66A.
2. Order,—Return re shipping of insecticides with foodstuffs in common carriers, regulations, penalties, etc.: Mrs. MacInnis—presented forthwith, 732. Sess. Paper No. 269.

Pesticides:

See **Pest Control.**

Petitions, Reports on:

See **Clerk of Petitions.**

Picard Report:

See **Industrial Disputes**.

Pickersgill, Hon. J.W., M.P.:

Resignation of, 338.

Picketing, Peaceful:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-70)**.

Piers:

See **Government Harbours and Piers Act; Harbours, Wharves and Breakwaters**.

Pipe Lines (Application of Drainage Laws):

See **National Energy Board Act amendment**.

Poisons:

Order,—Return re shipping with foodstuffs in common carriers, regulations, penalties, etc.: Mrs. MacInnis—presented forthwith, 732. Sess. Paper No. 269.

See also **Pest Control**.

Political Programs (Broadcasting):

See **Broadcasting Act amendment**.

Pollution:

See **Air Pollution, etc.; Water Pollution**.

Polymer Corporation Limited:

1. Report for 1967, with auditor's report, 783. Sess. Paper No. 93. *Printed*.

2. Capital budget for 1968, 650. Sess. Paper No. 93A.

Population:

World problem, support for United Nations measures: motion (Mr. Prittie) moved and debate interrupted, 587.

Port Alfred, Que., mail delivery:

See **Post Office Department**.

Post Office Act amendment:

1. Resolution,—To increase postal rates and provide for certain changes in mail contracts: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 351-2. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 358, 539, Committee rose without reporting, 539.

2. Bill C-17, Mr. Orlikow (Hate Literature). 1st R., 28.

Post Office Department:

1. Report for 1965-66, 153. Sess. Paper No. 131. *Printed*.

2. Report for 1966-67, 837-8. Sess. Paper No. 131E. *Printed*.

3. Order,—Correspondence between Jan. 1955 and Apr. 1967 with federal member for Berthier-Maskinongé-Delanaudière or constituents re Rural Route No. 1, Mandeville, Que.: Mr. Yanakis, 86. Presented, 121. Sess. Paper No. 215.

4. Order,—Correspondence with municipalities of Bagotville and Port Alfred re home delivery service: Mr. Grégoire, 430. Presented, 483. Sess. Paper No. 131A.

5. Order,—Return re Ottawa postal service, tenders, tenderers, amounts, contract, terms of, changes, etc.: Mr. Smallwood—presented forthwith, 615-6. Sess. Paper No. 131C.

6. Order,—Correspondence, etc., re alleged decision in 1964 to appoint Mr. Ewald Greening, Postmaster, Libau, Man., including reasons appointment did not take effect: Mr. Schreyer, 617. Presented, 635. Sess. Paper No. 131D.

7. Order,—Return re post offices indicated, heating oil contracts, etc.: Mr. Laprise—presented forthwith, 738. Sess. Paper No. 271.

See also **Royal Commissions**.

Postage Stamps, replacing effigy of Sovereign with stylized Maple Leaf:

See **Canadian Stamps Act**.

Potatoes:

Order,—Return re assistance to growers, by province, revenues, etc.: Mr. MacDonald (Prince)—presented forthwith, 624-5. Sess. Paper No. 260.

Power:

1. Final Report of Nelson River Programming Board to governments of Canada and Manitoba, Feb. 1967, 332. Sess. Paper No. 227. *Printed*.
2. Agreement dated Feb. 15, 1966, with Manitoba re development of hydro-electric potential of Nelson River, 678. Sess. Paper No. 227B.

Power Grid, National:

See **Supply Motions**.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act:

Report on activities for crop year ended July 31st, 1967, 605. Sess. Paper No. 12. *Printed*.

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act:

Report on activities for 1966-67, 788. Sess. Paper No. 13. *Printed*.

See also **Economic Council of Canada**.

Price and Wage Review Board:

Correspondence between Prime Minister and Provincial Premiers re establishing, 831. Sess. Paper No. 282.

Prices, Increase in:

See **Combines Investigation Act amendment**.

Prime Minister of Canada Act:

Bill C-173, Mr. Whelan. 1st R., 415.

Prince Edward Island Causeway:

1. Address,—Charts, maps, plans, etc., produced for Public Works Department on Northumberland Strait causeway, departmental analysis, regulations, tenders, contracts, correspondence with Prince Edward Island government: Mr. MacDonald (Prince), 86. Presented, 390. Sess. Paper No. 191A.
2. Order,—Document appointing Colonel Edward Churchill as government co-ordinator: Mr. McQuaid, 617. Presented, 627. Sess. Paper No. 191C.
3. Address,—Correspondence, etc., between federal and provincial governments, Colonel Edward Churchill and others: Mr. McQuaid, 634. Presented, 838. Sess. Paper No. 191D.

Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada:

Petition received for an Act continuing in force after June 30, 1967, Chapter 21, Statutes of Canada, 1965, and extending expiry date to June 30, 1969, 168. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 170. Bill S-11, Mr. Lambert. Received from Senate, 1st R., 289. 2nd R after debate, referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 434. Reported with recommendation that French title of bill be amended, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 13 to *Journals*, 496. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendment to French title, considered as amended, on division, 3rd R on division, 511. Senate agreed to Commons amendment, 527. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 41, S.C. 1967-68.

Printing:

See **Canadian Government Printing Bureau; Public Printing and Stationery Department**.

Printing of Parliament (Joint) Committee:

Senate membership, 45. House membership, messages to Senate, 60-1, 389, 797.

Prison and Reformatories Act amendment:

See **Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Private Members' Resolutions debated:

1. Parliamentary institutions, establishing special committee to inquire into efficiency and effectiveness of: motion (Mr. Bell, Carleton), moved and debate interrupted, 80-1.

Private Members' Resolutions debated – (Concluded)

2. Members of Parliament, considering advisability of appointing assistants for, on basis similar to internship: motion (Mr. Hales), moved, and after debate, motion to withdraw and refer to Procedure Committee, agreed to, 86.
3. House of Commons proceedings, broadcasting, appointing special committee to study: motion (Mr. Saltsman), moved and debate interrupted, 96.
4. Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, amending to provide for employer-employee negotiation of technological changes: motion (Mr. Fawcett), moved and debate interrupted, 105.
5. Canadian Wheat Board, renaming Canada Grain Board: motion (Mr. Rapp), moved and debate interrupted, 120.
6. Income Tax Act, amending so that real estate, municipal and school taxes and mortgage interest be deductible: motion (Mr. Godin), moved and debate interrupted, 130.
7. Members of Parliament, considering advisability of providing administrative assistants for: motion (Mr. Gray), moved, and after debate, motion to withdraw and refer to Procedure Committee, agreed to, 142.
8. Hospital insurance, considering advisability of including mental hospitals and T.B. sanatoria: motion (Mr. Orlikow), moved and debate interrupted, 152.
9. St. Lawrence waterway system, appointing House committee to investigate debt structure of St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and adequacy of tolls, water levels, navigational accidents and insurance rates, ice breaking and floods, and the effect of further development on the Atlantic Provinces: motion (Mr. Bell, Saint John-Albert), moved and debate interrupted, 166.
10. Edmonton-Selkirk-Winnipeg waterway, considering advisability of establishing: motion (Mr. Stefanson), moved and debate interrupted, 281.
11. Unemployment Insurance Act, amending so that persons wishing to continue employment beyond normal retirement age be not required to pay: motion (Mr. Enns), moved and debate interrupted, 397-8.
12. Income Tax Act, amending so that cost of workmen's hand or electrical tools be deductible: motion (Mr. Gauthier), moved; amendment (Mr. Keays),—To include mechanical tools: moved and debate interrupted, 424.
13. Old age pensions, paying both spouses where one eligible: motion (Mr. Laprise), moved and debate interrupted, 430.
14. Mothers' allowances, family duties as career: motion (Mrs. MacInnis), moved and debate interrupted, 490.
15. Canadian Armed Forces, voluntary training service for youths 15 to 20 as a centennial project: motion (Mr. Laniel), moved and debate interrupted, 508.
16. Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, establishing to award compensation to persons who suffer injury as victims of crime: motion (Mr. Cowan), moved, and after debate, motion to withdraw and refer to Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, agreed to, 526-7.
17. Old age pension of \$105.00 as basic pension at age 65 without means test: motion (Mr. Knowles), moved and debate interrupted, 537-8.
18. Income Tax Act, amending so that residential taxes be deductible: motion (Mr. Haidasz), moved and debate interrupted, 544.
19. United Nations, scientific and technical terms and phrases, standardizing, Canadian initiative: motion (Mr. Ryan), moved and debate interrupted, 567.
20. External aid, family planning assistance to developing countries and support for United Nations world population programs: motion (Mr. Prittie), moved and debate interrupted, 587.
21. Shipbuilding subsidies, adequacy, regional basis for tenders and contracts: motion (Mr. MacEwan), moved and debate interrupted, 604.
22. Animals, wild and domestic, conservation, humane treatment and use of for medical research, referring question to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee: motion (Mr. Winch), moved and debate interrupted, 617-8.
23. Expropriation Act, amending to provide greater protection to citizens: motion (Mr. Thompson), moved and debate interrupted, 634-5.
24. Canadian National Railways, constructing line between Frenchman Butte, Sask., and Heinsburg, Alta., referring question to Transport and Communications Committee with instruction to report within 30 days: motion (Mr. Cadieu), moved and debate interrupted, 643.
25. Cattle, increasing compensation for slaughter under Animal Contagious Diseases Act: motion (Mr. Ricard), moved and debate interrupted, 650. Motion,—To discharge order from Order Paper and refer to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Committee, agreed to, 675.
26. West Indies, Eastern Caribbean region, union with Canada: motion (Mr. Macquarrie), moved and debate interrupted, 660.

Privileges and Elections Committee:

1. Membership, 60, 613, 744, 756.
2. Bills referred: Canada Elections Act amendment (Bills C-5, C-12, C-14, C-26, C-101, C-172), 161, 566.
3. Referred: Canada Elections Act, suggested amendments re voting age (Private Members' Notices of Motions Nos. 15 and 24) from Order Paper, 566; Election Expenditures Committee report, 698.

Procedural Changes:

Annotated provisional copy of Standing Orders printed as appendix to *Votes and Proceedings* of May 17, 1967.

See also **Procedure Committee**.

Procedure:*Adjournment Hour:*

Extended, (by unanimous consent), 811.

House adjourns prior to normal hour on question put, 18, 21, 25, 91.

Motion for House to sit beyond adjournment hour under provisional S.O. 6(6), agreed to, 605, 611-2.

Motion for House to sit beyond adjournment hour under provisional S.O. 6(6), objected to, 511.

See also **Adjournment Motion Proceedings Under Provisional S.O. 39-A; Chairman's Decisions Appealed; Speaker's Rulings, etc.**

Adjournment Motion Proceedings under Provisional S.O. 39-A:

Deferred or suspended, 32-3, 90, 620, 811.

Ordered to be taken up, 388.

Allocation of Time:

See **Business Committee**.

Bills, Introduction of:

House reverts to, 756.

Bills, Government; Reprint:

Bill reported by Committee with amendments, ordered reprinted as amended, 589-95.

Bills, Government (Resolutions preceding):

Appropriation Bills, see **Supply Bills**.

Resolution adopted, bill presented, given three readings and passed, 72.

Resolution (appearing on Order Paper as "Government Notices of Motions") considered forthwith in Committee of the Whole, adopted, bill presented and given first reading, 620.

Resolution preceding government bill considered in Committee of the Whole and Committee rose without reporting, 539.

Resolution preceding government bill ordered for consideration in Committee of the Whole later same day, 134-5.

Resolution preceding government tax bill adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, reported and concurred in, on division, bill presented, on division, and given first reading, on division, 748-9.

Resolutions based on Budget and Supplementary Budget, adopted, bill presented covering both resolutions, 586, 595-6, 603.

See also **Chairman's Decisions Appealed**.

Bills, Government; Second Reading Amendments:

See **Amendments**.

Bills, Government; Second Reading Orders:

Adjournment of debate thereon, negatived on recorded division, 506-7.

Discharged and bill withdrawn, subsequent to Speaker's ruling, 756.

*Procedure – (Continued)**Bills, Government; Second Reading Orders – (Concluded)*

Motion, without due notice (by unanimous consent) or debate, that subject dealt with in Bill C-186 (Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act) be referred to Labour and Employment Committee, and shall remain on Order Paper as Order for second reading without prejudice to the right to make or proceed with motion for second reading, 559.

Stood, pending Speaker's ruling on regularity of bill, 752.

Bills, Government; Committee of the Whole Amendments:

Title of bill changed, 538.

Bills, Government; Committee of the Whole, Order for:

Allocation of time: See **Business Committee**.

Bills, Government; Third Reading Amendments:

See **Amendments**.

Bills, Government; Third Reading Orders:

Motion for third reading of Bill C-193 (Income Tax Act), negatived on recorded division, 702-3.

Bills, Government; Senate Amendments:

See **Senate Amendments to Commons Bills**.

Bills, Private; Originated in House:

Introduced in House and given first reading, 37, 53.

Bills, Private; Second Reading Amendments:

See **Amendments**.

Bills, Private; Second Reading Orders:

Dropped to foot of list on Order Paper when called and not proceeded with, 400, 630, 724.

Duplicate entry re Bill S-15, Seaboard Finance Company of Canada, removed from *Order Paper* and *Votes and Proceedings* on motion, after debate, 348-9.

Ordered, that bill be dropped to foot of list on Order Paper, 637.

Ordered, that bill retain its precedence on Order Paper, 400, 637.

Stood, when called, 84, 90, 100, 531.

Bills, Private; Committee of the Whole Amendments:

French title of bills amended, 511, 800.

Bills, Private; Committee of the Whole, Order for:

Bills considered forthwith in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, given third reading and passed, 317 (2).

Discharged and bill withdrawn, 774.

Ordered, that bill retain its precedence on Order Paper, 560, 637, 674.

Stood, when called, 433, 504.

Bills, Public (Private Members); Introduction:

Bill C-203, An Act to amend an Act of this session, 729.

Introduced and 1st reading *en bloc*, 27-31.

Motion for leave to introduce, negatived, 500, 560.

Motion for leave to introduce, stood, 500.

See also **Speaker's Rulings**, etc.

Bills, Public (Private Members); Subject-Matter:

Motion discharging order for second reading and referring subject-matter to Committee, 142, 161, 166, 169 (2), 281, 284, 566 (5).

Bills, Public (Private Members); Second Reading Amendments:

Motion discharging (Bill and) amendment from Order Paper, 284.

See also **Amendments**.

Procedure – (Continued)*Bills, Public (Private Members); Second Reading Orders:*

Debated and interrupted on expiry of hour (20), 75, 94, 116, 139-40, 161, 291, 402, 420, 466, 513-4, 536, 554, 575, 602, 640, 658, 676, 698, 730, 783.

Discharged and bills withdrawn, 574, 658, 698.

Dropped to foot of list on Order Paper by unanimous consent, 536 (2).

Stood, retaining their precedence on Order Paper, 804.

Stood, when called, 116, 291, 402, 420, 466, 513, 536, 554, 602, 640, 658, 676, 698, 730, 783.

Bills, Public (Private Members); Enacted:

See **Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act amendment (C-159, C-165); Immigration Act amendment (C-30).**

Business of the House:

Status of business on dissolution, appendix to *Votes and Proceedings* of Apr., 23, 1968.

Committees, Special, Joint (Originated in Senate); Orders of Reference:

Evidence taken at last session referred, 54, 63.

Message from Senate appointing Special Joint Committee on Divorce, 53-4.

Message from Senate appointing Special Joint Committee to study amendments to Criminal Code re hate propaganda, 285. Order rescinded, 466.

Committees, Special, Joint; Orders of Reference:

Evidence taken at last session referred, 63-4.

Committees, Special, Joint; Reports:

Concurrence in: See **Divorce (Joint) Committee; Immigration (Joint) Committee.**

Committees, Special; Reports:

Concurrence in: See **Procedure Committee.**

“Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees”, House reverts to, 124, 170.

Committees, Standing; Evidence:

Proceedings and evidence of last session relating to private bill, tabled, 669.

Committees, Standing; Membership:

Motion substituting names of members deferred, 788. Moved, debated, adjourned on motion, 789.

Agreed to on recorded division, 796-8.

Motion substituting names of members rescinded, 702.

Committees, Standing; Orders of Reference:

Atlantic Provinces transportation study and Maritime Freight Rates Act referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 645-6.

Broadcasting and televising of educational programs referred to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee, 513.

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation By-Law No. 1 referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 312.

Canadian Armed Forces, regulations and Orders in Council re unification referred to National Defence Committee, 672.

Canadian National Railways, annual, auditor's and securities trust reports for 1966 referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 141.

Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Affairs Department and War Veterans Allowance Board annual report for 1965-66 referred to Veterans Affairs Committee, 126.

Customs Tariff resolutions re Kennedy Round agreements under GATT referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 600.

Election Expenditures Committee report referred to Privileges and Elections Committee, 698.

Estimates referred to Committees, 71-2 (on division), 89.

External Affairs Department report for 1966 referred to External Affairs Committee, 391.

Foreign Ownership and the Structure of Canadian Industry report referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 691.

Procedure – (Continued)*Committees, Standing; Orders of Reference – (Concluded)*

Interest rates disclosure regulations referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 540.

Justice and Legal Affairs Committee evidence and proceedings of last session re Criminal Code amendment (Destruction of Criminal Records) referred to this session's Committee, 169. Tabled with Third report of Committee, 609-10.

See also **Amendments** and under name of particular committee.

Committees, Standing; Reports:

Concurrence in: See under names of particular Standing Committees (For list, see *Journals* pages 55-61).

"Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees", House reverts to, 124, 170.

Recommends that French title of Private Bill be amended, 496, 741.

Report of committee recommending amendment to bill which had not been referred to committee, 767-8.

Confidence Motion:

See below under *Government Motion (Confidence)*.

Divisions, Recorded:

Ringling of division bells for 15-minutes on predetermined votes: See **Procedure Committee—Reports, Third**.

Errata to Votes and Proceedings:

See Nov. 22, 1967, page 527.

Government Motion (Confidence):

Motion (Prime Minister),—That this House does not regard its vote on February 19th in connection with third reading of Bill C-193 (Income Tax Act), as a vote of non-confidence in the government: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders for consideration in this sitting; moved forthwith, 713. Amendment (Mr. Grégoire),—That House renew its confidence in government provided that government implement program indicated: moved and ruled out of order, 713-4. Debate resumed and interrupted, 714. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Latulippe),—To add after the word "carried" the words "on division": moved and ruled out of order, 715. Debate resumed and interrupted, 715, 717. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Dionne),—That defeated bill will not be presented again this session and that taxes collected will be returned: moved and ruled out of order, 719. Main motion agreed to on recorded division, 719-21.

Government Notices of Motions:

Transferred to Government Orders for consideration same day, moved forthwith, 391, 713.

Government Orders:

House reverts to, 730.

Members, Attendance in House:

Standing Order 5 not applicable, 367.

Motions:

"That member be now heard", negatived on recorded division, 372-3.

Motions for Papers:

Notices of, allowed to stand, 86, 104, 130, 152, 280, 313, 384, 429, 488, 525, 564, 616, 634, 688, 738, 769, 796, 833.

Motions (Papers):

Consideration of, deferred, 112.

Debate thereon interrupted, 156.

Negatived, after debate, 492.

Transferred for debate under S.O. 47; 104.

Procedure – (Continued)*“Motions” under Daily Routine:*

Consent to revert to later this day, 559.

Order Paper:

Duplicate entry removed on motion, after debate, 348-9.

Orders of the Day, Questions on:

See **Adjournment Motion Proceedings Under Provisional S.O. 39-A.**

Private Members Business Hour:

Deferred, July 6 and 7, 314.

Deferred or suspended, 169, 305, 352, 355, 358, 369, 376, 384, 390, 392, 412, 415, 483, 501, 626, 713, 743, 749.

Ordered this day between 7.00 and 8.00 p.m., 284.

Shortened this day, 90, 400, 493, 550, 637-8, 774.

Suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 47.

Two bills passed notwithstanding order of July 5th deferring private members hour, 317.

Private Members Motions:

Debated cases (26), 80-1, 86, 96, 105, 120, 130, 142, 152, 166, 281, 397-8, 424, 430, 490, 508, 526-7, 537-8, 544, 567, 587, 604, 617-8, 634-5, 643, 650, 660.

Dropped under S.O. 19(1) when called and not proceeded with, 604.

Stood, 130, 281, 507, 526, 537, 544, 642, 650, 659.

Withdrawn, after debate, and provisions thereof referred to committee, 86, 142, 526-7.

Withdrawn from Order Paper and provisions thereof referred to committee, 314, 566 (2), 675.

See also **Amendments.**

Questions Made Orders for Returns:

Returns to, tabled forthwith, 67 (2), 85, 118-9 (3), 129 (3), 151-2 (2), 164-5 (4), 280 (3), 312-3 (5), 333-4 (6), 338-41 (8), 352, 360, 368-9, 383-4 (3), 403, 411, 423, 478-9 (3), 487-8 (2), 500 (2), 506, 516 (2), 543, 564, 578-9 (3), 585, 604, 614-6 (5), 624-5 (8), 634, 641-2, 669-70 (3), 678-9 (2), 731-3 (3), 738 (2), 786-7 (5), 807 (corrected return), 831-3 (3).

Questions of Privilege:

See **Speaker's Rulings, etc.**

Quorum:

Committee of the Whole rose, House counted and quorum found, 724.

Routine Proceedings:

House reverts to, 333.

Sittings of the House:

Adjourned on question put, 18, 21, 25, 91, 463, 622.

Motion (on notice) after debate, that House shall meet Thursday, Dec. 21st at 10.00 a.m., and a motion to adjourn shall be moved for purpose of debating subject of housing, said motion to be deemed withdrawn not later than 1.00 p.m., 614. Motion moved, debated, withdrawn, 619.

Suspended between 4.00 and 7.00 p.m. this day, 284.

Suspended until call of Chair (Royal Assent), 332, 836.

Suspended until 8.00 p.m., 400, 493, 550, 774.

See also **Sittings of the House.**

Standing Orders Amended:

See **Procedural Changes; Procedure Committee—Reports, Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth.**

Supply:

Motion, by unanimous consent, setting up timetable for remainder of session, providing an additional supply motion to be decided without debate or amendment, entering outstanding departments, completing estimates of ten departments and bill based thereon as well as bill for four months interim supply by 9.30 p.m., July 6, 1967, agreed to, 163-4.

Procedure – (Concluded)**Supply Motions:**

Motion, by unanimous consent, providing for five instead of four supply motions, entering outstanding departments on second motion which is to be decided without debate or amendment, agreed to, 163-4.

Motion, by unanimous consent, that Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23 and 24, shall be appointed for the consideration of an order for House in Committee of Supply (1st Supply Motion), and 6.00 p.m., and, upon adoption of motion House will forthwith resolve itself into Committee on Wednesday, question on any amendments to be put at 4.15 p.m., and on main motion at of Supply with no restriction on number of departments to be first taken up and entered for consideration except as provided in second report of Procedure Committee for last session adopted Apr. 26, 1967, 46-7.

See also **Amendments**.

Vote:

Deferred until 8.00 p.m. pursuant to provisional S.O. 6(7), 652, 725.

Negative: See **Income Tax Act amendment (C-193)** and above under **Government Motion (Confidence)**.

Predetermined, ringing of division bells for 15-minutes: See **Procedure Committee—Reports, Third**.

Votes and Proceedings:

Duplicate entry removed on motion, after debate, 348-9.

Members' speeches in House commemorating 100th anniversary of opening of 1st Parliament, 467-77.

Procedure Committee:

1. Motion,—To appoint to consider making permanent any or all changes in procedure adopted for this session on Apr. 26, 1967, to consider giving the opposition opportunity to select order in which departmental estimates will be discussed, and any other changes, agreed to, 12.
2. Membership, 12, 431, 462, 638.
3. Referred: Members of Parliament, assistants for, on basis similar to internship (Private Members' Notice of Motion No. 2), 86; Members of Parliament, administrative assistants for (Private Members' Notice of Motion No. 6), 142; Members of Parliament, expert and specialized assistants for (Private Members' Notice of Motion No. 39) from Order Paper, 314.
4. Reports: First (sitting during adjournment of House), 577; Second (trip to U.K. Parliament), 577; Third (amendment to S.O. 9 re ringing of division bells for 15-minutes on predetermined votes), 577-8; Fourth (report on trip to U.K. Parliament), 761-7; Fifth (business of supply, completing before June 30th, supply motions, limiting debate on supply bills to two days, changing committee structure in order to improve handling of estimates, beginning sessions in autumn and ending about July 1st), 791-2; Sixth (rescission of S.O. 26 and substitution of new S.O. 26 re "a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration", with related amendments to S.O.'s 16, 25 and 32(1)(h)), 792-4; Seventh (amendment to S.O. 12 re Speaker's rulings), 794-5; Eighth (continuation of provisional Standing Orders, with exceptions noted, during next session), 815-25; Ninth (appointing committee at beginning of next session), 825.
5. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, 610; Second, on notice after debate, 610; Third, on notice without debate, 611.

Products Weight and Price Act:

Bill C-116, Mr. Asselin (Richmond-Wolfe). 1st R., 62.

Professional Sports:

See **Combines Investigation Act amendment; Television Act**.

Properties, Purchases, Contracts, etc. (Federal):

See **Government Contracts, Purchases, etc.**

Protocols:

See **Agreements, etc.**

Provincial Lotteries:

See **Criminal Code amendment; Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Provincial Premiers, use of designation "Prime Minister":

See **Prime Minister of Canada Act.**

Public Accounts Committee:

1. Membership, 60, 733, 745.
2. Reports referred: Public Accounts, Vols. I, II and III, Canada Council report and financial statement, and Auditor General's reports thereon, for 1965-66, 62-3; Public Accounts, Vols. I, II and III, for 1966-67, and Auditor General's report thereon, 730.
3. Reports: First (quorum reduced), 735.
4. Reports concurred in: First, without notice or debate, 735.

Public Accounts of Canada:

1. Accounts for 1966-67, Volumes I, II and III (Crown Corporations) and an abridged version thereof, 628. Sess. Paper No. 32C. *Printed.*
2. Motion,—That Public Accounts, Volumes I, II and III, and Auditor General's report thereon for 1965-66, be referred to Public Accounts Committee, agreed to, 62-3.
3. Motion,—That Public Accounts, Volumes I, II and III, for 1966-67, be referred to Public Accounts Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 702. Moved, amended by unanimous consent to include Auditor General's report, and agreed to as amended, 730.

Public Lands Grants Act amendment:

See **Territorial Lands, etc.**

Public Officers Act amendment:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act.**

Public Opinion Polls (Elections):

See **Canada Elections Act amendment (C-3).**

Public Printing and Stationery Department:

Report for 1966-67, 655. Sess. Paper No. 94. *Printed.*

Public Records, Access to:

Order,—Return re provisions before and after passage of Order in Council dated Sept. 9, 1966, regulations existing in U.K., France and U.S., international uniformity, etc.: Mr. Bell (Carleton)—presented forthwith, 340. Sess. Paper No. 232.

See also **Government Administration Act.**

Public Service:

1. Progress report dated March 1968 on federal program for development of bilingualism, 780. Sess. Paper No. 274. (*Printed as appendix to Hansard of Mar. 15, 1968*).
 2. Employees, offences committed outside Canada: See **Criminal Law Amendment Act.**
 3. Order,—Return re classification revision program, red and green circling, etc.: Mr. Bell (Carleton)—presented forthwith, 340. Sess. Paper No. 159A.
 4. Order,—Return re candidates selection "through an appraisal process" under para 7(c) of employment regulations, etc.: Mr. Bell (Carleton)—presented forthwith, 516. Sess. Paper No. 159B.
 5. Order,—Copy of government policy statement on obligations of employees in managerial or confidential capacity: Mr. Bell (Carleton), 739. Presented, 771-2. Sess. Paper No. 159E.
- See also **Civil Service Commission; Government Employees Compensation Act amendment.**

Public Service Employment Act amendment:

Bill C-90, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Appeal Panel). 1st R., 31.

Public Service Superannuation Act:

1. Statement on standing and transactions of regular forces death benefit account as at March 31, 1967, 343. Sess. Paper No. 113A.
2. Report on administration for 1966-67, 788. Sess. Paper No. 60.

Public Works Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 679. Sess. Paper No. 140. *Printed*.
2. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Housing, Urban Development and Public Works Committee, 71-2. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 2 to *Journals*, 155.

Publication of Statutes Act amendment:

Bill S-18, Minister of Justice. Received from Senate, 535. 1st R., 537. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 541. Debate resumed and interrupted, 673, 674.

See also **British North America Act and Publication of Statutes Act amendment**.

Purchases, Properties, Contracts, etc. (Federal):

See **Government Contracts, Purchases, etc.**

Q**Quebec Longshoremen's Dispute:**

See **Industrial Disputes**.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Company:

Petition received for an Act extending time for completion of its railway until May 14, 1977, 168.
Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 171.

Quebec (Province):

See **Address in Reply; Atlantic Development Board**.

Quebec Savings Banks Act:

See **Bank Reports; Banks**.

Queen Elizabeth II:

1. Motion that Joint Address be engrossed and presented expressing loyalty to Her Majesty on Her visit to Canada for centennial celebrations, and that a Message be sent to the Senate, 279. Message from Senate, 284.
2. Speech of Her Majesty, together with speeches of the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, delivered on Parliament Hill on July 1, 1967, as well as text of the official printed program, ordered printed as appendix to *Hansard* of July 4, 1967, 305.

See also **Canadian Dollars and Coins Act; Canadian Stamps Act**.

Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act:

Report of Board of Trustees, with auditor's report, for 1966-67, 343. Sess. Paper No. 137. *Printed*.

Quorum:

See **House of Commons; Procedure**.

R**Race Track Betting:**

See **Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Racial Discrimination:

See **Hate Propaganda (Joint) Committee; Post Office Act amendment**.

Radio Act amendment:

Bill C-20, Mr. Peters (Community Antenna). 1st R., 28. Order for second reading discharged and bill withdrawn, 698.

See also **Broadcasting Act**.

Radio Commission:

See **Canadian Radio-Television Commission**.

Railway Act amendment:

Bill C-55, Mr. Fawcett (Responsibility for Dislocation Costs). 1st R., 29.

Railway Crossings in Canada:

See **Transport Department**.

Railway Employees Dislocation Costs:

See **Railway Act amendment**.

Railways:

Return to Order of House, dated Nov. 2, 1966, for correspondence between Transport Minister and others re prairie rail network, 344. Sess. Paper No. 222A.

See also **Freight Rates** and particular companies.

Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate, and for other purposes, 25. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 35. Bill C-105, Mr. Orange. Tabled, 1st R., 37. 2nd R after debate, on division, referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 112. Reported without amendment, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 3 to *Journals*, 159. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 285, 485-6, 646. Motion,—That order be discharged and bill withdrawn, agreed to, 774.

Rainmaking Act:

Bill C-9, Mr. Peters. 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 116.

Raymond, Léon-J., Esq., O.B.E.:

Motion,—To appoint as an honorary officer of the House upon his retirement as Clerk of the House, agreed to, 329.

Refunds (Natural Resources) Act:

Statement on refunds, 51. Sess. Paper No. 82.

Registrar General's Department:

Report for 1966-67, 638. Sess. Paper No. 143. *Printed*.

See also **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act; Consumer Protection Act; Economic Council of Canada**.

Representation Commissioner:

Report of, 43. Sess. Paper No. 1.

Representation in the House of Commons:

See **Membership (Changes in Representation)**.

Research:

Order,—Return re grants and scholarships, by province, during 1966 by federal institutions other than NRC: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 423. Sess. Paper No. 92B.

See also **National Research Council**.

Restriction on Publication of Judicial Proceedings:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-149); Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission:

1. Report re production, manufacture, sale and supply of laminated timbers in Ontario and Quebec, 350. Sess. Paper No. 96A. *Printed*.

2. Report re production, manufacture, supply and sale of cast iron soil pipe and fittings in Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, 486. Sess. Paper No. 96B. *Printed*.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act:

Financial statement on operations for 1966-67, 64. Sess. Paper No. 197.

See also **Veterans Insurance Act**.

Returns Ordered: (List of Returns unanswered at end of session)

See also index entries by subject-matter.

Part I—Motions for Papers

1. Roads, correspondence with Nova Scotia re project known as "Southern Route" in Cape Breton Island: Mrs. MacInnis (Motion for Papers No. 1), 85-6.
2. Community pastures, correspondence with Alberta: Mr. Ormiston (Motion for Papers No. 9), 104.
3. Community pastures, correspondence with British Columbia: Mr. Ormiston (Motion for Papers No. 10), 105.
4. Community pastures, correspondence with Saskatchewan: Mr. Ormiston (Motion for Papers No. 11), 105.
5. de Gaulle, General, correspondence, etc., concerning remarks made on visit to Quebec: Mr. Grégoire (Motion for Papers No. 18), 384.
6. Alaska Highway, Carcross, Yukon Territory to Skagway, Alaska, USA, correspondence, engineering surveys, etc.: Mr. Nielsen (Motion for Papers No. 24), 488.
7. Ottawa River, correspondence, etc., with Ontario and Quebec re pollution control: Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Motion for Papers No. 27), 430.
8. Freight rates, new, on less-than-carload traffic in Atlantic Provinces, correspondence: Mr. Coates (Motion for Papers No. 28), 488.
9. Grain elevators, correspondence, etc., re leasing or sale of in Quebec City: Mr. Ricard (Motion for Papers No. 32), 564.
10. Thetford Mines, correspondence, etc., re urban renewal project: Mr. Langlois (Mégantic) (Motion for Papers No. 34), 564.
11. National Parks, correspondence with Clear Lake Cottage Owners' Association: Mr. Dinsdale (Motion for Papers No. 35), 564.
12. National Capital Area, development of, correspondence, etc., with Ontario and Quebec Premiers or officials: Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Motion for Papers No. 37), 616-7.
13. Canadian National Railways, claims against by firms constructing Great Slave Lake Railway, correspondence with Regina lawyer, Mr. McDonald: Mr. Schreyer (Motion for Papers No. 42), 769-70.
14. Freshwater Fish Marketing Commission report, correspondence with Manitoba re implementation of: Mr. Schreyer (Motion for Papers No. 44), 688.
15. Supreme Court, bilingual judgements: Mr. Caouette (Motion for Papers No. 46), 770.
16. Canada Pension Plan, correspondence with provinces re permission to make payments to employers for overpayments: Mr. Hales (Motion for Papers No. 47), 738.
17. Federal-provincial cost-sharing arrangements, federal commitments or payments in programs indicated, correspondence with provinces: Mr. Hales (Motion for Papers No. 49), 739.
18. British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act, directives and reports concerning the Act: Mr. Howard (Motion for Papers No. 51), 739.
19. British Columbia Indian Reserves Mineral Resources Act, correspondence between governments and others concerning the Act: Mr. Howard (Motion for Papers No. 52), 739.
20. Federal-provincial joint programs, correspondence, etc., re slowdown, holdback, or elimination of federal contributions: Mr. Fulton (Motion for Papers No. 53), 739.
21. Trans-Canada Highway, correspondence with B.C. re alteration or extension of agreements on items referred to in Premier's letter of May 26, 1964: Mr. Barnett (Motion for Papers No. 56), 770.
22. Roberts Bank, harbour development, correspondence with British Columbia: Mr. Douglas (Motion for Papers No. 57), 796.
23. Canadian Armed Forces base, Greenwood, N.S., correspondence with P.E.I. re transfer of search and rescue unit to Summerside, P.E.I.: Mr. Nowlan (Motion for Papers No. 58), 833.
24. Ferry service between P.E.I. and mainland, correspondence: Mr. McQuaid (Motion for Papers No. 62), 833.
25. Bankruptcy Act, Section X, proclaiming in P.E.I., correspondence: Mr. McQuaid (Motion for Papers No. 64), 833.

Part II—Questions Made Orders for Returns

National Capital, expropriation expenditures since 1927: Mr. Caouette (Question No. 197), 506.

Richelieu River:

See **Champlain Waterway**.

Riding Mountain National Park:

See **National Parks**.

Right of Privacy Act of 1967:

Bill C-19, Mr. Herridge. 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 640.

Rinfret, Maurice, Esq., M.P.:

Appointed Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, 12.

Roads:

1. Address,—Correspondence between 1960-67 with Nova Scotia re project known as "Southern Route" in Cape Breton Island: Mrs. MacInnis, 85-6.
 2. Return to Address, dated Mar. 15, 1967, for correspondence between 1910-60 with Nova Scotia re project known as "Southern Route" in Cape Breton Island, 310. Sess. Paper No. 225.
- See also **Alaska Highway**; **Alaska-Yukon Highway Authority Act**; **Trans-Canada Highway**.

Roads to Resources Program:

Order,—Return re federal expenditures in Cape Breton including Cabot Trail: Mr. Saltsman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

Roberts Bank, B.C., Harbour Development:

See **Harbours, Wharves and Breakwaters**.

Roumania, Relations with:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day:

See **Order Paper, etc.**

Royal Anthem:

See **Head of State Salute Act**; **National Anthem (Joint) Committee**.

Royal Assent:

1. Bills Assented, 112, 334-5, 479-80, 621, 655, 743, 837.
 2. Letters from Government House, 111-2, 332-3, 477-8, 619, 654, 741, 837.
- See also **Parliament**.

Royal Assent Act:

Bill C-83, Mr. Bell (Carleton). 1st R., 31.

Royal Canadian Mint:

See **Mint, Royal Canadian**.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

1. Report for 1963-64, 1964-65, 282; for 1966-67, 647. Sess. Paper Nos. 162, 162D, 162H. *Printed*.
2. Copy of contract with Town of Battleford, Sask., for use or employment of RCMP, 17. Sess. Paper No. 162A.
3. Copies of contracts with certain British Columbia municipalities for use or employment of RCMP, 38. Sess. Paper No. 162B.
4. Copy of agreement with Northwest Territories for use or employment of RCMP, 381. Sess. Paper No. 162E.
5. Copies of agreements with certain municipalities for use or employment of RCMP, 551. Sess. Paper No. 162G.
6. Copies of agreements with certain municipalities in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan for use or employment of RCMP, 682. Sess. Paper No. 162i.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act:

1. Report on actuarial examination of superannuation account as at Dec. 31, 1964, 97. Sess. Paper No. 162C.
2. Report for 1966-67, 402. Sess. Paper No. 162F.

Royal Commissions:

1. Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Dunton and Laurendeau), Vol. 1, Book I—General Introduction—The Official Languages, dated Oct. 8, 1967, 560. Sess. Paper No. 254. *Printed*.
2. Eskimos and Indians: Report of commissioner (Morrow) on administration of justice in Hay River, NWT, 780. Sess. Paper No. 275. *Printed*.
3. Freshwater Fish Marketing Report: Address,—Correspondence with Manitoba *re* implementation of: Mr. Schreyer, 688.
4. Government Organization: List of recommendations approved by the government on Aug. 16, 1967, 401. Sess. Paper No. 192A.
5. Post Office Department Working Conditions: Order,—Return showing since the return was tabled to Question 2,323 of last session (Journals, page 1416, Sess. Paper No. 321A) what recommendations listed on pages 325 to 355 of the Montpetit report have since been implemented, partially implemented, rejected and are still under consideration: Mr. Bell (Carleton)—presented forthwith, 579. Sess. Paper No. 131B.
6. Taxation, recommendations implementing: See **Supply Motions**.
7. Transportation: See **Atlantic Provinces**.

Rural Development Branch Report:

See **Forestry and Rural Development Department**.

Rural Development Council:

See **Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA)**.

S**St. John the Baptist Day, designating as French Speaking Canada Day:**

See **French Speaking Canada Day Act**.

St. Lawrence Ports:

See **Industrial Disputes**.

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority:

1. Reports of loans made to authority, 665, 757, 840. Sess. Paper Nos. 189, 189A, 189B.
 2. Capital budget for 1967, 335. Sess. Paper No. 188A.
 3. Capital budget for 1968, 647. Sess. Paper No. 188B.
- See also **St. Lawrence Waterway System**.

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act amendment:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act**.

St. Lawrence Waterway System:

Appointing House committee to investigate debt structure of St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and adequacy of tolls, water levels, navigational accidents and insurance rates, ice breaking and floods, and the effect of further development on the Atlantic Provinces: motion (Mr. Bell, Saint John-Albert) moved and debate interrupted, 166.

Salaries Act amendment:

See **Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department Act**.

Sales Tax (Building Materials):

See **Ways and Means (Budget)**.

Salute to the Head of State:

See **Ceremonial Use of the Canadian Flag Act; Head of State Salute Act**.

Saskatchewan-Nelson River System:

Press release re cost-sharing of Saskatchewan-Nelson River basin study, together with terms of reference of proposed Saskatchewan-Nelson River Basin Board, 399. Sess. Paper No. 227A.

Science and Technology Museum:

See **National Museums Act**.

Science Council of Canada:

Report for 1966-67, 343. Sess. Paper No. 138. *Printed*.

Scientific and Technical Terms, standardizing within United Nations:

See **United Nations**.

Seaboard Finance Company of Canada:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate, 153. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 157. Bill S-15, Mr. Cameron (High Park). Received from Senate, 1st R., 332. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 504. Ordered, that bill be dropped to foot of list on Order Paper, 637. Debate resumed and interrupted, 725.

See also **Order Paper**, etc.

Seafarers International Union:

Notes exchanged between March 13 and 25, 1968, between U.S. Secretary of State and Canadian Ambassador at Washington re extradition of Hal Banks, 831. Sess. Paper No. 30N.

Seals, Hunting of:

See **Animals**.

Search and Rescue:

See **Canadian Armed Forces**.

Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited:

Report for 1966, with auditor's report, 64. Sess. Paper No. 187. *Printed*.

Seed Grain Indebtedness:

List of apportionments and adjustments on advances of seed grain, fodder for animals, etc., Jan. 19, 1966 to May 8, 1967, 51. Sess. Paper No. 83.

Senate:

See **British North America Act amendment (C-44, C-179, C-182)**.

Senate Amendments to Commons Bills:

Divorce Act (Bill C-187) passed by Senate with an amendment, by unanimous consent, amendment concurred in, 652.

Senate and House of Commons Act amendment:

1. Bill C-22, Mr. Herridge (St. Luke 11:46). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 658.
2. Bill C-181, Mr. Herridge (Days of Attendance). 1st R., 465.

Senate and House of Commons Act and Oath of Allegiance Act:

Motion (Mr. Choquette) for leave to introduce bill, moved and negatived, 500.

Senate Bills Amended by Commons:

1. Avco General Insurance Company Bill: Amended in Committee of the Whole, 800.
2. Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd. Bill: Amended in Committee of the Whole, 638. Senate agreed to amendments, 649.
3. Co-operative Trust Company of Canada Bill: Amended in Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 534. Senate agreed to amendments, 566.
4. National Museums Bill: Amended in Committee of the Whole, 554. Senate agreed to amendments, 566.
5. Principal Life Insurance Company of Canada Bill: Amended in Committee of the Whole, 511. Senate agreed to amendment, 527.

Senate Bills Amended by Commons - (Concluded)

6. Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited Bill: Amended in Committee of the Whole, 622. Senate agreed to amendment, 630.
7. Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd. Bill: Amended in Committee of the Whole, 638. Senate agreed to amendments, 649.

Shipbuilding:

1. Subsidies, adequacy, regional basis for tenders and contracts: motion (Mr. MacEwan) moved and debate interrupted, 604.
2. Order,—Return re subsidies to shipyards on steel hull construction: Mr. Tucker—presented forthwith, 625. Sess. Paper No. 246A.

See also **Energy, Mines and Resources Department; Tariff Board.**

Shipping:

1. Report for 1966 for exemptions authorized when no master or officer was available with required certificate, under Shipping Act, 353. Sess. Paper No. 174A.
2. Order,—Return re government ships, current pay schedules: Mr. Forrestall—presented forthwith, 411. Sess. Paper No. 242.

See also **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Shipping Act:

See **Canada Shipping Act.**

Shipwrecks, Pollution of Waters:

See **Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment.**

Sick Mariners:

See **Canada Shipping Act.**

Sir John A. Macdonald Day Act:

Bill C-29, Mr. Macquarrie. 1st R., 29.

Sittings of the House:

1. Motion,—That on Friday, June 30, 1967, hours of sitting shall be from 11.00 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 4.00 until 6.00 p.m., agreed to, 286.
2. Ordered,—That on Wednesday, July 5, 1967, hours of sitting shall be from 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m., 305.
3. Sitting suspended until call of Chair (Royal Assent), 332, 836.
4. Ordered,—That on Friday, Nov. 10, 1967, House shall adjourn at 5.00 p.m., 492.
5. Motion,—That in addition to the hours of sitting for Thursday, Dec. 21, 1967, House shall meet at 10.00 a.m. and a motion to adjourn shall be moved for the purpose of debating the subject of housing, and said motion shall be deemed to have been withdrawn not later than 1.00 p.m., after debate, agreed to, 614.

See also **Adjournment Motion Proceedings Under Provisional S.O. 39-A; Adjournments, Special; Procedure.**

Small Businesses Loans Act:

Report for 1966, 287. Sess. Paper No. 61. *Printed.*

Small Loans Act amendment:

1. Bill C-36, Mr. Orlikow (Interest Rates). 1st R., 29.
2. Bill C-65, Mr. Orlikow (Advertising). 1st R., 30.

Small Loans Companies and Money-lenders Report:

See **Insurance, Superintendent of.**

Smith, Justice Arthur I.:

See **Industrial Disputes.**

Soaps, Detergents, Cleaners, etc.:

See **Food and Drugs Act amendment.**

Soil Pipe and Fittings:

See **Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.**

Solicitor General's Department:

1. Report for 1966-67, 647. Sess. Paper No. 160. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Return re information and public relations services, employees, salaries, employment of outside firms, departmental press releases, advertising, purpose, cost, location of offices outside Ottawa, etc.: Mr. Nielsen—presented forthwith, 678-9. Sess. Paper No. 159D.

South Saskatchewan River Dam and Irrigation Project:

Address,—Correspondence with Saskatchewan re naming of any features, sites or facilities of: Mr. Ormiston, 152. Presented, 627. Sess. Paper No. 258.

Soviet Union:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.**

Space, Outer:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Speaker, Mr.:

1. Communicated letter from Governor-General's Secretary re Opening of Parliament, 1.
2. Reported Speech from Throne, 2.
3. Read message appointing Commissioners of Internal Economy, 11-2.
4. Presented report of Parliamentary Librarian, 12.
5. Informed House of receipt of congratulatory messages on the occasion of Canada's centennial of confederation from the following: United Kingdom, 11; Idaho, 53; Malta, 151; Australia, Basutoland, Ceylon, Kenya, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, 283; India, 290; Botswana, 333; Uganda, Jamaica, 337.
6. Presented reports of Commissioners of Internal Economy, 20, 291. Sess. Paper Nos. 2, 2A.
7. Presented reports of Representation Commissioner and Chief Electoral Officer, 43. Sess. Paper No. 1.
8. Informed House of receipt of certificates of election of new members, 103, 109, 117, 505, 515, 519.
9. Communicated letters re Royal Assent, 111-2, 332-3, 477-8, 619, 654, 741, 836.
10. Informed House of vacancies in representation and of issue of warrants for writs of election, 337, 359, 701, 737, 759, 839-40.
11. Informed House of appointment of Alistair Fraser, B.A., LL.B., as Clerk of the House, 338.
12. Unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, 555, 559, 563, 569, 573, 577, 583, 585.
13. Presented report of Joint Committee on Library of Parliament on staff salary revisions and related matters, 683-7.
14. Informed House of appointment of J. Gordon Dubroy as Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, 840.

Speaker's Rulings and Statements:**Adjournment Hour:**

See ruling under heading *Chairman's Decisions Appealed.*

Adjournment Motion Proceedings under Provisional S.O. 39-A:

Ruling of Mr. Deputy Speaker suspending adjournment proceedings for this day under S.O. 6, section 5(b) in order to dispose of the subamendment proposed to the Address in Reply, 32-3.

Adjournment of the House:

Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) during debate on motion to adjourn House for summer recess proposed in amendment, that House do not adjourn until pensions of retired civil servants dealt with, 330. Mr. Speaker ruled amendment out of order in that it involved an expenditure of money, 330.

*Speaker's Rulings and Statements - (Continued)**Bills, Government; Second Reading:*

A point of order was raised by Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) on the order being read for second reading of Bill C-207 (Income Tax) concerning the regularity of the bill, 751. Statement by Mr. Speaker deferring his decision, 751-2. Mr. Speaker ruled that certain clauses of the bill were identical to those in the defeated Bill C-193, and their inclusion would be inconsistent with the previous decision of the House. He suggested that the bill be withdrawn and a new one introduced based on the Ways and Means resolution adopted on Mar. 8, 1968, 753-6.

Bills, Government; Second Reading Amendments:

Mr. Brand (Saskatoon) during debate on motion for second reading of Bill C-163 (Broadcasting Act), proposed an amendment; to defer until subject-matter has been referred to Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts Committee and reported back, 482. Mr. Speaker ruled that he could not accept the amendment in its present form, 482-3.

Mr. Simard (Lac-Saint-Jean) during debate on motion for second reading of Bill C-168 (Criminal Code, capital punishment), proposed an amendment; to defer until referendum taken on approval of principle, 525. Mr. Speaker ruled amendment out of order in that it sets a condition to approval of the bill in principle, 526.

Bills, Public (Private Members); Introduction and First Reading.

On the 4th sitting day of the Session when the first list of Private Members Public Bills appeared for Introduction on the Order Paper, Mr. Speaker stated that all such Bills would be scrutinized for defects prior to the second reading stage because the Chair was not yet in a position to review them to judge their acceptability under the rules, and in order to save time all Bills will be deemed to have been introduced and given first reading, 27.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Churchill (Winnipeg South Centre) on Nov. 10, 1967, contending that the bill being introduced was a money bill, Mr. Speaker ruled that the bill does not fall within the definition of a money bill as set out in May's, 17th Ed., if an expenditure results from the proposed bill it is already covered by existing Statute, 499-500.

Budget Debate Amendments:

See ruling under heading *Ways and Means (Budget, Supplementary)*.

Chairman's Decisions Appealed:

During debate in Committee of Supply on estimates, Mr. Batten (Chairman) interrupted the proceedings to put the question on all votes pursuant to special orders of Apr. 26 and June 26, 1967, upon which objection was taken and an appeal made to Mr. Speaker pursuant to provisional S.O. 59(4), 434. Mr. Speaker ruled that the annotations to S.O. 56 provided for the conclusion of the estimates and bill based thereon within 30-day time limit, and under S.O. 6(5)(b) the House was not to adjourn except on a motion moved by a minister, therefore he confirmed the Chairman's decision, 434-6.

Mr. Grégoire (Lapointe) in Committee of Ways and Means on a proposed resolution to amend the Income Tax Act, raised a point of order that 48-hours notice should have been given. Mr. Batten (Chairman) ruled that notice in this case was not required, upon which objection was taken and an appeal made to Mr. Speaker pursuant to provisional S.O. 59(4), 743-4. Mr. Speaker ruled that notice was not required and confirmed the Chairman's decision, 744. Subsequently Mr. Speaker suggested that S.O. 41 be reviewed by the Procedure Committee, 751-2.

Government Motion (Confidence):

Mr. Grégoire (Lapointe) during debate on government confidence motion proposed an amendment to substitute; that House renew its confidence in government provided that government implementation program indicated, 713-4. Mr. Speaker ruled amendment out of order on the grounds that it was in the nature of a substantive motion rather than an amendment, 714.

Mr. Latulippe (Compton-Frontenac) during debate on government confidence motion proposed an amendment to add; after the word "carried" the words "on division", 715. Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order in that one or more stages of the bill was adopted without division thereon, 715.

Speaker's Rulings and Statements – (Concluded)*Government Motion (Confidence) – (Concluded)*

Mr. Dionne (Kamouraska) during debate on government confidence motion proposed an amendment to add; that defeated bill will not be presented again this session and that taxes collected will be returned, 719. Mr. Speaker ruled amendment out of order on the grounds that it raised a new question which could only be considered on a new motion after due notice, 719.

Member, Conduct of:

Ruling by Mr. Speaker that a member's conduct may not be judged unless a specific charge is made on a question of privilege followed by a motion, 495-6.

Members, Leave of Absence (S.O. 5):

On a question of privilege raised by Mr. Choquette (Lotbinière) concerning the provisions of S.O. 5, Mr. Speaker ruled that S.O. 5 was ineffective by virtue of the provisions of the Senate and House of Commons Act, 367.

Order Paper, duplication of entries:

Mr. Howard (Skeena) during debate on a motion to remove from the *Order Paper* and *Votes and Proceedings* the irregular entries regarding a private bill, proposed an amendment by adding; to delete also the other entries re the bill, 348. Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled the amendment out of order in that it goes beyond the scope of the motion, 348.

Mr. Peters (Timiskaming) during debate on a motion to remove from the *Order Paper* and *Votes and Proceedings* the irregular entries regarding a private bill, proposed an amendment by substituting; to delete all entries re the bill, 348. Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled the amendment out of order in that it constituted a new question, 348-9.

Privilege, Question of:

On a question of privilege raised by Mr. Grégoire (Lapointe) on Nov. 9, 1967, concerning allegations by Mr. Thompson (Red Deer), Mr. Speaker ruled that the matter was not a question of privilege but a point of order, and that the remarks by Mr. Thompson were unparliamentary and requested their withdrawal, 495-6.

Mr. Fulton (Kamloops) rose on a question of privilege and proposed to move,—That the remarks made by the Prime Minister in a TV interview on Feb. 21, 1968, constitute a breach of the privileges of the House, 709. Mr. Speaker ruled that the use, in a general way, of the words "manufactured crisis" and "trickery" was not a *prima facie* case of privilege, 709-10.

Supply Motion Amendments:

Subamendment to Supply Motion No. 5 (final): Ruling of Mr. Deputy Speaker that subamendments should be presented in more clear-cut form and must be relevant in content and form. Having allowed it, he further stated that some caution was needed when considering the proposal or acceptance of such subamendments, 517.

Votes and Proceedings, duplication of entries:

See rulings under heading *Order Paper, duplication of entries*.

Ways and Means (Budget, Supplementary) Amendments:

Mr. Monteith (Perth) proposed an amendment by adding; economic mismanagement and tax increases to meet government extravagance contributing to inflation, on which a point of order was raised that the amendment proposed a question which in substance had been decided on in the current session, 565. Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled that the operative part of the amendment was an increase in taxes which could not have been discussed on any earlier occasion, and he accepted the amendment, 565.

See also **Procedure Committee—Reports, Seventh.**

Speech from the Throne:

See **Address in Reply, Debate on; Parliament.**

Sports, Professional:

See **Combines Investigation Act amendment; Television Act.**

Standing Orders Amended:

See Procedural Changes; Procedure Committee—Reports, Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth.

Standing Orders Committee:

Membership, 61, 161, 747.

State Visits, Commissioner General's Report:

See Centennial of Confederation.

Statutes of Canada, printing and binding:

See Publication of Statutes Act amendment.

Statutory Orders and Regulations:

1. Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations for period Jan. 1, 1955, to Mar. 31, 1967, 105. Sess. Paper No. 139D. *Printed.*
2. Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations for period Jan. 1, 1955, to June 30, 1967, 350. Sess. Paper No. 139L. *Printed.*
3. Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations for period Jan. 1, 1955, to Sept. 30, 1967, 462. Sess. Paper No. 139P. *Printed.*
4. Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations for period Jan. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1967, 665. Sess. Paper No. 139W. *Printed.*
5. Statutory Orders and Regulations from Apr. 26, 1967 to Apr. 10, 1968, 20, 35, 81, 137, 281, 350, 358, 384, 416, 496, 527, 600, 626, 638, 689, 721, 775, 840. Sess. Paper Nos. 139A to 139C, 139E to 139K, 139M to 139o, 139Q to 139V, 139X to 139Z, 139AA, 139BB. *Printed.*

See also Orders in Council.

Steel Industry:

Order,—Return re foundry development at Louiseville, Que., by Becnet Industries, Skoda financing, correspondence, etc.: Mr. Hamilton—presented forthwith, 479. Sess. Paper No. 244.

See also Sydney, Nova Scotia, etc.

Stellako River, B.C.:

See Fisheries.

Steven Murray Truscott Parole Act:

Bill C-107, Mr. Knowles. 1st R., 39.

Student Loans:

See Canada Student Loans Plan.

Student Voting:

See Canada Elections Act amendment (C-111).

Subject-Matter Amendments:

See Amendments.

Subsidies:

See Atlantic Development Board; Coal; Fisheries; Oil and Gas; Shipbuilding.

Suicide, Attempted:

See Criminal Code amendment (C-206).

Superannuation:

See Canadian Forces Superannuation Act; Pensions; Public Service Superannuation Act; Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act.

Superintendent of Insurance, Reports:

See Insurance, Superintendent of.

Supply:

1. Committee appointed, 62.
2. Main Estimates, 1967-68, presented, 19, referred, 62. Supplementary Estimates (A), 1967-68, presented and referred, 277. Supplementary Estimates (B), 1967-68, presented and referred, 417. Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68, Main Estimates, 1968-69, presented and referred, 677. Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68 (Revised), presented and referred, 830.
3. House resolved into Committee of Supply, 365, 409, 523.
 - (a) Departmental Estimates entered on Supply Orders under S.O. 56(5):
 - No. 1: Agriculture, Defence Production, Energy, Mines and Resources, External Affairs, Finance, Fisheries, Forestry and Rural Development, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Industry, Justice, Labour, National Defence, National Health and Welfare, National Revenue, Post Office, Public Works, Registrar General, Secretary of State, Solicitor General, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Treasury Board, Veterans Affairs, 70.
 - No. 2: Legislation, Manpower and Immigration, Privy Council, 166.
 - (b) Without motion put, on Estimates, 75, 80, 81, 83, 84, 93, 95, 96, 100 (2), 111, 112, 115, 119, 120, 124 (2), 130, 139, 145, 152, 156 (2), 161, 165, 281, 284, 286, 290, 305, 306, 313, 317 (2), 342, 352, 355, 411, 412, 415, 416, 418, 424 (2), 425, 426, 433, 434, 436, 703, 730, 733, 735, 739, 742 (2), 752, 756, 774, 782, 787, 790, 798, 799, 800, 803, 807, 811, 825, 833.
 - (c) Interim Supply Resolutions, 326, 835.
4. Progress reported from Committee of Supply, 75, 81, 84, 100, 112, 115, 130, 139, 152, 156, 161, 281, 284, 313, 317, 342, 355, 411, 416, 424, 703, 730, 733, 735, 739, 742 (2), 756, 790, 798.
5. Resolutions adopted (Estimates by Departments):
 - (a) Main Estimates, 1967-68: Agriculture, 437-9; Atomic Energy, 148-9; Auditor General, 437; Board of Broadcast Governors, 456; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 456; Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 447; Chief Electoral Officer, 457; Defence Production, 124-5; Energy, Mines and Resources, 146-8; External Affairs, 440-1; Finance, 120-1, 436-7; Fisheries, 96-7; Forestry and Rural Development, 412-3; Governor General and Lieutenant Governors, 451; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 306-9; Industry, 444-5; Insurance, 437; Justice, 446; Labour, 446-7; Legislation, 448; Manpower and Immigration, 448-9; Medical Research Council, see National Research Council; National Defence, 317-9; National Film Board, 456; National Gallery, 457; National Health and Welfare, 319-21; National Library, see Public Archives; National Research Council (including Medical Research Council), 445-6; National Revenue, 286; Post Office, 93; Privy Council, 450-1; Public Archives and National Library, 457; Public Printing and Stationery, 457; Public Service Commission, 458; Public Service Staff Relations Board, 455; Public Works, 451-3; Registrar General, 454-5; Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 167; Secretary of State, 455-6; Solicitor General, 166-7; Trade and Commerce, 290-1, 352; Transport, 321-5; Treasury Board, 426; Unemployment Insurance Commission, 448; Veterans Affairs, 418-20.
 - (b) Supplementary Estimates (A), 1967-68: Agriculture, 439; Atomic Energy, 440; Defence Production, 439; Energy, Mines and Resources, 439-40; Finance, 437; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 442-4; Industry, 445; National Defence, 450; National Health and Welfare, 450; Privy Council, 451; Public Service Commission, 458; Public Works, 453-4; Secretary of State, 456; Solicitor General, 458; Transport, 459-60; Veterans Affairs, 420.
 - (c) Supplementary Estimates (B), 1967-68: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 447; External Affairs, 441; Finance, 437; Fisheries, 441; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 444; Labour, 447; Legislation, 448; Manpower and Immigration, 449-50; Post Office, 450; Public Printing and Stationery, 457; Public Works, 454; Solicitor General, 458; Trade and Commerce, 459; Transport, 460-1; Treasury Board, 426-7.
 - (d) Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68: Agriculture, 829; Board of Broadcast Governors, 774; Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 827-8; Consumer and Corporate Affairs, 833; Defence Production, 799-800; Energy, Mines and Resources, 807-8; External Affairs, 787; Finance, 752; Fisheries, 834; Forestry and Rural Development, 808-9; Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors, 829; Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 826-7; Industry, 800, 801, 803-4; Insurance, 753; Justice, 828; Labour, 827; Legislation, 830; Manpower and Immigration, 809-10; National Defence, 804; National Film Board, 782; National Gallery, 782; National Health and Welfare, 825; Post Office, 829; Privy Council, 829; Public Service Commission, 782; Public Service Staff Relations Board, 829; Public Works, 808; Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 809; Secretary of State, 774, 782; Solicitor General, 809; Trade and Commerce, 828; Transport, 810-3; Treasury Board, 833-4; Veterans Affairs, 753.
 - (e) Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68 (Revised): Fisheries, 834.

See also **Chairman's Decisions Appealed; Estimates; Procedure; Procedure Committee-Reports, Fifth; Speaker's Rulings, etc.; Supply Bills; Supply Motions; Ways and Means.**

Supply Bills:

1. Committee of Ways and Means Resolution (1st Main Supply), 325. Bill C-146 (Appropriation Act No. 5, 1967), President of the Treasury Board, Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for public service for year ending March 31, 1968. 1st R, 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 325. Passed by Senate, 332. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 2, S.C. 1967-68.
 2. Resolution (Third Interim Supply, based on 1967-68 Estimates and Supp. (A) Estimates) in Supply and Ways and Means Committees, 326-7. Bill C-147 (Appropriation Act No. 6, 1967), President of the Treasury Board, Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for public service for year ending March 31, 1968. 1st R, 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R, on division, 327. Passed by Senate, 332. R.A., 335. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 3, S.C. 1967-68.
 3. Committee of Ways and Means Resolution (2nd Main Supply), 461. Bill C-180 (Appropriation Act No. 7, 1967), President of the Treasury Board, Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for public service for year ending March 31, 1968. 1st R, 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 461. (All stages agreed to on division). Passed by Senate, 466. R.A., 480. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 8, S.C. 1967-68.
 4. Committee of Ways and Means Resolution (based on resolutions reported by Committee of Supply re Supplementary Estimates (C), 1967-68), 834-5. Bill C-211 (Appropriation Act No. 1, 1968), President of the Treasury Board, Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for public service for year ending March 31, 1968. 1st R, 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 835. Passed by Senate, 836. R.A., 837. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 34, S.C. 1967-68.
 5. Resolution (First Interim Supply, based on 1968-69 Estimates) in Supply and Ways and Means Committees, 835-6. Bill C-212 (Appropriation Act No. 2, 1968), President of the Treasury Board, Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for public service for year ending March 31, 1969. 1st R, 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 836. Passed by Senate, 836. R.A., 837. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 35, S.C. 1967-68.
- See also **Procedure; Procedure Committee—Reports, Fifth.**

Supply Motions under S.O. 56(2):

1. Motion for Speaker to leave Chair to resolve House into Committee of Supply pursuant to Special Order made Tuesday, May 16th, 65. Amendment (Mr. Diefenbaker),—House regrets government has not made available time to debate international problems and has failed to state policy regarding Asia and Middle East: moved, 65. Subamendment (Mr. Lewis),—Failure to do everything in its power to press U.S. to stop bombing of North Viet Nam: moved and debate interrupted, 65. Debate resumed, 67-8. Debate interrupted by Mr. Speaker at appointed time, and subamendment negatived on recorded division, 68-9. Amendment negatived on recorded division, 69-70. Main motion agreed to on division, after further debate, without time carry-over, 70.
2. Motion for Speaker to leave Chair to resolve House into Committee of Supply pursuant to Special Order made Monday, June 26, moved and agreed to, 165.
3. Motion for Speaker to leave Chair to resolve House into Committee of Supply pursuant to Special Order made Monday, June 26th, 360. Amendment (Mr. Chatterton),—Government policy contributing to housing crisis and failing to take steps to solve: moved and debate interrupted, 360. Debate resumed, and interrupted by Mr. Speaker at appointed time, and amendment negatived on recorded division, 363-4. Main motion agreed to, after further debate, without time carry-over, 364.
4. Motion for Speaker to leave Chair to resolve House into Committee of Supply pursuant to Special Order made Monday, June 26th, 403-4. Amendment (Mr. Hamilton),—Government should state immediately its policy on national resources, and the extent to which pollution is endangering these resources: moved, 404. Subamendment (Mr. Douglas),—Immediate steps needed to cope with air and water pollution: moved and debate interrupted, 404. Debate resumed, and interrupted by Mr. Speaker at appointed time, and subamendment negatived on recorded division, 406-7. Amendment negatived on recorded division, 407-8. Main motion agreed to, after further debate, without time carry-over, 408.
5. Motion for Speaker to leave Chair (5th and final time) to resolve House into Committee of Supply, 516-7. Amendment (Mr. Stanfield),—House regrets government mismanagement has endangered economic growth and employment prospects: moved, 517. Subamendment (Mr. Douglas),—Government should remedy by creation of Canada Investment Board, floating exchange rate, trans-border capital movements, and implementation of Carter Commission recommendations and medicare: moved, 517. Mr. Deputy Speaker received subamendment in view of previous acceptance of similar motions, 517. Debate resumed and interrupted, 517. Debate resumed, 520-1. Debate inter-

Supply Motions under S.O. 56(2) – (Concluded)**5. Motion for Speaker – (Concluded)**

rupted by Mr. Speaker at appointed time, and subamendment negatived on recorded division, 521-2. Amendment negatived on recorded division, 522-3. Main motion agreed to on division, after further debate, 523.

See also **Procedure; Procedure Committee—Reports, Fifth.**

Supreme Court Act amendment:

1. Bill C-79, Mr. Herridge (Payment of Costs). 1st R., 30.
2. Bill C-89, Mr. Bell (Carleton) (Outside Activities of Judges). 1st R., 31. Dropped to foot of list on Order Paper by unanimous consent, 536.
3. Bill C-138, Mr. Caouette (Bilingual Judgments). 1st R., 155.

Supreme Court of Canada:

1. General Order amending rules, 51. Sess. Paper No. 95D.
2. Address,—Return *re* judgements published in both languages in last five years, providing bilingual opinions on federal-provincial matters: Mr. Caouette, 770.

See also **Mineral Rights (Off-shore).**

Sweepstakes and Lotteries:

See **Criminal Code amendment; Criminal Law Amendment Act.**

Sydney, Nova Scotia, closing of steel mill:

Correspondence between Prime Minister and Nova Scotia Premier, 651, 691, 785. Sess. Paper Nos. 263, 263A, 263B.

See also **Adjournment to Discuss Matter of Urgent Public Importance.**

T**Tardif, Paul, Esq., M.P.:**

Appointed Assistant Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, 155.

Tariff Board:

1. Report on iron or steel products used in shipbuilding industry, with transcript of evidence, 17. Sess. Paper No. 64A. *Printed.*
2. Reports on chemicals:
 - (a) Vol. 2, goods in recommended items, 48. Sess. Paper No. 64B. *Printed.*
 - (b) Vol. 3, goods in existing items, 345. Sess. Paper No. 64C. *Printed.*
 - (c) Vol. 4, Part I, summary and conclusions, 345; Part II, general considerations, 622. Sess. Paper Nos. 64C, 64L. *Printed.*
 - (d) Vols. 5, 6 and 7, inorganic chemicals in certain headings of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, 345, 398, 462. Sess. Paper Nos. 64C, 64D, 64F. *Printed.*
 - (e) Vols. 8 and 9, organic chemicals in certain headings of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, 398, 462. Sess. Paper Nos. 64D, 64G. *Printed.*
 - (f) Vol. 10, fertilizers, chapter 31 of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, 462. Sess. Paper No. 64H. *Printed.*
 - (g) Vol. 11, tanning and colouring agents, paints, etc., driers, fillers and inks in certain headings of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, 518. Sess. Paper No. 64I. *Printed.*
 - (h) Vol. 12, surfactants, detergents and washing preparations, explosives, in certain headings of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, 518. Sess. Paper No. 64J. *Printed.*
 - (i) Vol. 13, miscellaneous chemical products in certain headings of the Brussels tariff nomenclature, 602. Sess. Paper No. 64K. *Printed.*
 - (j) Vols. 14 and 15, artificial resins and plastics in certain headings of the Brussels tariff nomenclature; other portions of the reference, 602. Sess. Paper No. 64K. *Printed.*
3. Report on precision instruments and apparatus, with transcript of evidence, 398. Sess. Paper No. 64E. *Printed.*

Taxation Commission Report:

See **Supply Motions.**

Tax-Sharing Arrangements (Federal-Provincial):

See **Federal-Provincial Relations**.

Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act:

1. Report for 1966-67, 385. Sess. Paper No. 109.
2. Return to Address, dated Apr. 19, 1967, for correspondence and copy of agreement with Quebec re training for adults, 73. Sess. Paper No. 206.
3. Order,—Return showing for 1966-67, by province, applications approved for capital cost assistance, federal payments, Quebec applications, rejections, etc., amounts under equitable distribution formula, etc.: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 151-2. Sess. Paper No. 109A.

See also **Adult Occupational Training; Federal-Provincial Relations**.

Technology Museum:

See **National Museums Act**.

Teleferry Act:

Bill S-7, Minister of Transport. Received from Senate, 38. 1st R., 39. 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 540. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 22, S.C. 1967-68.

Telephone Service, misuse of:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-56); Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Television:

Order,—Return re CJCH, Halifax, N.S., applications for channel 8, decisions of Broadcast Governors, CKCW application in same area, alternate service in Maritimes to CTV: Mr. Coates—presented forthwith, 738. Sess. Paper No. 150A.

See also **Broadcasting Act amendment; Educational Broadcasting**.

Television Act:

Bill C-84, Mr. McCleave (Grey Cup Telecast). 1st R., 31.

Television Commission:

See **Canadian Radio-Television Commission**.

Television Receiving Apparatus (Ultra High Frequency Band):

See **Broadcasting Act amendment**.

Termination of Pregnancy Act:

Bill C-136, Mr. Herridge. 1st R., 139. Motion to discharge order for second reading and refer subject-matter to Health and Welfare Committee, agreed to, 281. Reported with recommendations, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 19 to *Journals*, 607-8.

Territorial Lands, Land Titles and Public Lands Grants Acts amendment:

Bill S-32, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Received from Senate, 657. 1st R., 659. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 675-6. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 32, S.C. 1967-68.

Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act:

Order in Council dated Oct. 26, 1967, re geographical co-ordinates of points from which baselines may be determined, 416. Sess. Paper No. 69A.

Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act amendment:

Bill C-125, Mr. Howard (Geographical Co-ordinates). 1st R., 85.

Textiles:

Order,—Return up-dating answer to Question 1,640 (*Journals*, page 773), July 13, 1966, showing for 1966, imports, countries, total value, etc.: Mr. Allard—presented forthwith, 164. Sess. Paper No. 221.

Throne Speech:

See **Address in Reply, Debate on; Parliament**.

Timbers, Laminated:

See Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

Tints and Dyes:

See Food and Drugs Act amendment.

Tire Safety Standards:

See Criminal Code amendment (C-66).

Tobacco and Cigarettes:

See Broadcasting Act amendment (C-157); Food and Drugs Act amendment; Tobacco Restraint Act; Tobacco Restraint Act amendment.

Tobacco Restraint Act:

1. Bill C-32, Mr. Mather (Repeal and Re-enactment). 1st R., 29.
2. Bill C-59, Mr. Cowan (Repeal). 1st R., 30.

Tobacco Restraint Act amendment:

Bill C-119, Mr. Yanakis (Warning on Cigarette Package). 1st R., 80.

Tourist Industry:

See Trade and Commerce Department.

Trade:

See Agreements, Protocols, etc.; Canada-Japan Relations; Canada-United States Agreements, etc.; Export and Import Permits Act amendment; Export-Import Parity Act; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Trade and Commerce Department:

1. Report for 1966, 544. Sess. Paper No. 163. *Printed*.
2. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 71-2. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 5 to *Journals*, 160.
3. Order,—Return re expenditures on trade and tourist promotion, trade missions and fairs, indicating amount spent on private commercial representatives: Mr. Schreyer—presented forthwith, 786-7. Sess. Paper No. 163E.

Trade and Economic Committee, Joint:

See Canada-United States Joint Economic and Trade Committee.

Trade Marks Act amendment:

See Patent Act and Trade Marks Act amendment.

Trading Stamps, Coupons, etc.:

See Consumer Protection Act; Criminal Code amendment (C-39, C-95).

Trans-Canada Highway:

Address,—Correspondence since June 3, 1964, with British Columbia re alteration or extension of agreements on items referred to in Premier's letter of May 26, 1964: Mr. Barnett, 770.

Trans-Canada Highway Act:

Report of proceedings for 1966-67, 627. Sess. Paper No. 142. *Printed*.

Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited:

Petition received to amend Act of incorporation providing for an increase in its capital stock, and for other purposes, 154. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 463. Bill S-26, Mr. Olson. Received from Senate, 1st R., 491. 2nd R, referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 530. Reported without amendment, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 17 to *Journals*, 563. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, 3rd R., 622. Senate agreed to Commons amendment, 630. R.A., 655. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 46, S.C. 1967-68.

Translation Bureau:

Order,—Return *re* free-lance translators, oath of office, recruiting methods, payments to, assistants, etc.: Mr. Isabelle—presented forthwith, 786. Sess. Paper No. 159F.

Transport and Communications Committee:

1. Membership, 61, 130, 141, 143, 150, 342, 357, 393, 399, 417, 423, 465, 506, 529, 538, 544, 556, 564, 567, 583, 646, 649, 657, 660, 674, 681, 682, 687, 692, 723, 795, 797.
2. Bills referred: Bell Telephone Company of Canada, 84; Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation, 112; Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, 425; Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., 492-3; Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, 530.
3. Referred: Canadian National Railways, annual, auditor's and securities trust reports for 1966, 141; Atlantic Provinces transportation study and Maritime Freight Rates Act, 645-6.
4. Reports: First (sittings), 123; Second (Rainbow Pipe Line Corporation Bill) (Appendix 3 to *Journals*), 159; Third (Canadian National Railways, annual, auditor's and securities trust reports for 1966) (Appendix 4 to *Journals*), 159; Fourth (Bell Telephone Company of Canada, capital stock charges), 401; Fifth (Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company Bill, with amendment) (Appendix 14 to *Journals*), 533; Sixth (Commercial Solids Pipe Line Company, capital stock charges), 533-4; Seventh (Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., Bills) (Appendix 16 to *Journals*), 545; Eighth (Cabri Pipe Lines Ltd., capital stock charges), 545; Ninth (Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd., capital stock charges), 546; Tenth (Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited Bill) (Appendix 17 to *Journals*), 563; Eleventh (Bell Telephone Company of Canada Bill, with amendments) (Appendix 21 to *Journals*), 667-9; Twelfth (adjournment from place to place during adjournments of House), 768.
5. Reports concurred in: First, on notice without debate, on division, 139; Fourth, on notice without debate, 406; Sixth, on notice without debate, 539; Eighth, on notice without debate, 559; Ninth, on notice without debate, 560; Twelfth, on notice without debate, 780.

See also *Canadian National Railways*.

Transport Commission:

See *Canadian Transport Commission*.

Transport Department:

1. Report for 1965-66, 101. Sess. Paper No. 171. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return *re* C.D. Howe, cost of operating on eastern arctic patrol in 1966, freight carried, etc., medical examination of personnel, etc., schedule for 1967: Mr. Orange—presented forthwith, 119. Sess. Paper No. 214.
3. Order,—Return *re* Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, level crossings, automatic signal devices, etc.: Mr. Barnett—presented forthwith, 165. Sess. Paper No. 222.

Transportation Studies of Atlantic Provinces:

See *Atlantic Provinces*.

Treason:

See *Criminal Code and Parole Act amendment*.

Treasury Board, vote 5 allotments:

See *Estimates*.

Treaties:

See *Agreements, etc.*

Treaty Rights (Indians):

See *Indian Act amendment*.

Truscott, Steven Murray:

See *Steven Murray Truscott Parole Act*.

Trust and Loan Companies Report:

See *Insurance, Superintendent of*.

Trust Companies, Deposit Insurance:

See *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, etc.*

Trusteeship, Maritime Transportation Unions:

See **Maritime Transportation Unions Board of Trustees.**

Twelve-Mile Fishing Zone:

See **Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act, etc.**

U**Ultra High Frequency Band (Television):**

See **Broadcasting Act amendment.**

Unemployment Insurance:

Order,—Return re Cape Breton fishermen: Mr. Saltzman—presented forthwith, 564. Sess. Paper No. 245A.

Unemployment Insurance Act:

Amending so that persons wishing to continue employment beyond normal retirement age be not required to pay: motion (Mr. Enns) moved and debate interrupted, 397-8.

Unemployment Insurance Act amendment:

Resolution,—To increase coverage, establish new schedules for contributions and benefits: House to consider in Committee of the Whole at next sitting, 623-4. Considered in Committee of the Whole, resolution adopted, 629. Bill C-197, Minister of Labour, 1st R., 629. 2nd R after debate, 698, 721, 724. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 724, 726, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 726. Passed by Senate, 742. R.A., 743. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 33, S.C. 1967-68.

Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee:

Report for 1966-67, 345. Sess. Paper No. 104.

Unemployment Insurance Fund:

Report for 1966-67, 376. Sess. Paper No. 105.

Unidentified Flying Objects:

Order,—Return re reports received during 1965-67, investigations, departments concerned, etc.: Mr. Coates—presented forthwith, 786. Sess. Paper No. 277.

United Investment Life Assurance Company:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate under English and French version of name, 48. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 51-2. Bill C-114, Mr. Wahn. Tabled, 1st R., 53. 2nd R after debate, referred to Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee, 100. Reported with amendment, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 8 to *Journals*, 278-9. Considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendment (as made in Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs Committee), considered as amended, 3rd R after debate, 306. Passed by Senate, 332. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 42, S.C. 1967-68.

United Kingdom, loans and credits to:

See **Loans and Credits.**

United Nations:

1. Statement made by External Affairs Minister to the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly on June 23, 1967, 165. Sess. Paper No. 27A.
2. Resolutions voted upon on July 4, 1967, at the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly dealing with the Middle East situation, 317. Sess. Paper No. 31A. (*Printed as appendix to Votes and Proceedings of July 6, 1967*).
3. Report of Secretary General to the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly on the withdrawal of the U.N. emergency force, 329. Sess. Paper No. 31B.
4. Scientific and technical terms and phrases, standardizing, Canadian initiative: motion (Mr. Ryan) moved and debate interrupted, 567.

See also **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Population.**

University Students:

See **Canada Student Loans Plan; Expo '67.**

Uranium:

See **Supply Motions.**

Urban Development:

See **Federal-Provincial Conferences; Municipalities.**

V

Vacations with Pay:

See **Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment.**

Vawn Pipe Lines Ltd.:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate, 107. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 113. Bill S-17, Mr. Jorgenson. Received from Senate, 1st R., 305-6. 2nd R after debate, referred to Transport and Communications Committee, 493. Reported without amendment but with recommendation re capital stock charges, committee evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 16 to *Journals*, 545-6. Considered in Committee of the Whole, 611, 638, reported with amendments, considered as amended, 3rd R., 638. Senate agreed to Commons amendments, 649. R.A., 655. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 47, S.C. 1967-68.

Veterans:

See **War Veterans Allowance Board.**

Veterans Affairs Committee:

1. Membership, 61, 94, 797.
2. Estimates of Veterans Affairs Department referred, without notice or debate, 89.
3. Referred: Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Affairs Department and War Veterans Allowance Board annual report for 1965-66, 126.
4. Reports: First (Veterans Affairs estimates) (Appendix 1 to *Journals*), 133-4.

Veterans Affairs Department:

1. Report for 1965-66, 20-1. Sess. Paper No. 195. *Printed.* Motion,—To refer to Veterans Affairs Committee: Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 118. Moved and agreed to, 126.
2. Report for 1966-67, 798. Sess. Paper No. 195C. *Printed.*
3. Estimates, Main, 1967-68, referred to Veterans Affairs Committee, 89. Reported on, evidence and proceedings recorded as Appendix 1 to *Journals*, 133-4.
4. Order,—Return re Camp Hill Hospital, capacity, medical personnel, qualifications, admission regulations: Mr. Muir (Cape Breton North and Victoria)—presented forthwith, 165. Sess. Paper No. 195A.

Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act:

Report for 1966-67, 287. Sess. Paper No. 65.

Veterans Insurance Act:

Financial statement on operations for 1966-67, 64. Sess. Paper No. 198.

See also **Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act.**

Veterans' Land Act:

Expenditures and financial commitments for 1965-66, 66. Sess. Paper No. 199.

Viet Nam:

Order,—Return re external aid from 1963-66, etc.: Mr. MacDonald (Prince)—presented forthwith, 625. Sess. Paper No. 259.

See also **Supply Motions.**

Visiting Forces Act:

Bill S-3, Minister of National Defence (Consolidation). Received from Senate, 49. 1st R., 54. 2nd R after debate, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 554. R.A., 621. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 23, S.C. 1967-68.

Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act (Repeal):

See **Visiting Forces Act**.

Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act amendment:

Bill C-170, Mr. Ormiston (United States Draft Dodgers). 1st R., 406.

Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act (Repeal):

See **Visiting Forces Act**.

Visiting Forces (United States of America) Act (Repeal):

See **Visiting Forces Act**.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act:

Report for 1966-67, 335. Sess. Paper No. 110.

Vocational Training:

See **Adult Occupational Training; International Labour Organization; Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act**.

Voters Age (Elections):

See **Canada Elections Act amendment**.

Votes and Proceedings:

See **Order Paper, etc.**

Votes and Proceedings, Errata:

See **Votes and Proceedings of Nov. 22, 1967, page 527**.

Votes Recorded in the Chamber:

See **Divisions, Recorded**.

Voting (Students):

See **Canada Elections Act amendment (C-111)**.

W

Wages, Minimum:

See **Canada Labour (Standards) Code Act amendment**.

War Graves:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

War Veterans Allowance Board:

1. Report for 1965-66, 20-1. Sess. Paper No. 195. *Printed*. Motion,—To refer to Veterans Affairs Committee; Notice called and transferred to Government Orders, 118. Moved and agreed to, 126.
2. Report for 1966-67, 798. Sess. Paper No. 195C. *Printed*.
3. Letter from Chairman to recipients of war veterans allowances and civilian war allowances regarding allowances and the guaranteed income supplement, 118. Sess. Paper No. 195A.

Water Pollution:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-62, C-88, C-171); Crown Corporations; Federal-Provincial Conferences; Navigable Waters Protection Act amendment; Ottawa River; Supply Motions**.

Water Resources:

See **Supply Motions**.

Watkins Report:

See **Investment**.

Ways and Means:

1. Committee appointed, 62.
2. House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, 325, 326, 388, 586, 595 (2), 743-4, 748, 834, 836.
3. Progress reported, 388, 744.
4. Supply Resolutions adopted: 325 (1st main); 326 (interim); 461 (2nd main); 834 (supplementary (C)); 836 (interim).
5. Customs Tariff resolutions re Kennedy Round agreements under GATT, 478. Sess. Paper No. 163C. (*Printed as appendix to Votes and Proceedings of Nov. 6, 1967*).
6. Non-budgetary Income Tax Resolution printed as appendix to *Votes and Proceedings* of Wednesday, Mar. 6, 1968.

See also **Chairman's Decisions Appealed**; **Income Tax Act amendment (C-207)**; **Speaker's Rulings, etc.**; **Supply Bills**.

Ways and Means (Budget):

1. Presentation motion (Mr. Sharp),—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, moved and debate adjourned on motion (Mr. Monteith), 90. Debate resumed; amendment (Mr. Monteith),—Failure to reduce taxation and control expenditures thus contributing to increase in cost of living: moved, 99. Subamendment (Mr. Cameron) (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands),—Failure to provide income tax exemption of \$4000 married, remove sales tax on building materials, and to deal with increase in cost of living: moved and debate adjourned on motion (Mr. MacEachen), 100. Debate resumed (1st appointed day) and interrupted, 369-70. Debate resumed (2nd appointed day), 371-2; motion (Mr. Mongrain) that Mr. Grégoire (Lapointe) be now heard: moved and negatived on recorded division, 372-3; subamendment negatived on recorded division, 373-4. Debate resumed (3rd appointed day) and interrupted, 376. Debate resumed (4th appointed day); amendment negatived on recorded division, 379-80. Debate resumed (5th appointed day) and interrupted, 384. Debate resumed (6th and final day), 388. Main motion agreed to on division, 388. House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means and progress reported, 388. Resolutions adopted, 586, 596-9. (For subsequent proceedings, see **Excise Tax Act (Bill C-191)**).
2. Budget papers presented, 83. Sess. Paper No. 41. *Printed. (Printed as appendix to Votes and Proceedings of Tuesday, May 30, 1967 and Hansard of Thursday, June 1, 1967)*.
3. Budget Resolutions:
 - (a) Printed as appendix to *Votes and Proceedings* of Thursday, June 1, 1967.
 - (b) Resolutions concurred in, 586, 600.

Ways and Means (Budget, Supplementary):

1. Presentation motion (Mr. Sharp),—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, moved and debate adjourned on motion (Mr. Monteith), 550. Debate resumed (1st appointed day); amendment (Mr. Monteith),—Economic mismanagement and tax increases to meet government extravagance contributing to inflation: moved, 565. On point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled that the amendment was in order, 565. Debate resumed and interrupted, 566. Debate resumed (2nd appointed day); subamendment (Mr. Lewis),—Introducing equitable tax system to remove burden from lower income bracket and obtaining further revenue by cancelling special concessions to mining, oil and insurance companies: moved and negatived on recorded division, 569-71. Debate resumed (3rd appointed day) and interrupted, 573-4. Debate resumed (4th appointed day); amendment negatived on recorded division, 579-80. Debate resumed (5th appointed day) and interrupted, 584. Debate resumed (6th and final day), 585. Main motion agreed to on division, 585-6. House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, 586. Resolutions adopted, 595-6, 599-600. (For subsequent proceedings, see **Excise Tax Act (Bill C-191)**; **Excise Act (Bill C-192)**; **Income Tax Act (Bills C-193, C-207, C-208)**).
2. Budget Resolutions:
 - (a) Printed as appendix to *Votes and Proceedings* of Thursday, Nov. 30, 1967.
 - (b) Resolutions concurred in, 600.

Weapons, Offensive:

See **Criminal Law Amendment Act**.

Weights and Measures:

See **Metric System Enquiry Act.**

Weights and Measures Act amendment:

Bill C-23, Mr. Orlikow (Truth in Packaging). 1st R., 28. 2nd R moved and debate interrupted, 698.

West Indies:

Eastern Caribbean region, union with Canada: motion (Mr. Macquarrie) moved and debate interrupted, 660.

Western Farmers Mutual Insurance Company:

Petition received for an Act to incorporate under English and French version of name, and for other purposes, 122. Reported by Examiner of Petitions, 127. Bill S-12, Mr. Nesbitt. Received from Senate, 1st R., 136. 2nd R, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, 3rd R., 317. R.A., 334. 16-17 Elizabeth II, Chapter 43, S.C. 1967-68.

Wharves:

See **Harbours, Wharves and Breakwaters.**

Wheat Board:

See **Canadian Wheat Board, etc.**

Wheat Trade Convention:

See **Agreements, Protocols, etc.**

Wildlife:

See **Animals.**

Winkler, Eric A., M.P.:

Resignation of, 359.

Winnipeg, waterway to Edmonton:

See **Edmonton-Selkirk-Winnipeg Waterway.**

Wire Tapping:

See **Criminal Code amendment (C-18, C-46); Right of Privacy Act of 1967.**

Women:

See **Maternity Leave Act.**

Woods Report on Pension Commission:

See **Canadian Pension Commission.**

Woods Task Force Study:

See **Industrial Relations.**

Y**Young Offenders Penal Institution:**

See **Penitentiaries.**

Youth Allowances Act:

Report on administration for 1966-67, 344. Sess. Paper No. 128.

Youth Training Service:

See **Canadian Armed Forces.**

Yukon Territory:

1. Ordinances made by the Council and assented to, Mar. 31, Apr. 28, May 19, 1967; Dec. 1, Dec. 19, 1967; Jan. 23, 1968, 281-2, 626, 716. Sess. Paper Nos. 84, 84A, 84B.
 2. Order,—Return *re* Yukon Forest Service, classified and casual employees from 1957 to 1967, payroll, operation cost, number of forest fires, etc.: Mr. Nielsen—presented forthwith, 604. Sess. Paper No. 76D.
 3. Order,—Return *re* payroll for federal and territorial employees during first three quarters of 1967: Mr. Nielsen—presented forthwith, 669. Sess. Paper No. 159C.
- See also **Anvil Mining Corporation Limited; British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories Boundary Act; Elections.**

